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XIX 5R

ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON  
SELECT  
CASES, and CONSULTATIONS,  
IN  
PHYSICK.

By the late Eminent  
JOHN WOODWARD, M. D.  
Professsor of Physick in GRESHAM COLLEGE,  
Fellow of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS,  
and of the ROYAL SOCIETY.

Now first published  
By Dr. PETER TEMPLEMAN.

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Primum est, intermissio diligentiae illius *Hippocratis*, utilis admodum et accuratae, cui moris erat, narrativam componere casuum circa aegrotos specialium. — Quam tamen non intelligo ita fieri debere amplam, ut plane vulgata, et quae quotidie obveniant, excipiat; nec rursus tam angustam, ut solummodo mirabilia et stupenda complectatur. Multa enim in modo rei, et circumstantiis ejus, nova sunt, quae in genere ipso nova non sunt; qui autem ad observandum adjiciet animum, ei etiam in rebus, quae vulgares videntur, multa observatu digna occurrent. BACON, *De Augmentis Scientiarum*.

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# P R E F A C E

BY THE

## E D I T O R.

**B**Y what Accident the following Cases have fallen into my Hands, it is not material to inform the Reader: It is sufficient that they are the genuine Observations of the Person, whose Name they bear; and that they are so, must be evident to every one that is acquainted with the Writings and Character of Dr. Woodward.

That he was a Philosopher, is well known to the learned World, by the many Treatises he has published, and by the noble Collection of *Fossils* that he left to the University of *Cambridge*; concerning which, the learned Dr. *Middleton* has thus elegantly expressed himself, in contrasting him with *Newton*: “ Sic jam duplex quoddam con-

“ tra *Atheos* conficitur tandem argumentum ;  
 “ quod, quercûs ejus *Virgilianæ* ad instar,  
 “ quantum auras ad æthereas, atque in  
 “ altum caput attollit, tantum deorsum  
 “ pariter, atque ipsa in tartara radicibus  
 “ tendit.”

Of his Care and Industry in his Profession, the best Testimony will be the ensuing Cases, which the Reader must perceive to be minutely and circumstantially described, and, I doubt not, with Truth and Sincerity. In thus minuting down the Cases that fell under his Hands, he has shewn an Example well worthy of Imitation, and it is with this View principally that I have published them.

It may be thought, perhaps, that he is sometimes tedious in his Narration, and that the material Parts might have been contracted into a narrower Compass; but it is the Duty of an Editor to be faithful to his Original: And it is hoped that the Reader will shew Indulgence to such Faults, as likewise to some Incorrectness of Style, in a Work that was not prepared by the Author for the Press.

Amongst the Cases, there are some that will appear very uncommon and singular in their Symptoms; such, for Instance, as those of Mr. *Rockcliffe* and Mr. *Redman*;

## P R E F A C E.

v

but I may appeal to every Physician, nay, indeed to every Patient, that has laboured under hypochondriacal Affections, whether they have not perceived something of the same Kind, tho' not so violent perhaps in Degree. I have myself attended a Patient, that was in a perpetual Dread and Apprehension of Bailiffs, tho' he was in the most affluent Circumstances; and the Thought would recur to him in spite of his Understanding, which was one of the best I ever knew, and in spite of his Endeavours to suppress it. Every one knows the monstrous Ideas, that rise up involuntarily in the Minds of hysterical and hypochondriacal Persons; such as to fancy themselves Eggs, Bottles, and every other the most extravagant Chimæra: So that the *extraneous* Thoughts, as the Author terms them, in Mr. *Rockcliffe's* Case, will appear, I think, no ways incredible. And as to the strange Effect of Music upon Mr. *Rockcliffe*, mentioned in Page 33, I cannot in the least doubt the Fact; well knowing the Power that Music has on the whole nervous System. It is happy indeed that the particular Effect there mentioned is rare, otherwise an *Opera* would quickly cease to be so polite an Entertainment.

The

The Lovers of Music will excuse my enlarging a little on the Power of Harmony over the animal Body, by mentioning a Fact that comes from an undoubted Authority. *Henry Stephens*, the famous Printer, in his *Apologie pour Herodote*, relates, that when he was at *London*, and went to see the *Lions* at the *Tower*, there was one, the greatest *Lion*, so charmed by Music, that, whilst he was devouring some Food, a Violin by chance striking up at the Instant, on the Outside of the Place, the Beast let fall his Food, and danced about the Den. As soon as the Music ceased, the Animal resumed his Ferocity, and fell with Fury on his Prey; immediately the Violin renewed its Charm, the Sense of Hunger was suspended, and all the animal Powers were entranced by the Sound. That having mentioned this Fact to others, who could not credit it, they went on Purpose, with a Musician that played on some other Instrument, and the Animal was in like Manner captivated by it.

As to the Author's Method of treating Diseases, I know no Rule so certain, for forming a Judgment of it, as the Success of the Practice. I am very sensible it may be objected, that we have here only the History  
of

of those Cafes, in which his Method was successful, or at least had given some Relief; but it is possible he may have omitted all those, in which it proved otherwise; I can only answer, that I take him to have been too honest a Man to practise such Arts, and that tho' the Cafes are carefully written, they seem to have been drawn up only for his own private Satisfaction: But after all, it must be left to the Experience and Observation of others to determine.

In short, it was by the Method of transmitting Cafes and Cures, that Physick first began to be formed into a Science; by the same it must be improved, and brought, if possible, to Perfection.

PETER TEMPLEMAN.

*September 13, 1756.*

# E R R A T A.

<i>Page</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>read</i>
5.	26, 27.	Floudings
131.	19.	Gastric
243.	22.	well <i>with</i> him
285.	16.	dele <i>and</i> after it,
289.	30.	in the Note, instead of <i>where</i> r. <i>in which</i>
293.	5, 6.	<i>e Pic.</i>
	7.	<i>Ol. Chem.</i>
338.	9.	Ureter,
371.	21.	infested
373.	15.	<i>July 2.</i>
398.	14.	after Choler <i>a Comma,</i>

SELECT

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# SELECT CASES

## I N

# PHYSICK.

Mrs. KING, *Northfleet.*

**S**HE was born in *October*, 1675, and had her Health pretty well till the Year 1686, when she had a very violent Cough for about a Year. She was lean also, and thought to be consumptive. In 1690 she had the Measles, The Measles and was in so great Danger, that all thought she would have died. She observed herself, after that, to be much more indisposed than before; and particularly that she was become so costive, as not to have Stools oftner than once Costive. in four or five Days: nor was any Purge given her after the Measles. She had not been recovered of them above a Month, when she received a Wound on the Out-side of her Left Leg by the Fall of a Peice of Wood. This being concealed, and neglected for some Time, became a foul large Ulcer; and the Humours of her Body taking that Way, there broke out, after two Years, several lesser Ulcers, from her Knee down to her Ankle: for it was in the Care of Women for above two Years before any Surgeon was called in. Mr. *Knowles* was the Person that then undertook, and cured it, in about

An Ulcer of  
her Left Leg.

A Menstrual  
Hæmor-  
rhage at the  
Ulcer for  
two Years.

three Months. About Half a Year after that Hurt the Ulcer refunded fresh Blood, but a little blackish, for four or five Days, and then stopped. This Bleeding returned, in like manner, monthly, for about two Years, till the Surgeon had made some Progress in the Cure. There was much the same Quantity of Blood discharged from the Ulcer, that she had since of the Catamenia by the Uterine Vessels. The Ulcer was ever painful; but much more during that Efflux of Blood. Her Leg was also swelled, on the Outside, for the Time, from the Knee quite down to the Foot. It was also red, hot, and much inflamed, for the Time; and the Veins were tumid, full, and the Valves appeared like Knots. In the Intervals of the Hæmorrhages, the Cloths on the Ulcers were tinged sometimes black, and sometimes of a deep yellow: but commonly a thin pale ichorous Matter issued forth. During the Efflux of this, the Part was less pained, but itched intolerably. The Surgeon, for the whole Time of that Cure, purged her strongly every other Day; and indeed afterwards for above a Year. About three Months after the Hæmorrhage of her Leg ceased, the Catamenia came on in the usual Course, and the common Quantity, till she was married, and breeding. The Surgeon having finished his Cure, she became plump and well, and continued so till she was first with Child, in the Year 1698, when she had a violent griping Pain in her Stomach, and was very costive till she became quick; when the Pain ceased, and she became more soluble.

The Catame-  
nia.

Breeding.

During the Illness of her Leg, upon a sudden Grief, caused by the Death of her Brother, she instantly was invaded with a like Pain in her Stomach,

Stomach, but more violent. It lasted about three Months; but was greatest before the bleeding of the Ulcer, and ever much the least during that Efflux. About six Weeks before she was brought to bed she swelled all over, from Head to Foot, to a very great Degree. Her Forehead, Arms, Belly, and Legs, pitted very much. The Swelling went off during her Lying-in. She had after Pains for about a Fortnight: and the uterine Evacuations were very considerable. She gave suck to this Child nine Months, during all which Time she had the Catamenia plentifully every Fortnight. At the End of nine Months a great Pain of her Stomach came on; which was followed by a great Fever, during which her Milk wholly failed; but after the Fever, her Milk returned near as flush as ever. She had pretty good Health afterwards till the Spring 1705-6, when upon a great Grief, she fell into a most violent griping Pain of her Stomach. In a Quarter of an Hour she perceived a Tingling, and afterwards a Deadness of her Left Hand, which gradually ascending up her Arm, took her Head, when she lost all Sense, and became finally cold, stiff, and was thought dead. When she recovered, she was very vertiginous, and much shattered. After four or five Days she had Piles, both inwardly and outwardly, which gave her great Pain, swelled and refunded very much Blood. These continued till she was brought to bed of her Daughter in *February* 1707, and then quite left her. Four Months before she was delivered she had a Fever, with a violent Pain of her Back and Head, for ten Weeks. She had daily Labour Pains, sometimes very strong, and her Midwife daily attending, and expecting continually her Delivery

Grief affecting the  
Choler of  
the Stomach,  
the Head,  
and all the  
Senses.

Hæmorrhoids.

Fever.

Labour Pains  
for five  
Weeks.

for five Weeks before she was actually delivered. She was tolerably well, but weak in her Lying-in; and it was the End of *May* before she was become strong enough to walk alone. She gave suck to this Girl for fifteen Months; and never had the Catamenia till after thirteen Months. Afterwards they came constantly at the End of three Weeks, and continued upon her for a Week. Formerly they lasted not above three or four Days. From her Recovery after her Lying-in, she had tolerable Health, except now and then Gripes in her Stomach, very sharp, and Pain of her Back, with Gravel, till *September 1710*, when she miscarried, being gone about ten or eleven Weeks. This Miscarriage was followed by Floudings very violent, and in incredible Quantities. This lasted for nine Weeks, during which some Days she voided at least a Gallon of Blood. Part of it came away in black Clods: and the rest became very thick and gelatinous when cold. This was usually florid and red, and very sweet and fresh. She had since three Miscarriages, after all which she had like Floudings; but not continuing for full so long Time. The last was in *August 1713*. Since that, every Month she has had Floudings for about a Fortnight; and every Time weaker than other. Only in *September 1713*, I sent down some Oil of Sweet Almonds, which, with a Clyster, took off the Floudings in twenty-four Hours. After that she continued pretty free till *Christmas*, when they returned and lasted a Fortnight. She came up to Town *February 26, 1713*.

Pains of the  
Stomach and  
Back.

Miscarriage.

Floudings.

A promiscu-  
ous Recital  
of several  
Symptoms.

This is a brief History of the main Accidents of her Life. But there are several particular Symptoms which she recollects, tho' she does not remember in what Order, nor on what Occasion

they came on. Her Appetite was very good till her Distempers came on; when it fell off. She is frequently, if not constantly oppressed with Wind in her Stomach, and a tensive Pain, with an almost continual Pain in the Small of her Back, and a Sense of an Opening and Shutting in the same Part, especially upon any Fright. At the same Time she has usually a Pulsation in the Mould and on the Left Side of her Head, with a Noise in her Left Ear; in which she has had five or six Imposthumations at several Times. The first Symptoms were ever a Pulsation in her Ear: then a tensive Pain and Fullness: lastly, a sudden Crash and Noise, with a Discharge of three or four Spoonfuls of bloody Matter. Before the first broke, the Pain was vehement beyond Expression: She had a Sense of Fullness in her Head, which increased till she lost Sense, had never any Sleep, and was distracted for near three Weeks, till the Aposthume broke. She had two others in Half a Year; so that she had little Respite for that Time. She has had three since, which have not been near so troublesome. During her first Floudings, she had violent Pains in her Back, and the Bottom of her Belly. But of her later and greater Flouding, the Pains were less, tho' her Weakness was greater. She had once a Fit upon a Fright, in which she lay as dead for three or four Hours. Her Fingers have been frequently as dead, and her Nails black, especially in a Morning when she awakes, or when she is cold. She has sometimes Cramps in the Calves of her Legs. She has had frequent Palpitations of the Heart, especially on Motion or much Talking. At the same Time she has an Oppression of her Breast, and slight Difficulty of Breathing. She has fre-

Wind in her Stomach.

Pain of the Stomach and Back, with a Sense of Opening and Shutting, particularly upon a Fright.

Pulsation of the Head. Imposthums of the Left Ear.

Of the Floudings.

Fingers dead, Nails black, Legs cramped.

Palpitations of the Heart. Oppressions of the Breast.

Pains of the Left Side. frequently Pains and Stiches in the left Hypochondre. She has been subject to violent Hiccoughs from her Childhood. She had great Cardialgia. Heart-burnings for six or eight Weeks before she was delivered of her first Child. She has been frequently costive. She has commonly voided much Gravel after the Pains of her Back. The Floudings are frequently preceded by Whites, but generally sweet and inoffensive. Erysipelas. She once had a very troublesome Erysipelas, chiefly in her Face. She has frequently had a Flush of yellow in her Skin: and the Fever, after the Lying-in of her Son, was succeeded by a deep Jaundice. Upon Grief she has had frequently Risings in her Throat and Choakings. A Fright affects her Back instantly with Pain; and, if great, brings on Floudings. It also brings on a slight Vertigo, and Pulsation in her Back and Head; as also Palpitation of the Heart with a Flushing and Heat of her Head and Face, which also she has usually after Eating.

Jaundice. Of the Passions. She has frequently had a very great Weakness in her Knees; and her Legs swelled, her Ancles pitting very considerably.

The Disposition of the Skin to blister. She has had for some Years so great a Number of Salts in her Blood, ready to turn to any Part, that upon Application of the slightest Plaster, as that of *Paracelsus*, or the like, the Part became blistered, and the Skin arose just as upon Application of a Blistering Plaster in others.

Opiats bring on the Cholic. All Opiats, even the slightest, such as Syrup of Poppies, or a little *Venice Treacle*, affects her Head very much, and indeed her whole Body; exciting withal very cruel Gripings and Tormina in the Stomach and Guts.

She

She came to Town *February* 26, 1713. She was very weak and low; the Uterine Hæmorrhage much, tho' not quite to the Degree it had been at some Times before. Her Appetite was gone, her Breast oppressed, her Legs swelled. The Pain of her Back was very great. Her Tongue was white and furred, her Pulse little and low.

Her Condition when she came, under my Care.

I directed two Ounces of Oil of sweet Almonds twice that Day; and again the next Morning, with a Clyster after it. The following Morning a Purge was given, and a Clyster an Hour after, which succeeded well. *The Purge* was continually augmented; and with the Clyster repeated every second or third Day, ever with like Success. The Season being pretty sharp, and the Lodgings that she had taken open and exposed, she took Cold; which incommoded her very much. Notwithstanding, in about a Week the uterine Hæmorrhage quite ceased, nor had she any thing that Way, of two Months; when the Catamenia came on, as moderately, and well as ever formerly, even during her best Health, and going off somewhat sooner. After a Month she had warmer Lodgings provided for her. She had never taken a Vomit; and by Reason of some Accounts she had had of the ill Success of that Operation, she was very fearful of it. Notwithstanding, when I proposed one, she readily assented; and took the Infusion of two Scruples of Ipecacuanha in Canary, after she had been in the other Course about five Weeks, the Cure being retarded by the Cold continually taken. It worked well, and brought off much Phlegm and Choler, very sharp towards the latter End: It was repeated, with the Addition of a Scruple

The Method used,

of the Powder to the Infusion, four or five Times, with still better and better Success. In the Intervals, the Purges and Clysters were used; but she growing weary of the Oils, I directed an unctuous *Lambitive*. The Pain of her Back never quite yeilded till the Day after her first Vomit; when the Gravel and Foulness with which her Urine was wont formerly to abound, became likewise much less. In fine, under this continual Discipline all the Symptoms vanished, her Appetite returned, her Strength considerably increased, and she was become much better than she had ever been for several Years before.

A Vomit  
and Purge,  
during the  
Flux of the  
Catamenia.

One thing past in this Process which ought to be mentioned. Being earnest to return back into the Country, that she might lose no Time, tho' she had the Catamenia upon her, *April 23.* she took the Vomit, viz. *Infus. Ipecacuanhæ*; which succeeded happily, without increasing the Efflux in the least. The next Day she took a strong Purge and Clyster, from which she had ten large Stools; without the least Discomposure, or Increase of the Efflux.

Of the Purges

The vast  
Quantity  
discharged  
by them.

'Twas very remarkable, that the Day she purged she was more cheerful and easy than ever on the others. And yet her Purges made considerable Discharges, to twelve or fourteen Stools; and rarely less than ten. (She took in all twenty-three Purges.) Mean while she eat so very little that it will hardly be credited. Indeed, before she entered on this Course, her Appetite so far failed, and her Stomach was so bad, that she hardly eat any thing. Now, when it is considered, how great a Quantity was discharged by the Purges which she took, it will be evident how great a Load of putrid, foul, offensive Matter was in her. This, turning with what she

she drank, or being flung by any Passion, or other Accident, into the Blood, threw itself forth again by the Uterine Vessels; and had it not found an Exit that Way, it must needs have sunk her. Let those, who depend on Astringents, in these Cases, consider what Benefit in Reason and Nature can be expected from those Medicines, which serve only to stifle and quiet Matter so very injurious to the Body, and frequently in so great Quantity within. They have no Cause to be surprized that they avail little: that scarce any thing else is done besides Suppression of the Fœces; by which Means the whole Œconomy is annoyed, injured, and sometimes ruined. Not that I would advise every unskilful Practitioner to be over bold with Evacuations. The managing of them successfully, in these shattered Constitutions, is a great Art; of which I must not take upon me to set forth the Institutions here.

The Purge first prescribed to Mrs. King; with the Additions that were made, from Time to Time, till at last she took sixteen Grains of Scammony, besides *Pulv. Diasennæ* 3℞.

℞. *Pulv. Diasen.* ʒss. *Ol. Nucis mosch.* Still. gtt j. Feb. 28,  
1713.

*Syr. Rosar. Damas.* q. s. f. *Bolus.*

*Repet. Bolus purg. pr. c. additione Scammon. p.* March 3,  
gr. iiij.

*C. addit. Scammon. p. gr. ij.* Apr. 8.

*C. addit. Scammon. p. gr. ij.* 17.

*C. addit. Scammon. p. gr. iiij.* 21.

*C. addit. Scammon. p. gr. iiij.* 23.

*C. addit. Scammon. p. gr. ij.* 27.

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*In all, gr. xvi.*

*The*

*The Lambitive.*

March 30, 1714. *℞. Ol. Amygd. Dulc. recent. ℥ij. Syr. Balsami Tolutani ℥iss. Conservæ Fr. Cynosb. Sacchari crystal. rub. aa ℥ij. m. f. Eclegma.*

Mrs. STEPHENS, *Warwick Street, by Pall-mall.* A QUINCEY, May 1715.

SHE had had no Stool of above a Week; and had miscarried, and had Floudings very considerable, with large black Clods, for the greater Part of that Time. Her Throat was excessively sore, inflamed, swell'd, and stopt, so that she could hardly swallow any Thing. She had a Sense of something as of a Lump filling and stopping the Passage. She was very hoarse, and also feverish.

I ordered the common unctuous Electuary; a Clyster to be given as soon as it could be got ready; a Gargle with Ale and white Wine Vinegar boil'd together and sweeten'd with Honey; and a gentle paregoric Draught for the Night. All Things succeeded happily; the Clyster made a large Discharge of Wind; and of Fœces, clodded, very stenchy, sharp, and hot. In six Hours after the Floudings and Hæmorrhage wholly ceased. She rested tolerably well. The next Morning her Throat was become much easier, and the Fever gone. I ordered the Electuary to be continued: and the Clyster to be repeated; which succeeded as well as the Day before. The Gargle was likewise frequently used: and thin Broth and Gruels very hot, as  
the

the Day before. By Night her Throat, and Swallow were pretty free, and easy : and all the other Symptoms off. She is a vigorous young Woman.

*Mr. JOHN TOWERS, Rotherhithe, Feb. 28 1711. A scorbutic Atrophy; with a Colic, ending in a Fistula of the Intestinum rectum, near the Anus.*

**B**ORN 27 December, 1669. He was an healthy Child: But had the small Pox very severely when about a Year old. From nine to thirteen he was much subject to a scab'd-Head, chiefly in the Spring. ('Tis very remarkable that his elder Son fell into the same Disorder, about the same Age.) When he was about ten he had an Ague; and another at thirty. At eleven he had an Inflammation and Swelling under his left Arm. [His younger Son, at the very same Age, is now under my Care, for an exactly like Inflammation and Swelling.] It came to a Suppuration; and afterwards went off. At thirteen he had a violent Fever. From that Time he was very hardy, hale, and well, but rather inclining to lean; till sixteen Years ago, when he had a severe Sciatica by Fits, for two Years. About ten Years ago he had a violent Fit of dry Gripes. Afterwards he became somewhat leaner, and his Appetite, which was never very great, much abated; insomuch that he could scarcely ever eat a small tame Pigeon at a Meal, from that Time to this. He has been all his Life subject to Wind, and apt to be costive, but more since this Declension of his Appetite, and Flesh. Since this, he has been subject to spit much: and sometimes to a Cough.

Cough. When he was most costive he had an Head-ach, and sometimes a Dizziness of his Head; which have attended him by Fits for almost twenty Years. In his first Sleep, for about five Years past, he has been awakened by a Choaking and Oppression of his Breath: and sometimes had a Palpitation of the Heart in the Night. His Feet were wont ever to be very moist, and inclining to chill. About three Years ago they became very dry, and colder than ever. His Appetite grew less, as did also his Flesh. About two Years ago he was invaded by a Pain and Weakness in the Small of his Back. For a Year past he has frequently vomited in a Morning, Phlegm, Choler, yellow, green, bitter, sour. In the beginning of *December 1711*, he had a very violent Cholick, which continued for above a Fortnight by Fits. He took several hot Medicines; which rendered him very costive. Towards the latter End of *February, 1711*, his Legs began to swell; and he felt a violent Pain, for the space of about an Inch, upon his Rump, about two Inches above the Anus. An astringent Medicine was given; and the next Day there leaked forth of the Anus an Humour, extreme thin, hot, sharp and exco-riating. 'Twas of a yellow Colour, and sometimes greenish. The Pain upon his Rump was at sometimes attended with a Numbness; at others with a Shooting and Pricking. 'Twas frequently attended with a Throbbing or Pulsation. 'Twas very vehement, and almost intolerable; as also continual, but with some Remissions. On going to Stool, it ever became easier, for about a Quarter of an Hour; but afterwards it was for some Hours, much greater than ever. I was sent for to him *February 28,*

1711.

1711. I found him emaciated, pale, and very weak. His Tongue was grey; his Pulse low, but quick; his Urine turbid. The Part pain'd in his Rump was broke; and emitted a yellowish Matter. He would not hear of a Surgeon, or suffer any thing to be done, but to keep it clean. I put him into the Use of oily Medicines; and appointed for the next Day, a purging Bolus, with a carminative oily Clyster. These work'd freely, and in great plenty; and the Stools were extremely foetid and offensive. Some of them were very green, hot, and sharp. The Pain of his Rump, and the Running were this Day very sensibly lessen'd. I continued the oily Method; and the Purge, with the Clyster, every other Day. He observed the more briskly and plentifully these work'd, the less constantly the Pain, Throbbing, and Running were. The less the Running happened to be, the greater ever the Throbbing. After the third Purge, the Pain became very inconsiderable; the Running less, the Matter *thicker*, paler, cooler, and very little fretting. The next Day he took Tincture of Ipecacuanha; which vomited him easily, but freely: and brought up Choler with very much tough Phlegm. The next Day the Pain and Running were hardly either of them sensible. He having heard Flower of Brimstone commended in his Case, I gave him, as I remember, about half a Drachm. But, as I expected, the Day after, the Pain was increas'd, the Running greater, and of a deeper Colour. Returning to the former Method, both the Pain and Running became very inconsiderable. His Appetite increas'd; and with it, his Strength. But, *March 22*, being told a Story by a Relation, of cutting for a Fistula, which much surpris'd  
and

and troubled him, the Running, Heat, Sharpness, and Pain returned, tho' nothing near to the Degree that all were at, when first he came under my Directions. Nor did the Symptoms last longer than the Surprise and Apprehension. For, being satisfied he was in a fair way of Cure, in a few Hours he became easy : and the Running little or nothing. This affords us an Instance how much a Passion, affecting the Stomach, the Source of all, affects the Fluids. By this Process I had brought him to an Appetite, and to better Digestion ; his Flesh became more firm ; his Strength returned ; he became serene, chearful, and easy. The Swelling of his Legs and all the other Symptoms went off. The effecting this was the thing designed in the foregoing Process. I also was willing to try how far the fistulous Ulcer of the Anus was to be wrought upon by internal Medicines. And indeed they succeeded so happily, that *March* 28, 1712, the Pain and Throbbing of the Part were quite off ; and the Heat and Sharpness of the Matter running forth wholly ceased. For Cure of the Ulcer, I at last prevailed with him to make Use of Mr. *Douce* the Surgeon, who happily effected it ; tho' not so soon as might have been expected, would Mr. *Towers* have been prevailed upon to eat less. For his Appetite was become much greater than it had been of several Years. He has since enjoyed a much firmer Health and Strength than ever of twenty Years past. For the right Method of Cure of any Distemper, how great soever, by removing of all morbid Principles, lays a sure and rational Foundation of Health. [These Fistula's are ordinarily an Effort of Nature for the saving of Life ; and sling forth what cannot but be pernicious and fatal within.]

This

This affords an illustrious Instance of the Use of purging Medicines, assisted by Clysters, and guarded by Oils, in these Cases. For tho' he had Cordials, Opiats, and other occasional Remedies, these were what I chiefly insisted upon; and have ever done it with happy Success. The Patient has by this Method immediate Relief, and Ease, in a natural way. The vitious Matter in the Stomach and Guts, that is the Cause of all, is kept out of the Blood, and flung forth of the Body. By that means the Appetite and Digestion is promoted; with a due Distribution of Nourishment. The Health is established: and the Cure finished much sooner, and more surely, than in any other Method. They who know not the Method of prescribing Purges properly, may oppose them, as many do: but that ought not to hinder those who understand it rightly from using it, to the certain Service and Good of their Patients in these distressed and dangerous Cases. If the morbid Matter be not purged off and evacuated by Art, it must sling itself off by the Ulcer, which must be extreme tedious; or remain within, and the Patient labour under the Injuries and Inconveniencies of it. But they who will attempt to Purge in these Cases ought, 1. So to temper the Bile of the Stomach and Guts as to dispose it to move without Resistance, and without hurting the Guts as it passes. 2. To attenuate the Phlegm in the primæ Viæ, and dispose it to flow forth. 3. To expel the Wind. 4. To soften and carry down clodded Excrements. For, if Care be not taken in all these Respects, there will be made Stops in the Guts; and by that means Bile, the thinner Part of the Phlegm and of the Excrements, will be turned into the Blood;

Of Purging  
in these  
Cases.

Blood ; which may prove of dangerous Consequence. 5. The Purges ought to be suited to each Distemper, and every different Constitution : and given in just Dose, neither too strong nor too weak ; the latter especially being very dangerous, as rousing the Contents of the Stomach and Guts, without being able to carry them thoroughly forth, but leaving the thinner Part to pass into the Blood. 6. Care ought to be taken to quiet the Stomach, after the Purge is passed forth ; lest any Emotions there should serve to send Bile, or other noxious Matter, into the Blood. They who have not the Understanding how to act, and make due Provision in all these Respects, ought not to venture upon Purges in these or other nice like Cases, where the Body is shattered and weakened, and the morbid Matter in considerable Quantities. And there are so few that have such an Understanding and Skill, that 'tis no wonder Purges are so much suspected and found frequently so injurious. The Error is not so much in the Operation, as in the indiscreet ordering of it, and want of a due Disposition of the Body and Things so as to secure a happy Success of it.

*Lady Duchess of KENT.*

A Pain in  
the Stomach  
periodical.

ABOUT the Year 1695, her Grace had a gnawing Pain of the Stomach, uncertainly, for about two Months. It became at last regular, and periodical, coming exactly at four o'Clock in the Afternoon ; which was about three Hours after Dinner. Thus it continued about six Weeks ; and went off upon the Use of *Bath Waters* after a Purge. For this Time  
along

along with the Pain of the Stomach, there was a Pain of the Back, a little above the Kidneys, in a Point very stabbing and severe.

She took a very strong Scammoniat Purge, with a Clyster, when four Months gone with Child. It succeeded happily, worked freely, and she was very well after it.

Of Purging  
Women dur-  
ing Gestat-  
tion.

Having vomited up a green Choler, as she is wont during her great Fits of the Head-ach, she took some Infusion of red Poppies, but vomiting it up again, after a while, she observed it was become of a much *brighter Red*. She attributed it to the Vitriol in the Bile of the Stomach.

Vitriol in the  
Bile of the  
Stomach.

January 12, 1713. being much affected with that erosive Pain of the upper Orifice of the Stomach, commonly called the Heart-burning, she drank a very large Draught of Spring Water. Becoming qualmish, and vomiting it up, half an Hour after, into a Silver Basin, though it came up seemingly clear, it tinged the Basin black, with an Armature of a red coppery Hue. Her Heart-burning immediately ceased, and she concluded it proceeded from vitriolic Salts.

Another In-  
stance of  
that.

Labouring under a like Fit of a Cardialgia, or erosive Pain in the upper Orifice of the Stomach, some Years before, she was advised to take Juice of Lemon for it; which she had no sooner done, but she felt a Pain, exactly of the same sort, diffusing itself quite round her Wastle.

About the Middle of *November*, 1716, she was invaded by a Numbness in her whole Left-Foot, and took, of her own Fancy, a slight Dose of *Pil. de Duobus*. It worked triflingly, and contributed little to the abating of the Numbness; but superadded an heavy aching Pain. I

C

being

being consulted *November 24*, directed the following Bolus:

*R. Calomel. ℥ss. Scammon. p. gr. xiiij. Pulv. Sancti ℥ss. Ol. Nuc. Moschat. gtt. ij. Syr. Ros. q. s. m. f. Bolus.*

I directed a Clyster to be taken half an Hour after it. It worked well, freely, and plentifully, and much Wind descended. In the midst of the Operation, the Pain, Numbness, and Affection of her Foot, went entirely off; but a Chillness remained, on which Account the Purge was prescribed stronger, and repeated twice.

Dec. 16,  
1716.

She took *Ipecacuanhæ p. ʒss. Tart. Emet. gr. ij.*

It vomited her freely, and brought up much tough heavy Phlegm and four Choler, upon which the Chillness of her Foot ceased.

*Mr. MORGAN, Kentish Town.*

**H**E is usually very asthmatic and phthifical during the Winter, to such a Degree, that he cannot lie down in the Night; and indeed gets little Sleep in any Posture, by Reason of his Cough, Shortness of Breath, and other Disorders. In the Spring, so soon as the Cows are put forth to feed of the green Herbage, he uses to drink a Pint of Milk every Morning, which is wont to purge him freely; upon which the asthmatic and phthifical Symptoms decline, and go quite off in a few Days. This Summer, 1714, after he had used the Milk several Days, it purging him freely, he was persuaded to mix Honey.

Honey with his Milk. This much lessened the Purgings, but brought on Arthritic Pains in his Feet and Toes. He appears to be betwixt sixty and seventy Years of Age.

*Mr. MILLER, Apothecary, his Case. Piles.  
Wrote with his own Hand.*

J. M. frequently troubled with the Piles, had drank pretty freely of Punch on *Saturday, August 15.* On *Monday* he was obliged to ride about twenty Miles. In the Evening the Piles began to swell, be inflamed, and in great Pain, all which increased in the Night, so that he could have no Rest, but was in violent Torment all Night, and the greatest Part of the next Day, though he used all the usual Anodyne Ointments and Fomentations. By Direction of Dr. *Woodward* he took *Ol. Amygd. D. ʒij.* an Hour after a Clyster of Chamomile Posset Drink with Linseed Oil, &c. which gave him a great deal of Ease, even upon its going up, and upon its working two or three Times, almost wholly took away the Pain, so that he had a very good Night, was perfectly easy the next Day; and the Day following, being *Thursday*, he rode the same Journey without any Manner of Pain or Trouble. It is to be noted, that the Piles bled very much in the working of the Clyster. He repeated the oily Draughts two or three Times. The Clyster worked very freely, and brought down several Stools.

*Mrs. TOPLESS, in Purple-Lane, Grays-Inn-Lane.*

**S**HE is near forty. At thirty-two she had two Children at a Birth. After which she has had Floudings, sometimes clodded, and of a dirty blackish Colour, for about a Fortnight in a Month ever since. At the Conclusion, for the last two or three Days, there comes away a *Green Water*, exactly like that which succeeds the Lochia in Woman after Child-birth. This is of a pale green Colour, hot and sharp. If at any Time she walks hard, she has a Shew of the Catamenia. She has been ever costive; and is so more than usually during the Floudings. She has for the whole Time had a great grinding Pain in the Small of her Back. For about a Year and half she has had a Wheezing and Stoppage of her Breath; which is ever increased whenever she takes any thing to stop the Catamenia. In other Respects she has had her Health generally very well.

I ordered a *Balsamic Eleſtuary* with *Pulpa Cassiæ*, *Syr. è Fl. Persic.* and *Ol. Amygd.* and a *Clyster*, which succeeded happily, and the Floudings ceased.

*Mr. WILLIAM ROCKCLIFF's Case.*

#### P R E F A C E.

**A**S the Sense of his whole Body, and in particular of his Stomach, is very delicate, and far finer and quicker than usual; and as the Bile, the great Instrument of the Sense, and indeed all Animal Operations, is very prevalent and

and abounds greatly in that Organ, as well as in the rest of his Body; he must be allowed to be a better Judge, to have a more exquisite Perception, and be more conscious of what is transacted in the Animal Œconomy than usual. He must, in course, be more capable of tracing Things to their first Source, and of perceiving their finest and nicest Operations. So that I thought it might be of Use to have a very particular Account of all Circumstances of the Case of a Person of such Constitution; which therefore I have here given, but taken at different Times, and in more Hurry than it should have been, would my Affairs have permitted me greater Leisure.

He was born *August* 26, 1684. and in *December* following his Father died of a Phthisis, at the Age of thirty-three. His Mother was healthy and strong, and lived to sixty-three Years of Age, but fell finally into a Cholic and Pleurisy, of which she died. As to this Gentleman, their Son, in his Infancy his Lips were apt to be chapped and cracked, but chiefly in the Winter. This Disposition continued upon him till about the Year 1706. He was also subject to Kernels, or an Hardness of some Parts of the Parotid Glands, as likewise to spitting of a frothy Matter. From his Infancy his Eyes were annoyed with a sharp hot Humour; by the Acrimony whereof, at the Age of three Years, he lost his Right Eye. At the same Time he had an Ague, and once vomited up a pretty deal of Blood. He was subject to the Gripes and Looseness, and a sharp hot itching Humour in his Arms, Legs, and Thighs, till about fifteen. When he was about ten, his Head was much scabbed. He had the Measles and

Of his Parents.

The State of his Health during his Infancy and Youth.

Chicken Pox very young, and the Small Pox at twelve, but very favourable.

A very uncommon Fit,  
the first  
great and  
sensible In-  
vasion of his  
Constitution.

In *November* 1705, having drunk much Punch over Night, the next Morning he had an Oppression of his Lungs, a Stoppage at his Stomach, an Irritation and Tendency to Stool without Effect, a Fuming up from his Stomach to his Head, a Vertigo, a Palpitation of the Heart, a great Dread and Apprehension without any external Cause, a Numbness in his Feet and Legs upon walking, with Shootings and Prickings, which frequently went off in a Moment, but were succeeded by a Dispiritedness and an Oppression of his Stomach. That Affection quitting his Stomach flew up instantly to his Head, bringing on a Cloudiness, melancholy Thoughts, a violent Vertigo, &c. Those Symptoms, after a while, going off, and his Head becoming better, he was presently again oppressed at his Stomach. His Surgeon took away sixteen Ounces of Blood, which was very thick, and florid a-top, and black underneath. A Stool presently ensued, upon which all the Symptoms ceased. He was, till this Fit, sprightly, active, and strong; but this very sensibly discomposed and shattered his Constitution.

A second  
Shock.

About four Months after he had another Fit. He had walked very hard the Day before, and being hot, drank much Strong Beer and Wine after Supper. Awaking about five o'Clock next Morning, he was seized with a Sickness and Vomiting, afterwards a mighty Dizziness came on, with a great Affection of the Brain. A Vein in his Arm was opened, but not a Drop of Blood would then flow. Of a sudden, Vomiting again, he made a great Discharge, and his Right Arm yet bound, the Blood instantly spurted

spurged forth of the former Orifice, and continued the Stream freely till the Stricture was relaxed. 'Tis probable there was a Check before on the ascending Aorta; and he has sometimes had Risings and Choakings in his Throat just above the Clavicles, and it is probable there was a Check before on the Carotid and Axillary Arteries. For his Face was pale and white; but upon that bleeding, a Ruddiness returned.

He has had since several like Fits, but not so severe as those before mentioned. These were ordinarily excited either by Fright, Vexation, or too great Labour. One of them was brought on by the Use of Bath Water, to which he was directed by Dr. *Colbatch*. They made him every Day very vertiginous; and after drinking five Weeks a Quart daily, he returned as bad as ever. These Fits have much reduced, weakened, and broke his Constitution: so that the Symtoms have of late been less boisterous and ruffling, but more frequent and continual.

Other lesser Fits.

These have been likewise very irregular and uncertain. He is sensible they all take their Rise from his Stomach; and when Things are composed and easy there, the whole Frame is easy. But this is, at present, a thing very rare with him, and scarcely a Day or Night ever passes without some considerable Discomposure; insomuch that his Life is a perpetual Toil and Burthen. Only when his Stomach is the nearest to Quiet and Ease, his whole Body is so too. For about six Months the last Winter, 1709, and Spring, he had frequent Reachings in a Morning; but rarely raised any thing, unless he had drank Wine over Night: for then he ever brought Matter so excessive sour that it almost flayed his Throat and Mouth, set his

An Enumeration of several of the Symptoms, especially of the Stomach, Head, and Breast.

Teeth on Edge, and was very hot as if heated over a Fire. He is frequently teased with Wind in his Stomach. This, rising up, raises with it ordinarily a Matter very sour, and frequently hot. He has commonly a sour Taste in his Mouth, and sometimes a very cruel Heart-burning, which Juice of Lemon and other Acids ever increase. He has often a Soreness at the Pit of his Stomach, and, at some times, a Sense of Chills there; at others, of Heat; when, if he stir much, he has a slight warm Sweat, and afterwards an Heat, attended with a Pricking and Uneasiness all over his Body, but chiefly in his Thighs and Legs. He has often a Sense of Emptiness, Hollowness, Oppression, Aching, Sinking, and Faintness, at and under the Pit of the Stomach. At the same Time he has frequently a Palpitation of the Heart; sometimes to so great a Degree, that even By-standers can plainly hear the Throbs and Beats. He has had some few Fits, in which he swoons, sinks, and dies away for the Time. The Thorax is frequently oppressed, the Lungs impeded, and Breathing rendered very difficult. If, as sometimes happens, a Sighing comes on, and a Sobbing, with Effusion of Tears, it ever proves a Crisis, and the Oppression, Asthma, and other Symptoms vanish. When he was a Youth, he was obnoxious to a Cough, and had one very severe and vexatious for four Months, in the Beginning of the Year 1705, spitting and puking up very foul Phlegm in great Quantity. For these last two Years he hath had frequently a Stitch, or pungent Pain, on his Breast, Midway betwixt the Middle of the Sternum and the Right Nipple. It was very troublesome upon swallowing, sighing, or taking his Breath very deep.

deep. Whenever he could raise and rift up Wind, the Pain totally ceased for three or four Minutes; but returned afterwards as before. He has frequently Risings and Choakings in his Throat upon any great Emotion in his Stomach, made by Walking, Anger, Fear, or any other Passion. He is, for the Time, pale and wan, his Head is dizzy, and his Eyes dim. Upon Belching up Wind, all these Symptoms lessen. He has an aching Pain, and sometimes Pricking, with Stitches on his Left Side, against the Short Ribs, especially upon walking; but it affects not his Breath. He has for some Time past had a considerable Pain in the Small of his Back, especially in a Morning, which increases if he hold his Water. In that Case there likewise insues a Dizziness, and other Affections of the Head; to which he is also very obnoxious upon various other Occasions. When he was young, he was subject frequently to a Looseness. Of late he has been generally costive, having rarely above a Stool in two, and sometimes three Days. But he is more than usually costive before any great Symptom or Fit, which is sure constantly to remit and lessen upon a Stool, or a considerable Discharge of Wind downwards. He has had Fits of the Cholic of late very severe, his Belly is much distended, for the Time, with Wind. They go off usually in a Looseness, when his Stools are hot, sharp, and exco-riating. In the Country he is very soluble, and never costive: He is seldom free from a Tenesmus, that is very offensive and troublesome, especially when he is more than usually costive. He never had any Piles. When his Stomach is most huffed up with Wind, he grows faint and dispirited, has a great Oppression of his

his Breast, a Sighing, and sometimes a Difficulty of Breathing, also a Choaking and Rising in his Throat, a Stiffness of his Neck on each Side behind his Ears, in the Part where the Carotid Arteries ascend, sometimes to such a Degree that he cannot turn his Head. A Sibilus in his Ears, especially if he drink more Wine than usual. A Sense of Weight in the upper Part of his Head, and of Fulness in the Brain, as if it was crouded, and the Skull hardly capable of containing it. Nay, it seems to force and dilate the Skull, especially if any thing happen to grieve him. He is frequently dizzy and vertiginous, sometimes to a great Degree. The first Approaches he ever feels in his Stomach. This huffs up. Next his Breast is oppressed, and a Faintness comes on. Then his Neck and Face become very red, and his Eyes dim. In fine, he becomes vertiginous. The Dizziness is sometimes so great, as wholly to deprive him of Sense for about a Quarter of a Minute. The Moment before this, he perceives a Slap, or sudden Stricture, across the Fore-part of his Head, arising doubtless from Blood flung in too great Quantity up the Carotids. All the while his Stomach is constantly affected and very uneasy. This Dizziness ever leaves him in a kind of Maze, with his Memory impaired, his Thoughts confused, a strange Melancholy, and universal Lassitude. If Wind descend, or a Looseness follows, as generally happens after a great Fit, the Symptoms yield. He seldom awakes without a Dizziness, which gives Way usually upon stirring; especially if Wind or a Stool insues. It is usually attended with a Pulsation in his Temples, and at the Concourse of the Sagittal with the Coronal Suture,

Suture, keeping Time with his Pulse. As he has generally a too great Heat in his Stomach, his Breath is hot, his Lips dry and parched, what he vomits excessive scalding, and his Stools sometimes very hot; he has at Times Heat in his Head, so great as to be plainly felt and perceived outwardly. It is attended ever with a great Aching and Pain, inwardly, in his Head, about the Mould; and a great Chagrin and Melancholy. His Face also frequently is hot and flushed at the same Time. It usually goes off upon Eating; and afterwards he is more brisk and easy than before. At other Times he has an Head-ach, but not so intense, in the same Part, when his Head is outwardly cold to the Touch.

Whenever the Principles in his Stomach are in great Emotion, and flow freely forth, he is uneasy, ruffled, fretful, captious, and disposed to Anger, without any the least external Cause or Provocation. He is for the Time adrift, out of his own Power, and liable to all its Actions and Impressions. It sometimes flows so high as to put him into the greatest Perturbation and Discomposure; so that he can neither sit, nor stand, nor lie in quiet. It frequently forces him to rise out of his Bed in the Night several Times. The whole Fluids of his Body are put sometimes into so great Ferment, Turmoil, and Disorder, without his being conscious of any Cause, as almost to distract him. In a word, according as he finds the Principle in his Stomach in greater or lesser Quantity, as it happens to be stirring or quiet, as it continues in his Stomach, or Part of it passes forth, he is variously affected. Upon a Stop of the Pylorus, barring the Descent of that Principle, Wind,  
Bile,

Bile, &c. he becomes melancholy, oppressed, torpid, and listless, stupid, and his Senses all rendered more dull. Any considerable Noise indeed is then more than usually offensive: not so much to the Organs of Hearing, as to the whole Brain, and the Blood Vessels distributed throughout it. On the contrary, upon the opening of the Pylorus, and Passage of Wind, Bile, &c. that Way, he becomes more chearful, easy, better disposed to Stirring and Action, acute, and his Senses quick. This may serve to give some Light towards distinguishing the Symptoms and Phœnomena that proceed from a a Closure of the Stomach, a Distention of it, and a Restraint of the Bile there, from those that proceed from a Descent of Bile thence into the Blood. Not but that they vary in both those Respects, answerably to the various Nature and Quantity of the Bile. When this happens to be redundant, too hot, and acrimonious, it overheats the Blood and Body, and heightens the Sensation, so as to render it painful and troublesome; becoming withal so molesting and disturbing, as not to permit any Rest or Quiet.

Wine drank in any of his Disorders, Cloudiness and Confusion of his Head, Failure of his Memory, Fear, Apprehension, Passion, Restlessness Dispiritedness, gives him Relief. It partly raises his Spirits, and partly composes and dozes him in some Degree. Afterwards, he either voids much pale Urine (at other Times his Urine is commonly little, and of a deep red Colour) which is usually stimulating and pressing to come away; or else he falls, especially in Bed, into a profuse Sweat, that is ordinarily very disturbing and uneasy to him. But he finds, at some times, an absolute Need of Wine, such a  
Sinking,

Sinking, Oppression and Uneasiness, such a Failure of Memory, and Want of Presence of Mind, that he is not able to subsist, and is in a State next to Death without it. The Symptoms, Stupidity, Sinking, Melancholy, are the most pressing in the Morning. He finds himself very faint, and so weak that he cannot stir till he has drank about a Pint of Wine, and two or three Pints of Beer and Ale. By Means of this, he is ordinarily animated, raised, and rendered tolerably easy for the Time at least, if it sit quietly in his Stomach; for it sometimes recoils, excites an Heart-burning, and renders him very uneasy. About Noon his Appetite is commonly very eager, sharp, and craving. If he eat not at that Time, he becomes maudish, sick, and nauseates his Meat. Indeed upon Fasting, he ever finds himself melancholy, much sunk, his Spirits low, his Head cloudy, vapoured, and giddy, his Stomach hollow, inflated, in a kind of Trepidation, teased with a gnawing Pain, his Lungs oppressed, his Breath short, he is fretful, and his whole Body uneasy. Eating ever gives him instantaneous Ease and Relief, though it be never so much against his Appetite. The Meat quiets the Ferments and Emotions in his Stomach, puts an End to the gnawing Pains there, raises his Spirits, restores his Strength, sends forth Wind, allays his Passions, frees his Lungs, eases his Head, and composes his Thoughts. Not but that if he either eat too much, or Diet that comports not rightly with his Stomach, and the Digestion proceeds not rightly, he becomes, after some Time, heavy, sleepy, melancholy, oppressed, listless, and unable to stir.

His

Of his Memory.

His Memory was formerly very quick and ready ; of late it fails him much. Nor are his Thoughts ever clear and free, when his Stomach is amiss, which it generally is. In the Intervals, and when that Organ happens to be in better Plight, they are much as in his former Health.

Of the Affections usually called Nervin.

He never had the Ephialtes above once; but he frequently starts very much at setting into sleep. He is very subject in the Night to strong Cramps; chiefly, either in the Hollow of the Bottom of his Foot, or in the Calf of his Leg, and under his Thigh. His Feet are ordinarily chill. In case of any Stricture upon his Legs or Arms, they are presently numb, but with Prickings and Shootings. He sometimes is sensible of Subfultus's and Twitchings on the Backs of his Hands and his Fingers.

Of his Sleep and Dreams.

His Sleep has been, during five or six Years, the Course of his Indisposition, disturbed and uncertain. Or if he sleep never so long and sound, he is so far from being benefited or refreshed by it, that he seems to be rather injured, and awakes worse than when he set into sleep; chagrined, melancholy, dispirited, his Eyes stark and dim, his Head hot, his Brain cloudy, his whole Body torpid, with a general Lassitude. When his Sleep is less, and interrupted, he is better and easier in the Morning, than when continued. Upon rising and stirring, the Symptoms relax. He is sometimes dozey and lethargic; especially after a great Meal, and when his Stomach is full. If his Stomach glow and be distended when he attempts to sleep, he cannot attain it; but endeavouring while his Stomach is under that State, and composing himself, closing his Eyes, he seems to see strange Visions,  
and

and Things he never thought of before : Heads of Men, without the rest of the Body, strange and monstrous Animals, all acting, and in a confused Motion. He is so far from being asleep, that he is at the Time conscious that all is illusive, and there is nothing real in these Appearances. Nay, he perceives them all thrown upon his Fancy by an Action of his Stomach not very unlike that which flings up the extraneous Thoughts, of which more by and by. His Dreams are frightful, of Precipices, Fire, Storms, Murder, Fighting, &c. Sometimes he seems inclined to engage in Fighting ; but is prevented by Oppression of his Stomach, or Languor of his Limbs. Awaking, he usually finds both really present.

As he plainly perceives that every thing, well or ill, good or bad, right or wrong, through the whole Body, commences in his Stomach ; and that the Principles there, are sometimes quiet, sometimes in Emotion, very various and uncertain, so likewise is his Temper and Disposition. He is irresolute, fickle, and inconstant. Before he fell into this Indisposition, he was very firm and steady as any Man ; as he is still in those Intervals, that the Stomach and the Principles in it are tolerably easy. At all other Times he is certain and steady to nothing. He is so irresolute, that when he is in pursuit of any Thing with the greatest Earnestness, he frequently not only desists, but turns to the quite contrary. He is jealous, apprehensive, fearful, though formerly he was the Reverse of all this. During his Health he was very chearful and gay ; of late he is much subject to Chagrin and Melancholy, and so wholly in the Power of it, as to have little Command of his Mind. Fits  
of

Of his Temper and Disposition.

of it will invade him without his being conscious of any Reason of it. It will quit him as unaccountably as it invades him. The Disposition is brought on by Causes entirely within him; and he is frequently under the greatest Anxiety and even Despondence when there is nothing in his Affairs that is amiss, or can excite in him any unpleasing Reflections. Even when he, at different Times, thinks of the same Object, though that be not varied to him, his Thoughts are different according to the different State of his Stomach and Body. Very often, by external Causes these Fits of Melancholy are likewise excited and brought on; and so easily too, that an Accident, that, in his Health, would hardly move him to any Regard, will now lay him under the highest Concern. His Fits of Melancholy have sometimes run so high as to make his Life toilsome, and even utterly unsupportable. Nay, he has had such Disturbances and Emotions in his Stomach, affecting his Head and his Mind, and putting his whole Body into so great an Agony, that he frequently entertained Designs of putting an End to his Life, which is now become so very grievous and so great a Burden and Trouble to him, when nothing in his external Circumstances gives him the least Concern. Not but that these, when he is in this Condition, will rise in his Thoughts; and Things that at other Times fate easily with him, will now seem black, dismal, and troublesome. Indeed, in these Fits all his *Senses, Passions, Affections,* and *Thoughts*, are not only excited and more exerted than at other Times; but more ruffled, confused, and irregular: the Tempest in his  
Stomach

Stomach manifestly and apparently putting them all into Emotion.

He had, all his Life, an exquisite Power of Perception, and Sensation; and his Sight, Hearing, Smelling, Taste, and Touch, were all unually quick and fine; but the Organs of Sense are frequently much quickened by his Indisposition: and indeed sometimes screwed up to so high a Pitch, as to create him some Trouble and Molestation. He is a great Lover of Musick, and is pleased with it for a few Minutes; but, after a while, it becomes molesting and offensive, more or less, answerable to the Loudness of it. A Voice is the least disturbing to him. A Violin produces fine slight Workings in his Stomach; and, by Degrees, all over his whole Body. In a while he becomes extreme uneasy and restless; has a strange Disposition to Thoughtfulness; and Thoughts very foreign, strange, and surprising, obtrude themselves upon him. He afterwards becomes oppressed, faint, and melancholy. Ringing of Bells raises all those Affections more. Wind Musick, the Waits, an Organ, or Trumpet, are still more affecting of his Stomach and whole Body. In a Church, upon the playing of an Organ, he has had Faintness, Vapours, Sinkings and Oppressions of his Stomach, and sometimes great Emotions there, as if a Purge was taken: Nay, very commonly loose Stools insue, even when he is under a costive Habit, and has not had a Stool of a Day or two before. The Emotions of his Stomach by Degrees spread over his whole Body, and give him so great Disorder, that he is sometimes forced to leave the Church. Indeed, for two or three Years he has rarely ventured to go to any Church in

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which

which there is an Organ. A Drum puts him into strange Commotions, produces very considerable Tremors and Agitations of his Stomach, which gradually diffuse themselves over his whole Body, and keep Time with the Beats of the Drum. When the Beats are quick it affects the Fluids of the Body strangely, and puts him into great Confusion. Musk, Ambergrise, and other Perfumes, are, for the Time, pleasing and grateful to him; but some Hours after the Use of them, he ever finds himself greatly disordered. His Stomach is squeamish, his Head confused, his Memory gone, his Nerves relaxed, and his whole Body under a general Lassitude. All usually terminates in a Pain of his Head, which seldom goes off till after the next Night's Sleep.

Of Cogitation.

He is distinctly sensible that, both in Cogitation and the Passions, the Impressions are made first in the Stomach before ever they reach his Head. He manifestly perceives any intense Thought or Reflection affects his Stomach, and the Affection rises thence instantly to his Head. This he had some Perception of during his Youth and firm Health; but he is much more sensible of it now, since his Stomach is become more tender and easily affected, and the Principles there more prevalent and active. Under his present great Indisposition and Ruffle, it is but seldom that he can set in to Study; but when his Stomach is easy and not over tense, he thinks with great Quickness, Freedom, and Justness, and dispatches Business very dextrously. When his Stomach is uneasy he cannot think with any Success: the very Attempt offends his Stomach, bloats it up, disturbs his Brain, and renders him dull and stupid. Study,  
at

at all Times, much heats his Temples and the Mould of his Head ; but when he is most indisposed, he has frequently, eight or ten Times a Day, Thoughts rise from his Stomach, not only involuntarily, and when he is no ways conscious, but even in spite of him, and directly contrary to his Will. These Thoughts are at some times of Things of Moment ; at others of none, but indifferent, and in which he has no Concern or Regard. As he is thinking seriously and intensely on Business, one of those foreign Thoughts will rise and obtrude itself upon him, do whatever he can. Sometimes it will fall again, and quit him ; and of a sudden rise a-new, and force itself upon him afresh, so that he cannot pursue what his Mind was before engaged in, sometimes for several Hours together. In short, this Action, and Production of Thought in him, seems to be extraneous, and, as if obtruded by some independent Agent. Not that he has any Apprehension or Notion of Suggestion of the Devil or any Spirit. When these Thoughts invade him, he first feels a Twitch or slight Emotion in his Stomach ; which mounts up in a Trice to his Head, and centers in the Mould there. He perceives the Thought a Moment before he perceives the Mould touched, pressed, or borne upon. Whenever this Pressure upon the Mould ceases, the Thought ceases and the Stomach, more tense than usual for the Time, somewhat relaxes. If the Stomach continue thus relaxed, the former voluntary Thought returns ; but if, as frequently happens, the Stomach grows again over tense, the new Thought certainly returns. Thus will it rise and fall, reciprocating betwixt his Stomach and Head, frequently for

several Times successively. The Thought thus recurring is generally the same; though sometimes a new and different Thought will break in upon him.

Of the Passions.

A Fright brings on an aching Pain and a Pulsation in his Back behind his Stomach, and a violent Tension of that Organ, with an Aching and Chillness at the Pit of it, all at the very Instant. From his Stomach, with a Jerk, it rises in the Manner of a Fume to his Head, and there produces a slight Vertigo, with a kind of Maze and Confusion: then follows a Paleness and a Chillness over his whole Body, and sometimes a Shivering and Trembling. He is afterwards usually very weak and faint, his Mouth is husky and dry, he is thirsty, and feels a Twitching and Trepidation in his Stomach. In Joy, or if he reflects upon any thing that is pleasing, with which he is sensibly touched, the Pylorus immediately opens, and the ill Symptoms depending, lessen and remit. He perceives presently a grateful Sensation at his Stomach, and afterwards in his Brain and whole Body. Anger brings on a sour Flavour in his Mouth, with an husky Dryness, a Pulsation, Heat, and Soreness of his Stomach, a Shatter and Ruffle of his Head, a Melancholy, a Thirst very great; but if he drinks, he swallows difficultly, and by Gulps, because of Wind rising in the Oesophagus. He has a like Thirst and Difficulty of Swallowing upon a Fright, but much less, Want of Breath, Stop of the Pylorus, no Wind ever going downwards; sometimes it rises upwards, and then the Symptoms relax a little for the Time, perhaps a Minute, till new Wind distends the Stomach, and then the Symptoms all return. After drinking he belches  
up

up the Liquor very frequently; and, in Conclusion, a great Sourness. He is ever pale in the Heat of his Passion, and has a slight Choaking, as also frequently slight Stops of the Trachea, which check his Speech. As the Passion decreases, the Paleness goes off; and is followed by a Ruddiness, somewhat greater than what is common, with a Pulsation of his Temples and the Mould of his Head, and a Soreness of both. It is plain from the Paleness, that there is a Stop of the ascendant Arteries for the Time. In *Grief*, he has a Tension and Stoppage of his Stomach, an Oppression there, his Head amazed and cloudy, a Lassitude and Chillness over his Body, and he gets to the Fire, though in Summer. It quite prostrates his Appetite, causes a Choaking in his Throat, deep Sighs, Sobs, and, in fine, Tears, hot and salt as Brine to the Taste. This is a Crisis; his Head afterwards becoming clear and serene, his Stomach easy, and his Spirits, as he speaks, raised.

Though his Feet are subject to be cold, his Hands are ordinarily hot and dry. They are likewise apt to be full and swelled. The Backs of them, and his Wrists, as also his Arms, and sometimes his Hips, are subject to Rheumatic Pains. The Tarsi or Insteps are sometimes swelled and in Pain. He finds his Fingers frequently numb'd and almost dead when he awakes in a Morning; but, upon stirring, they come presently to themselves.

*Affections of  
the Limbs  
and exterior  
Parts.*

His Knees are weak, and frequently molested with Pain, chiefly in a Morning early, to such Degree as to cause him to awake out of Sleep.

He has oftentimes Pimples and small Pustules on his Arms, from the Elbow downwards, and upon his Shins. They are very hot, itch vehe-

mently, and upon rubbing them smart extremely; a thin sharp Ichor issuing forth. The Skin on these Parts of his Arms and Legs is at some times very dry and scaley. Upon his Breast and Thighs he has frequently Spots of a dark blue Colour; some small, others larger, to near half an Inch in Diameter.

S I R,

May 13, 1711.

*I have carefully reviewed all this, and find my whole Case, here fully and exactly represented,*

*Your h. S. W. M. ROCKCLIFF.*

#### A P P E N D I X;

*Containing an Account of some Accidents omitted in the foregoing Relation of Mr. ROCKCLIFF's Case, but recollected since.*

Scotoma,  
comatose.

The greater Fits and Affections of his Head are usually attended with  $\Sigma\kappa\omicron\lambda\omega\mu\alpha$ , or great Dimness of his Eyes. He has been frequently lethargic, dozey, and strongly disposed to sleep, sometimes without being able to attain any.

Affected by  
the Weather.

The Weather has so great an Influence upon him, that before he rises in a Morning, or looks out, he is conscious of the Disposition of it, nor doth any considerable Change of Weather happen, without his having some Sense and Pre-sages of it in himself before-hand. Before Rain he is chagrin'd, melancholy, dispirited, feeble, his Head cloudy, his Memory foundred, his Thoughts confused, Cogitation difficult, and he has not that Command and Presence of Mind as at other Times. These Symptoms all recede as the ill Weather draws off, and better succeeds. He bears Heat, if not excessive, better than

than Cold. In Frost, or extreme Cold, Perspiration being stopt, he is ever very uneasy; not only chill, but weak, dispirited, and feeble. He requires for the Time much Cloathing, Wine, and strong Waters. His Breast is extremely sore, his Face black, and spotted with blue. If he walk and stir in the Air, it doth not warm him like others, but weakens, dispirits, and founders him. In foggy Weather he is very uneasy, oppressed, and melancholy.

His Head and Hands are frequently hot, His Temper. even in Summer, but his Feet generally cold. In the Night, his Knees, and great Part of his Thighs, have a Dampness or slight Sweat upon them, and are so chilled, that it is hardly possible to bring any Warmth into them. This Chillness is continually attended with a violent aching Pain, which breaks and disturbs his Rest. Walking and Exercise is injurious to him: it How affected by Exercise. sinks, dispirits, and renders him very uneasy; bringing on pricking, shooting, and aching Pains in his Legs and Thighs.

When he is disturbed, and the Humours of Melancholy, timid. his Body in Emotion, he is frequently invaded with strange and sudden, but very unaccountable and violent, Fear of Death. This never befalls him in his greatest Fits of Chagrin and Melancholy. This Fear will go as strangely and as suddenly as it comes.

In his Fits of Melancholy sometimes Tears Involuntary Tears, salt. break forth plentifully, but involuntarily and in spite of him. These ever prove a Crisis, and the Fit immediately goes off. They are ever very salt and briny.

His Eyes are very apt to be very hot, staring, Of his Eyes. and dry. Upon taking Cold, there flows from them a Rheum, hot, sharp, and fretting.

Pulsation of  
his Head and  
Stomach.

He has frequently an Head-ach, with a Pulsation in the Part. Also a Pulsation at the Pit of his Stomach, with a Sense of Emptiness and Hollowness.

Affected by  
Snuff.

*Portugal* Snuff is very detrimental to his Head; it heats his Nose and his Forehead, quite up to the Mould of his Head.

Timid, melancholy.

He was so timid, melancholy, and apprehensive, that he could never sleep without two Candles by his Bed; nor ever stir abroad without Spirits, and other Medicines to be taken upon any Exigence. Indeed he had so frequent and great Indispositions hourly, that they were but needful.

Of Coffee,  
Tea, Chocolate.

Chocolate, Coffee, Tea, all render his Head clear and serene for four or five Minutes; but afterwards, bring on a Sense of Hollowness and Emptiness in his Stomach, and of Faintness and Feebleness to a Degree greater than is easy to be expressed. Chocolate affects him the least, Coffee next, and Tea the most. If he drinks two or three Dishes of the latter, his Pulse rises and flutters, his Legs tremble, his Arms grow so weak that he can hardly lift them to his Head; and he is forced to drink Wine or Brandy as fast as he can pour it down, to prevent his sinking: unless he happens to send up Wind plentifully, for then he becomes easy.

Medicines  
taken.

He had taken several Medicines of Mr. *Shorthouse*, Apothecary, his Neighbour; and in particular Steel: as also Vomits and Purges, but without any Benefit; and used Bleeding, especially in his Fits. His Blood was ever sizy, thick, and black underneath. He was usually very weak afterwards. He put on Flannel by

Of his Blood.

The Use of  
Flannel.

Mr. *Shorthouse's* Advice; which brought on cold Sweats, and promoted so great Perspiration

tion that it much weakened, and even sunk him. After about a Year spent thus in vain, Mr. *Shorthouse* recommended him to Dr. *Colbatch*. He neither directed Vomits nor Clysters; but Steel, with Purges at Intervals, also Acids, Juice of Lemon, and Spirit of Vitriol, Cremor Tartari, and Tartarus Vitriolatus. He directed him to abstain wholly from Malt Liquors and Wine, and to drink only Punch and Cyder. He ordered Volatil Spirits, Tincture of Castor, and Asafoetida, Infusions of Pæony Root, and Bryony Root, in Spring Water; Mistleto and Camphire in Electuaries; Plaisters with Galbanum and Spices to his Feet; likewise *Hampstead* and *Bath* Waters; but all to very little Advantage, and sometimes to his Detriment. The Acids ever made him worse, and heightened all the Symptoms.

Dr. Colbatch's  
Method of  
Acids.

Dec. 9, 1710. he consulted me. He was in a languishing Condition; declaring that his Life was a Burden to him; that he was cowed, dispirited, and confused; that he had the utmost Fear of Death, though he could not tell why. I observed, he was but moderately fleshy, inclining to lean, his Complexion pretty fresh, his Cheeks glowing, his Pulse too quick, somewhat low, but with a Spring, as if oppressed; and he complained of much Wind in his Stomach; his Tongue grey, dry, and very thirsty in a Morning. His Urine various; at some times pale and much, at others less ruddy, and turbid; letting fall a great Proportion of Sediment, phlegmy and foul. His Knees extremely weak. He was very feeble, giddy, tottering; and so timid, that he durst hardly step over the Kennel. He was in perpetual

His Condition when I was consulted.

petual Fear and Horror, more especially in the Night; and he durst never go to sleep without a Candle burning on each Side of him. His Head was perpetually intoxicated with Scruples, relating to Religion, about the Church, the Trinity, and other Subjects. He was shattered, and in Confusion, his Memory gone, and, in a word, the whole Fabrick in Hurry and Discomposure. His Spirits sunk, except only just while he had Wine or Spirits in his Stomach; so that he was forced to be almost continually drinking, and even as soon as he awaked in the Morning. Till he had drunk, he was in the greatest Dread, Horror, Melancholy, and Confusion imaginable; besides his Sinking and Faintness. He had a Flavour in his Mouth, at some times sour, at others bitter. He had the like Belchings and Pukings. I permitted him the Continuance of his Wine, knowing he would sink if I debarred him that Support; though I was aware that the Relief it gave, besides warming and animating the Stomach, was only swelling thence the bitter and acid Bile into the Blood, and charging it upon the whole Habit; by that Means increasing the Symptoms and Disorders there. It was better that the rest of the Parts should bear each their Share, than that this should be vitiated and spoiled by the Efforts of so great a Mass of corrosive Bile preying incessantly upon it. His Sleep had been very much discomposed; sometimes he was restless, at others heavy and sleepy. His Eyes were stiff, weak, and dim. He had frequently Pains in his Arms, Knees, Hips, and Back. What he eat was of no sensible Benefit to him; giving him little or no Refreshment.

Other

Other Symptoms there were depending, too numerous to be related.

I appointed him immediately to take two Ounces of the Oil of Sweet Almonds, which he did. It is not strange, that a Liquid so wholly new to his Stomach, and so contrary to the Nature of that penetrant active Bile there, should baffle, defeat, and bring it to a Stand. It had not been four Minutes in his Stomach before he declared, he felt himself as under a Charm. The Symptoms were all stunned, his Spirits were raised, the Hurry and Emotion that he was before in were at a perfect Stand, and he found himself easy and well. Tho' it is not to be wondered that the Symptoms soon returned, and that a Distemper that had taken so fast hold of the whole Frame, should not yield without many Struggles. My Bills are all upon Mr. *Shorthouse's* File. A few volatile and vinous Spirits were occasionally directed. But the main Stress of the Cure was put upon Clysters and Purges, of which some were given very strong, with Oils interposed, in considerable Quantity, to temper the Acrimony of the Biliose Salts, put an End to their Colluctations, smear over, defend, and lubricate the Stomach and Guts. It is hardly credible what a Quantity of bilious Matter, scalding hot, excessively sharp and excoriating, with Froth and Wind, was brought down by this Means. The greater Discharge was made, the Bile being first tamed by the Oils, and rendered harmless, the greater Relief he ever found, the easier his Stomach presently became, the better his Appetite and his Rest, the brisker his Spirits, the greater his Strength, the less his Fears, Melancholy, and other Affections of his Mind. To be brief, by  
this

this Method he was so far relieved, in a very few Weeks, that there was not one of the Symptoms depending, nor any thing he could complain of. His Strength was raised, so was his Courage; and his Fears, Apprehensions, and Melancholy wholly gone. In particular, the Terrors of the Night were vanished, and he could go to sleep without ever troubling his Head about any Candles. His religious Scruples were at an End, and he was wont to laugh at the Remembrance how vainly he had been teased by them; preserving now only a due Regard to Religion and Virtue, without those Perplexities and Discomposures that were brought on by the erroneous Actions of the Bilious Salts. He now no longer needed Wine to raise his Spirits or cheer him; but passed whole Days easily and happily without any. In a word, he declared himself perfectly well as ever he found himself in his Life, and that he had no further Need of Medicines. As People of his Constitution, so delicate and susceptible of every Impression, bad or good, when rarely indisposed, are the most dejected, so, when once they find Relief, they are of all others the most exalted and secure. This is wont to excite in Bye-standers, who are not Judges of Nature, or of this Constitution, Suspicions that their Ails and Complaints are only imaginary; but those Suspicions are wholly without Grounds. Be that as it will, he was so confident of the Establishment of his Health, and indeed his Business was so pressing and urgent, that he took no more Medicines: so that a great deal of the vitiated Bile being left behind, and new Additions daily made, it will not be strange that several of the Symptoms re-  
curred

curred a-new, after some Months; when I was consulted again, and he allowed himself only, by the former Method, to retrench the recruited Cause, without persevering further. This has been the Case several Times since; and by that, his usual Default, the Life of a Man of great Humanity, and so many Virtues, as to deserve a much better Fate, rendered uncertain, and frequently very unhappy. Though I was not pleased with his Procedure, yet I was ever ready to give him Relief. Some Observations that I made, as I was occasionally called in afterwards, I shall here subjoin, in the Order that they were made.

*Dec. 26, 1711.* a purging Bolus, with a Clyster, griped much, came away extremely hot and sharp, so as to excoriate the Anus, &c. very foetid. The Neck of the Bladder had been for a Day or two excoriated, his Urine green, very hot, and sharp; an Accident he rarely had before, and never to this Degree. His Urine is to his Taste very salt and bitter. Purges and Clysters ever have given him Relief, in Proportion as they bring down Wind, Phlegm, and Choler. Oil sometimes depresses, makes him faint, and excessive melancholy for the Time. At some times Wine, though drunk in never so great Quantities, has the same Effect. For some Years past, when he happens to drink little, his Urine is high-coloured, hot, pungent, little in Quantity; but upon drinking plentifully, his Urine becomes pale, temperate, easy, and much in Quantity.

*23 November, 1712.* He has been troubled for about a Month past with vomiting; frequently brought up his Victuals, and along with them a great Quantity of Gall, very bitter. For about

Excessive  
Heat and  
Sharpness of  
Urine.

A Pain of  
the Side of  
the Head,  
periodical.

about a Week past he hath been troubled with the Tooth-ach, and every Evening betwixt four and five o'Clock he is seized with a slight Shivering and Chillness; which is presently followed with a great Pain, of the Extent of about an Inch, near the Proceffus Mamillaris, behind the Ear, on the Right Side. He has sometimes a Sense of Throbbing on the Part. 'Tis attended with a Dizziness, and Vapours. By pressing with the Finger upon one of the Blood-Vessels passing the Part the Pain becomes sensibly less for the Time, and the Dizziness also somewhat remits. The Fit, which he calls an Ague Fit, generally goes off in five or six Hours. He never has the Tooth-Ach during the Time that the Fit is on. He hath been again of late somewhat fretful, timid, melancholy, apprehensive, and full of Religious Fancies. *November 24*, I saw him this Evening about nine. The Fit, which used to come on some Hours sooner, was but just then approaching and the Pain very little. He had then, by my Direction, taken off, in all, half a Pint of Wine, in which half an Ounce of the Cortex had been infused. Continuing this Infusion, the Pain wholly vanished. Afterwards the Oils and Purges, with Clysters, restored him to Ease, and due Strength; more he never aimed at, nor would be induced to pursue.

Biliose vomiting.

In the beginning of the Winter 1712, he complained of a bitter Taste in his Mouth; and sometimes vomited up a Choler very bitter. He took two or three Purges with Clysters, by which he was much relieved. I recommended a Vomit to him; but being timid, and apprehensive, it was not taken. He was frequently very faint, which he relieved by drinking strong Wine.

Of the Relief that Wine gives in these Cases.

Wine. That Faintness proceeded manifestly from the Action of the Bitter in his Stomach; and the Wine gave him Ease, partly by warming and animating the Part, and partly by swilling some of the bitter thence into the Blood; which was only to ease that Organ at the Expence of the whole; and I told him it would bring great Inconveniencies upon him, if he relied too long upon that Method. He passed not over the Winter and Spring without several considerable Shocks; but was relieved from Time to Time by the Use of Oils, Purges, and Clysters.

But, in the beginning of *June* 1713, being sent for, I found him under much Discomposure, faint, dispirited, disquieted, somewhat delirious, and maniac, excessive melancholy, intoxicated with Religious Notions, and desponding. He complained of the Bitter in his Stomach; and was never easy but when he was taking Wine or Cordial Waters. Vomiting up his Wine with much Bitter, the Day before, he brought up also some Blood, tho' I was not acquainted with it till afterwards; his Pulse was depressed, and somewhat too quick: his Tongue blackish in the Middle. His Urine was extreme deep and even blackish; but without any Sediment. Causing him to Taste it, he told me it was bitter beyond all Expression, pungent, spirituous, and saline. Such a Pickle in a Man's Blood, and on the whole Habit of his Body, was enough, not only to discompose and render him very uneasy, as it did, but even to distract him. As the Bile is the Instrument of Sense and the Passions, in the Body, so, upon this great Redundance of it in him, his Senses and Passions were both extremely exalted.

An high  
Melancholy  
with other  
great Symp-  
toms concur-  
ing.

Tho'

Blood  
brought up  
with a  
Vomit.

Strangury  
and bloody  
Urine.

Tho' I did not wholly neglect the Use of Castor, and the other Medicines of that Class, yet I laid the chief Stress on Oils and Clysters; and after a Day or two I directed the Infusion of Ipecacuanha. It vomited him freely and much; and brought up a great deal of Bitter, but very little Phlegm. That will be the less wondered at, when 'tis considered that the Bile is the grand Instrument of Digestion. He brought up likewise a pretty deal of recent Blood; which they told me had also befallen him in vomiting a few Days before. I, being present, was not the least surpris'd at it; and did not check the vomiting: but made him drink more plentifully; supposing the Bleeding\* to proceed from the Action of the Choler in the Stomach, and the Operation succeeded well, no Blood rising with the latter Strains. He had a better Night than usual: and the next Morning his Melancholy and Fancies were all quite gone. I observed in his Urine some little Blood. 'Tis not more strange that this Choler should fetch Blood forth of the urinary Organs, than forth of the Stomach. He told me it was as bitter as before: But the next that he made was not near so bitter. He had for the Time a great Heat of Urine and Strangury; which lessened in proportion as the Water became less bitter and sharp. *June 14, 1713*, he took a Dose of purging Pills, in which was also some Asafoetida: and an Hour after a carminative Clyster; which fetched down

\* This Bleeding was owing to the Sharpness of the Bile, so much excited, eroding the Blood Vessels of the Stomach. I have met with the like Accident in Mr. *Stubbs*, and other Persons that had much sharp Choler in the Stomach. But I ever pursued the Operation, made the Patient drink plentifully, and vomit on; always with happy Success.

much

much Wind, and Matter very hot, sharp, and corrosive. The next Day, *June* 15, I found him with his Spirits raised, his Head cleared, and his Melancholy quite gone. But on the Right Side of his Face was an Eruption, much like that of an Erysipelas, tho' it was not troublesome, unless touched, when it pricked and smarted very much, as if there were some very sharp Salts lodged in it. His Sweat tasted salt as Brine. Having used Oil plentifully, and repeated the Purge and Clyster with very good Success, he became perfectly free, chearful, and easy.

An Erysipelas.

Sweat salt.!!

Since this was entered, I find two other Notes relating to the Process, when first he consulted me. Tho' he was commonly pretty regular, and had due Regard to the Directions, yet he would now and then make a Sally out of the Way; tho' always at the Sollicitation of his Friends, to which his Good-Nature renders him ever liable. The Notes are as follows:

22 *January*, 1710, he drank near two Quarts of Milk Punch; and became afterwards heavy, stupid, and melancholy. His Legs became feeble. His Speech faltered. His Stomach was distended with Wind. His Breath grew shorter and shorter: and he drew it shallower and shallower. He grew dizzy and vertiginous, and livid or black in the Face. At length he became sick, and vomited up a Bile excessive sour and bitter; so that it staid his Throat, and set his Teeth violently on Edge. It was almost as hot as boiling Water, and, when vomited up, it fumed and smoaked much. All the while he was excessive chill and cold outwardly.

The Effects of Milk Punch upon a bilious Habit.

Hard Drink-  
ing.

23 February, 1710, a very ruffling Fit, upon drinking bad Wine. His Strength being now greatly increased, his Fit was more ruffling for the Time than any he had had of a great while; but went off much quicker and easier.

Interruptions  
of the Cure,  
by Interpo-  
sitions of  
some of his  
Relations.

There is one thing in this Case that ought not to be passed over without some notice; which was the unseasonable Interposition of some of his Relations. They, in their Wisdom, judged his Distemper not real, but imaginary; and therefore they frequently interposed, with great Earnestness and Importunity, dissuading him from the Use of Remedies, and hindring him of Relief. Some of his real Friends, who were Lookers on, were wont to say that this Interposition proceeded not from any Care or Concern, but from a very different Principle. Be that as it will, I, who knew how great his Sufferings frequently were, was ever forward to afford him Relief; in which I was but too often interrupted by their officious intermeddling; which indeed was the more to be censured, because they saw, and allowed, that as often as I was called in he constantly had Relief; and that I wholly set aside all Interest of my own, and had solely in View the doing good to, and retrieving the Health of, a Man truly unfortunate, but one whom I thought a Man of Value and great Merit, and whom I ever observed very humane and kind upon all Occasions, to those very Persons who used this Treatment towards him.

Of Thoughts  
arising from  
the Sto-  
mach.

He never has those troublesome involuntary Thoughts arising up from his Stomach to his Head, but when there is the greatest Exuberance of bilious Matter in his Stomach; and that Matter most in Emotion; which happens ordinarily

ordinarily in hot Weather. He is commonly qualmish, and sickish at the Time: and if he provoke his Stomach, can easily vomit. In which Case he ever brings up bilious Matter, excessively sour or bitter, in great Quantity. Drinking of Wine rather multiplies those enormous Thoughts. But eating of Flesh, or anything solid, ever stifles, suppresses, and puts an End to them. 'Tis the more difficult for him to do that, because, being qualmish, 'tis not easy for him to get down any Meat. Whenever he can do that, it has its Effect, the wandering Thoughts are suspended and cease longer to molest him. Eating has the same Effect in Case of Restlessness and Want of Sleep.

Mr. GRASSINEAU.

*A Fever cured chiefly by Evacuations.*

**M**ARCH 4, 1712. he complained of Pain and Disorder of his Head; and he was feverish. He had several Rigors, and Fits of Shivering; with some Pain in the Small of his Back. In the Night before he had rested ill, with troublesome Dreams and Visions. Considering that he had lived a sedentary Life the preceding Winter, fed high, and so had his Bowels loaded and charged; and collecting from this, and from the Visions, which are a sure Indication of a foul Stomach, disturbed, and offending the Head, as also from the other Symptoms, that there was a Storm rising, that, without great Precaution, would be too high for me to steer him through, I ordered him immediately a Dose of Oil of sweet Almonds, and a Clyster to be given after it. When that should be worked off; I ordered a pretty strong Vomit

to be given. I returned to visit him just as he had done vomiting; finding him very easy, well, and valuing himself exceedingly upon his Management of the Operation; shewing me withal three Gallons that he had drank and vomited up again. But he told me he had no need of taking it, for his Stomach was very clean, and nothing came up besides what he had drank. Casting my Eye upon it I observed that it was indeed very clear; and knowing well the Gaiety of that worthy Gentleman, how much he would in Course jest and be delighted with the Water-works, and how far from the least Thought or Speculation about remote Consequences: and considering the real Danger he was in, that the Load in his Stomach was by this merry Operation only roused, and ready to be cumulated upon the Blood at once, unless timely prevented, I ordered another Dose of the same Vomit to be taken, as soon as it could be got, attended myself, and directed the Management, let the Sack Whey and Water stay in his Stomach so long as to mingle and incorporate with what was there, and then made him briskly excite his Stomach with a Feather. It is hardly credible how vast a Quantity of Choler, Phlegm, and other Filth was by this Method raised, and happily flung forth. What most surpris'd me was, that in Conclusion he said he began to think, and to fancy that the former Operation was not managed so very rightly as he before imagined. He now told me he was very easy, and not at all tired, but rather refreshed, and really better than when he first began.

This perfunctory Proceeding, tho' it wholly disappoints the Design of the Operation, is yet  
so

so very common, that I have rarely found any good Effects of a Vomit that I have not attended myself. They would do well to reflect on this, who are wont to leave this Operation wholly to the Patient himself, or to an Apothecary, or Nurses, who frequently want both Care and Skill to manage it.

The Method used with Mr. *Grassineau* will not be thought too rigorous by those who are Judges of the Symptoms that shewed themselves, even in the very beginning of his Disease. It was apparent a Fever, malignant, and highly dangerous, was coming on; and had it not been thus timely intercepted, it would have been hard for him to have stood it, and it might have proved fatal. When once \* the bilious, febrile, and other Contents of the Stomach, are dispatched into the Blood, there remains only a dubious and very difficult After-Game to be played. And yet the Sick are commonly kept in hand, and Physicians not ordinarily called in, in these Cases, till Things are in this State, their Assistance of little Use, and the Case advanced beyond all Remedy.

I appointed Mr. *Grassineau* a gentle theriacal Draught, to be taken at Night. He rested quietly; and awakened very well next Morning, *March 5*. But about six in the Evening I found him much indisposed again. He was restless, uneasy, feverish, thirsty, faint, and dispirited, his Pulse pretty quick and high. I ordered an

\* *N. B.* The Editor begs leave to observe to the Reader, that the Author in many Cases speaks of the Bile, as if he thought it discharged itself naturally into the Stomach; but this is a small Anatomical Error, for the Bile empties itself into the Duodenum: By an inverted Motion indeed of the Intestine, it is frequently thrown back into the Stomach, and may occasion the Mischief the Author imputes to it.

oily Draught immediately, to temper the Choler, lubricate the Passages, and dispose the Choler to rise; and after half an Hour, drinking Sack Whey diluted with Water, and urging his Stomach with a Feather, he brought up some Choler and much foul Phlegm. The vomiting was no sooner over but he declared he was become perfectly easy and well; and that his Faintness, Thirst, and Fever were wholly gone. *March 6*, he took a Purge, which worked well. *March 7*, in the Morning he took an oily Draught. In the Evening I found him uneasy, qualmish, faint, thirsty, and feverish. I gave him Sack Whey diluted with Water as before; which raised some Choler, and much putrid Phlegm. Immediately after he averred his Faintness, Thirst, and Fever were wholly gone; and he was as easy and well as ever he felt himself in his Life. This, with many other Trials that I have made, convinces me, that those Symptoms, Jaſtations and Inquietude, Faintness, Thirst, and Feverishness, proceed wholly from the Emotion of Choler and Phlegm in the Stomach.

*March 8*. The Purge was repeated, worked well, and brought away Fœces very foul and offensive. I ordered a Tincture of the Jesuits Bark for him to enter upon the Use of next Morning. Both from his own Account, and such Observations as I made upon him myself, I collected that his Stomach and Guts were very foul; and as a Fever shewed it self, I saw the only safe Way was to take and intercept it in the Fountain, in the Beginning, before the Strength was broken, the Powers of the Body shattered, and the febrile Matter diffused over the whole Body. Where it was so  
very

very much, as it here shewed itself, one could not expect that the first Efforts, or one Vomit, should carry it wholly off. It was a great Point gained that it lessened the febrile Matter so far as to put a Stop to its present Fury, and gain a Truce partly for the Medicines to work in, and partly for the Powers of the Body to disengage themselves of what was before charged upon them. This they did so very successfully, that it will hardly be credited how great a Quantity of Phelgm and other vitious Matter was flung forth afterwards, even with the Urine. It was a very material Point gained, that by the first Evacuation the Fever was brought to suspend and intermit. There are very few but would then have administered the Jesuits Powder. But upon the Observations I made during the Evacuation, and from other Indications, I collected there was too great a Power of the febrile Matter for that Remedy to engage; besides the Load of Phlegm and Filth that would have buried, stifled, and impeded it in its Operation. That would have been likewise the Case of any other antifebrile Medicine; and, had such been given in the Beginning, I appeal to any one that shall consider what a Load was brought up, and sent down, whether any Medicine would not have been thereby disarmed, and wholly frustrated; and so his Life exposed to the Fury of so great a Torrent of the febrile Matter. The Jesuits Bark Of the Cor- works wholly as an Absorbent and Astringent; <sup>tex.</sup> and where it is not equal to the febrile Matter rising and in Emotion in the Stomach, it cannot be capable of dealing with and stifling of it. On the contrary, this Medicine is frequently the Cause of the febrile Matter flowing into the the Blood, in greater Quantity than otherwise

would have happened. When there is of this Matter in the Stomach so great a Proportion as by its Colluctation, the Fumes it emits, and the Crowd it makes at the Pylorus, somewhat to obstruct that Passage, and hinder its own Egress there, a lesser Charge must be made upon the Blood in Course. In this Case the Jesuits Powder given can never possibly wholly surmount the febrile Matter. It can only stifle Part; by which Means the Colluctation, Fumes, and Crowd will be lessened, Egress through the Pylorus promoted, febrile Matter dispatched into the Blood, and thereby the Fever encreased. This is the Case in the Administration of the Jesuits Powder in continual Fevers, and in such Fevers as remit, where the febrile Cause is considerable. And indeed, in intermitting Fevers, where the morbid Cause is great, the \* Jesuits Powder will not be able to surmount it, without Discharges and Evacuations of it. With these interposed I have had happy Success, by Use of only small Doses of that Powder; and the Body has been left in Vigour, and good Plight. Whereas, without such Evacuations, I have seen Loads of that Medicine given, to little other End than the Detriment of the Patient. As this Medicine, where there happens to be an Overcharge of Bile in the Stomach, sometimes by the Accident set forth above, letting that Bile loose upon the Blood, fires it, excites Perturbations there, and

\* By the very same Accident, Opiats, that commonly abate the Pain of the Cholic, become sometimes the Means of letting choleric Matter loose out of the Stomach, where it was before latent and quiet, into the Guts, where, being in Emotion, it causes Pains and Gripes. This was the Case of Mr. *Ange*, and some others that I have known. By the same Accident, Astringents become now and then the Causes of Purgings sometimes very great.

a Fever

a Fever too great for the Fabrick to sustain; so, where there happens to be an Over-glut of Phlegm in the Stomach, this Medicine given, becomes accidentally the Means of letting that loose in like Manner, and thereby of over-chilling the Blood, thickening the Mass of it, impacting and making a Glut and Obstructions in the capillary Vessels, and so lessening the Heat, the Sense, and the Strength of the Member to which those Vessels belong, causes a Chillness, Weakness, and Numbness of it, sometimes to such Degree as to bring on a Palsey, of which I have heard several Instances. There is no doubt but that this is a truly noble Medicine, and of great Service where properly administered: But without such Discretion, and Caution, great Ills and Inconveniencies frequently ensue. The People would not entertain the great Prejudice they so generally have to this Medicine, wholly without any Cause. They who administer it do not feel the Struggles and Combustion that they who take it frequently do; even where it happens to cure and put an End to the Ague, and through the Firmness of the Constitution, and the Organs acquitting themselves with great Energy and Power, no apparent or lasting Evil may ensue. There is no Jestings with edged Tools. The best Medicine, and those that have the greatest Power, do the greatest Mischief, where not rightly applied. For my own Part, even in Youth, and the most vigorous Bodies, where I have found Symptoms and Intimations of an Over-charge of Humours in the Stomach and Bowels; or, where, upon Administration of this Medicine, the Success hath not answered in due Time, I have immediately had Recourse to proper Evacuations;

uations; constantly to the Benefit of the Patient, and to the gaining of my Point, without any of the Inconveniencies that, where such Precaution is not used, ordinarily ensue. But, to proceed with Mr. *Grassineau's* Case.

*March* 8. he had, as I expected, a slight Fit of an Ague, which lasted not in the whole above four Hours. I ordered a Drachm of the Jesuits Powder in a Bolus, to be taken as soon as the Fit was over; and it was repeated so, that by the 12th of *March*, in the Evening, he had taken an Ounce and a half. During this Time he had no Return of the Fit; but recovered and became better daily.

*March* 14. he had continued the Bolus thrice a Day; and had so well recovered his Temper, Health, and Strength, that he said he had hardly any Cause of Complaint remaining. This Evening, he took the Infusion of Ipecacuanha in Canary; which worked well, brought up Phlegm, and very much acid Bile. Since he hath enjoyed more Strength, Health, and Vivacity than ever before.

#### Mrs. CORNFORTH.

*Cholic; Hysteric Fits; with Screams, Struggles, and Convulsions, 1712.*

ABOUT the Middle of *January* 1712, I was brought to her in a Fit of the Cholic, very violent, almost beyond belief, with a no less Pain of the Back. I ordered two Ounces of Oil of Sweet Almonds to be taken instantly; and half a Pint of hot Canary to be drunk upon it. In a few Minutes her Pains lessened; and she began

began to be sick. I directed great Draughts of warm Water, with a little Sage infused in it, to be given, and she, with the Assistance of a Feather, brought up an incredible Quantity of Choler; green, sour, and bitter. This being over, in about half an Hour, she said her Cholic Pains were gone, and she was easy. Upon the Use of a Clyster afterwards, great Discharge was made of Wind and Matter, foetid, green, froathy, and sour. The next Day she went into the Country.

She has been ever of an hysteric Constitution; and had many Fits. I was sent for to her in one April 18, 1713. Her Head was twisted towards her Right Shoulder. She screamed out several Times very strongly. The Struggles of her Arms were very violent. Here Pulse was strong, hard, and too quick. Her Face was flushed, red, with a cast of black.

There being nothing else in readiness, I ordered a large Draught of cold Water, with sixty Drops of Spirit of Harts-horn in it, to be given her, which she said immediately eased and refreshed her. Afterwards eight Ounces of Blood were taken away. That was no sooner done but she said the Stretch that she had before felt, of the Vessels of her Head and Arms, grew sensibly less as the Blood run out. Next I gave her *Oxym. Scillit. ℥i. Aq. Bryon. C. Pulegij aa ℥ss.* Perceiving she began to be sick, I ordered warm Water for her to drink, and she vomited up much Bile, green, excessively sour, and sharp, with much Wind; after which she became easy and composed. I appointed an hysteric Julep and Spirits to be in Readiness; and a Clyster to be given immediately. Returning eleven Hours after, I found her pretty well.

The

The Clyster had worked freely; and had brought down much Wind. Before I first came the Fits were violent, attended with Screaming; and had for several Hours succeeded each other so thick, that there was little Interval. After I left her she had no Fit at all. I ordered *Pil. fœtid.* 3*ss.* for the Morning, and a Clyster to be given an Hour after.

19 April, 1713. she had rested well; and had no Fit. The Pills and Clyster had operated well; but she complained of a great Tenderness and Soreness in a little Place in the midst of her Back, a little below the Scapulæ; and of a like Soreness in her Hands, Arms, Neck, and on the Top of her Head.

Being now pretty well come to herself, and recovered, she gave the Particulars of what befel her in the Fit. First her Legs became feeble, so that they would not bear her Weight, and she could not possibly stand up. This proceeds from the Interception of the Blood passing downwards; as the Symptoms above proceed from an over great Quantity of it forced upon the Parts above. (In the Fit she thinks her Legs are stretched out forcibly.) A while after the Feebleness, she has notice of the actual Access of a Fit, by a Pain that she feels in that little Space mentioned above on the midst of her Back, a little above the Small. This Pain is succeeded by a great Pulsation in the Part. Immediately her Heart begins to throb and palpitate, the Throbs pointing at, and forcing towards the Part of the Back so pained; they also force to her Arms, Neck, and Head at the same Instant; and the Pulsations, in all, keep Time exactly with the Heart and Back as they do during the whole Time of the Fit; and when

when that Part gives way, the Pain and Beating coming to remit, the Fit goes off. During this she has a qualmish faint Sicknefs, and great Tension of her Stomach; and a bearing of it upon her Belly, Sides, and Back, so that she feels as if girded round. Immediately she sensibly perceives something fluid ascend from the Place pained in her Back up into her Shoulders, the Scapulæ, Arms, Neck, and Head, throbbing and stretching the Blood Vessels so excessively that she wonders they do not break: she particularly feels this Stretch of the Vessels for the whole Length of her Arms, Hands, and Fingers, and also of the Blood Vessels arising up her Neck, behind her Ears, and on the Sides of her Head to the Mould at Top. She feels not so great Pain in her Stomach, as in her Guts: 'Tis likely what she calls the Guts is the Bottom of the Stomach; which in her is stretched and hangs low. Her Stomach is distended and much pained for the Time. Her Neck all the while is very stiff; and sometimes writhed, and convulsed, as also her Arms; so that she cannot move them at Pleasure. They were sometimes convulsed, so that a strong Man could scarcely hold her: But never her Legs, or lower Parts; which yet are feeble and excessively cold. This shews, that the Strength attends the Blood. The Throbbing of the Heart continually increases, so as much to shake all the Parts above the Waste. She has a Pain for the Time in the Small of her Back and the Region of the Kidneys; but not near so great as in the Part a little above, mentioned before. So soon as the Efforts of the Heart make Way, and the Pass here is forced and opened, and the Pulsation here and in all the other Parts ceases, she feels some-

something descending down her Back to her Stomach; and the Fit is instantly at an End. Her Head is much oppressed, heavy, clouded, and her Senses and Reason much eclipsed during the Fit; but she has some Perception of what is transacted within, and done to her without. After the Fit is over, her Fingers and Hands continue numb'd for some Time; and the Part of her Back, where the Pulsations are, and where the Fit begins, is very sore and uneasy.

I ordered the Clysters, with the Purges, to be continued, and Oil of Sweet Almonds to be taken freely on the intermediate Days; by which Means she recovered; and attained a greater Share of Health and Strength than she had had of some Years before.

Mr. EDWARD BUTLIN\*.

*Rheumatism, Convulsive Fits, Hemiplegia.*

March 1710-11.

Of his Pa-  
rents.  
Of his In-  
fancy and  
Youth.

A Pain of  
the Sto-  
mach.

Headach and  
Dizziness.

**H**IS Parents were both healthy and strong, till they had attained to old Age. He is now near three and forty Years old. He had the Measles and Small Pox very young. When he was about twelve, he had a violent Pain in his Head for about two Hours; which terminated in a Fever. About sixteen he had a Pain in his Stomach, towards the Left Side. He tried to vomit, by means of Salt and Water; which raised much Phlegm and Filth. After that Operation he had a Pain and Dizziness of the Head. He repeated the Operation almost every Morning, for near half a Year; and always with much the same Success; both as to the

\* This Relation is confused, and not delivered in Method. My Notes were imperfect; taken in hurry, and uncertainly.

Discharge,

Discharge, and the Affections of the Head. By this Method the Pain of the Stomach was brought to a Truce; but it made frequent Returns, and indeed has followed him ever since. The Pain and Dizziness of the Head likewise came on as often as he took Cold. Sixteen Years ago he was frequently attacked with flying rheumatic Pains; and thirteen Years ago he had a very violent Rheumatism in the Month of *December*; <sup>A Rheumatism.</sup> by which he was confined to his Bed near a Fortnight.

This was the first great Breach upon his <sup>Another.</sup> Constitution. But in *January* 1703, he had a Rheumatism more rigorous than the former, and lasting near a Month. He had Pains in all his Limbs, very severe. It reduced him very weak. In Conclusion, as soon he was fit to go Abroad, he went into the Cold Bath; and thought himself easier, stronger, and better in the Afternoon. In the Night following he was attacked with a Pain under his Left Shoulder-blade very violent, racking, and beyond any he ever felt either before or since. He took away sixteen Ounces of Blood, without any Relief. Next Morning he took a Purge, which worked freely, and brought away much scalding hot sharp Matter. In the Evening the Pain of the Shoulder grew less. Afterwards he was <sup>Pain of the Head, and Eyes.</sup> invaded with a Weight and violent Pain in the Top of the Head. His Eyes became so weak that he could not bear the Light; and so full of Pain, that he could not move them without great Trouble. In about three Weeks he got <sup>Of the Cold Bath.</sup> forth; and then went to the Cold Bath again; continuing it twice or thrice a Week, Summer and Winter, for two Years. For the first two Months he found little or no Advantage. But afterwards

afterwards he thought it contributed to the Increase of his Strength. But he was never freed wholly from the rheumatic Pains in his Shoulders, Arms, and Legs. These last were likewise apt to be very cold. Upon the Access of the Pains he had from Time to Time recourse to the Cold Bath; which ever repressed them, and gave him Ease. But upon the whole he was much reduced, and weakened; and he felt a Numbness, Tension, and Pain of his Right Thigh; especially upon taking Cold.

Pain and  
Numbness  
of the Right  
Thigh.

Other  
Symptoms.

A Vertigo.  
A Cramp of  
the Leg, fol-  
lowed by an  
Epileptic  
Fit.

A Stoppage  
of Urine,  
followed by a  
Sickness and  
Fainting.

From this Time, to the Access of the Palsey, he kept up about his Business; and had a good Appetite for the greater Part of the Time. But he was frequently indisposed. He was apt to be vertiginous; especially when he fasted long. He was frequently awakened in the Night by Cramps in the Calf of the Right Leg; with a Knot or Swelling as big as a Wallnut. Upon rubbing and dissipating the Swelling and Pain, in an Instant he was affected in his Stomach: and became faint, swooning, and died away; his Pulse wholly ceasing, and his Respiration hard to be perceived. Then came on a choaking, frothing, spitting, belching up Wind, vomiting, after which he recovered. But the Leg would continue excessive sore in the Part, for a Week after. He had the first of these Fits about seven Years ago; and has had six or eight of them yearly. Indeed they grew gradually more and more frequent and impetuous, till the Access of the Hemiplegia; since which he has never had one Fit. He had likewise frequently Stops of his Water, that were ever attended with a Qualm at his Stomach. If he could belch up Wind he made Water instantly. But if he strained much, without  
rifting

rifting up Wind, he became sick, and fainted quite away for a Minute or two. He has not had this Stoppage since the Hemiplegia.

There cannot well be much Doubt but that <sup>An Hemi-  
plegia.</sup> his going into the Cold Bath, after the Rheumatism, without due Evacuations before, contributed to the bringing on the Palsy. That was likewise the Case of Mr. *Puckmore*. *August 14, 1710*, an Hemiplegia came on, about eleven in the Evening. He had been in Bed, and slept near two Hours. Awaking, he found he had Occasion for the Pot. Straining to make Water, he lost the Use of his whole Right Side at the Instant. He had frequently before had fainting Fits upon a like Straining. Now half the Right Side of his Head, half his Nose, half his Tongue, half his Body, as if chined, or parted into two in a straight Line, were very numb, as if near dead. So likewise were his Right Arm, and Hand; his Right Hip, Thigh, Leg, and Foot. He had not the least Use of them, or any Strength in them: but they hung dangling as if they had been only tied to his Body. And yet these Limbs, and indeed the whole Right Side, were very much hotter than usual, both to his own Sense inwardly, and to the Touch outwardly. He likewise sweat freely on that Side; but little or not at all on the other. His Pulse was generally pretty regular, and stronger on that Side than the other. His Right Eye was very dim at first; but in four or five Days he saw pretty well with it. Before this Invasion he was costive more than usually; for he had been much disposed to that Habit all his Life. He had been several Months before [from *June, 1709.*] drooping, faint, lean, vapoury, cloudy, forgetful, melancholy, vertiginous, and subject

to the Head-ach. He had an Hardness, Stiffness, and Pain on each Side of his Neck, in the Part where the Carotids ascend. This he has had several Times since with great Violence. Nothing mitigated it so much as the Sneezing and Spitting that ensued upon his Snuffing up crude *Sal Ammoniac*. He slept ill. He had a great Lassitude. His Appetite and Digestion failed. He was qualmish, sick, subject to Reaching and Puking. In a Day or two after the Invasion of the Palsy, he began to find himself easy and well in all other Respects. His Head became clear, his Thoughts free, and his Memory good. He slept well. His Stomach became perfectly easy; and his Appetite as good as ever in all his Life. Dr. *Mead*, who was consulted, told him this was a very good Sign; bad him eat any thing he could heartily; and be sure, whatever he did, not to baulk, but to keep up his Stomach. What he recommended particularly was Chicken, Lamb, Mutton; as also to pour down Water Gruel plentifully. As to Drinks he gave no Directions. He ordered . . . . . Ounces of Blood to be taken away forthwith; and that it should be repeated twice afterwards. He caused Blisters to be applied to his Neck, his Right Arm, and Leg; which were renewed several Times; and an Issue to be cut in his . . . . . This could not be brought to run with all the Art that could be used for six Weeks. He appointed an Ointment for the Arm and Leg affected; and that, after some Time, Recourse should be had to the Cold Bath. He directed a . . . . . with Mustard; and because he became daily more and more costive, so that he had no Stool without such Provocation, he prescribed a slight Purge,

Purge, to be repeated from Time to Time as there should be Occasion. Finding these Means ineffectual, he advised him to go into the Country; which he did. This was in *September*; and he grew there much worse; so that he returned in about three Weeks. Eating, as the Doctor directed, very freely, he became presently very gross and big; especially upon the paralytic or Right Side. As it increased in Bulk, it increased in Numbness; and he had a Sense of Heaviness, and a kind of dead Weight on each Part affected. His Right Foot, Leg, Thigh, and Right Side of the Thorax were swelled; and his Leg and Ankle were inflamed, and pitted; insomuch that he began to think that what he eat was flung upon that Side. Tho' that was not so, his gorging himself was very wrong; and what he took down in such Quantity, forcing into the Intestines the Choler, Phlegm, and other Indigestion, sent it into the Blood, and cast it upon the Parts that were the most weak, lax, and disposed to receive it; where it increased the Distemper, and did Mischief without End. He used to call this, Feeding the Distemper, and Feeding of Death. From what has been set forth, it is plain the Palsy was brought on by the Descent of vicious Matter from the Stomach into the Blood Vessels; and that as the Stomach was relieved, by the continual Removal of it thence, and the Blood Vessels annoyed by its being charged on them; so, on the contrary, as that Descent ceased, and the vicious Matter was detained in the Stomach, this began to suffer a-new; and the Blood Vessels were relieved. For the Palsy gave way, and the Sense and Strength of the Right Side returned. Upon which he began again to be sick at Stomach, his

Appetite to fail; his Head became cloudy and dizzy, and the other Symptoms, that vanished on the Access of the Palsy, now all returned.

A convulsive or Epileptic Fit, first perceived in his Hands.

Upon the Declension of the Palsy in *January* 1710-11, he felt a Pain in the Back of the Right Hand, attended with a Numbness, and a Sense of Contraction in the Part. At the Instant the Fingers were convulsed and clinched; and the Pain ascended up his Arm to his Shoulder, and thence to his Neck, and Head; and was followed by a strong Convulsive twisting of his Arm behind him; and of his Head to his Right Shoulder. Then he fainted, lost all Sense, and fell down as dead. But his Pulse continued. He had a Working, Agitation, and Heaving at his Stomach, rifted up Wind, foamed at the Mouth, vomited, and recovered his Senses; but was in great Confusion. At his Recovery he found his Arm and Neck sore; and they continued so for some Days after. The whole Time that passed from the Pain of his Hand to the Recovery of Sense, was but about five Minutes. It shattered, weakned, and sunk him so that he was confined to his Chamber for a Month after.

Another.

In the Beginning of *March*, 1710-11, he had another like Fit. The second Day after it I was called in.

A third.

*August* 11, 1711, he had a third Fit. This was after the Use of several Medicines; and after very great Evacuations, made at proper Intervals. But for about thirty Hours before he had been costive; with little or no Discharge of Wind. His Right Hand was clinched; but not pained. He did not froth at the Mouth near so much as in the two former Fits; nor did the Fit last near so long, or leave him so weak  
and

and fore. He did not close his Eyes as in those Fits. At the Moment that the Hand was clinched his Face became flushed, and very red; but as he recovered, it became rather paler than usual. He belched up Wind, vomited and recovered. When he first began to look upon those present, he found his Eyes dim, and he saw as through a thin Cloth. His Head was cloudy and his Memory gone; but all returned in a few Minutes; whereas in the first Fit he remained very much stupified for several Days. At his coming out of the Fits he perceived his Neck, Head, and Hands very glowing and hot; but in a few Minutes they became cold, and were attended with a cold Sweat; which yet went off much sooner in this than in the first Fit. A while after the Vomit, he had a loose Stool, very sharp and hot; with which he discharged a vast Quantity of Wind. In about an Hour after this last Fit, he was pretty easy, chearful, and well; and had an Appetite, desiring to eat. He took a spirituous Draught, rested pretty well; and next Morning took a Purge, which worked not near so well and freely as formerly; there being a Stop made by Wind in the Guts. In the Evening he took a Tincture of Asafoetida; the spirituous Draught at Night; and rested well. Next Morning [13 *August*] he took a Dose of Oil; and an Hour after a Clyster was injected. It brought down much Wind; upon the stirring of which he became much racked and stabbed with Fumes across his Stomach, in the lower Part of his Breast, and in the Small of the Back. The Arms and Shoulders were tender and sore. For about a Week after he had frequently in the Back of the Right Hand, and in the upper Part of the Right Arm, betwixt

the Elbow and Shoulder, a burning Heat, so great as to be very troublesome. By turns he had a Sense of Numbness, and of Contraction, in the very same Parts; especially upon Motion, a forcible Stretch forth of that Arm, or on any considerable exerting of himself. When these Symptoms were greatest, he had sometimes a Shock, with a Surprise, and Sense of an approaching Fit, but had none. He was excessively troubled with Wind. Clysters brought a great deal of it away; and gave him much Relief.

*August 19, 1711*, he took the purging Potion that was prescribed last. It operated much more freely than the former; and brought down much Wind, and Cholera very sharp and hot. In the Evening his Arm became better but his Leg worse, more hot, and numb; with an Itching, Tingling, and slight Smarting.

When I was first consulted I found him with his Face much bloated. He complained of Pains upon the Jugulars on each Side, with a great Pulsation of the Head. His Memory much failed him. His Head was so heavy and cloudy, that he hardly knew what he said or did. He had cholical Pains, and was very costive. He had Twitchings and Convulsions. His Hands and Feet were hot and burning, his Arms and Thighs cold. I put him upon the Use of Oils; with Purges and Clysters; from which he received sensible Benefit. I was then in a great hurry of other Business; and that, and the Distance at which he lived, kept me from visiting him so often as I was inclined. Besides, nothing could ever be proposed but a little present Relief. His Case was apparently beyond all Remedy. I had not Time to keep an accurate

rate Journal of all Proceedings. Some Notes I took ; which are as follow :

The Bloatedness of his Face, Convulsions, Of Purging. Twitchings, Affections round his Waste, Affections of the Head, &c. all lessened upon the Administration of a Purge and Clyster, which brought down much Wind and Choler, hot and sharp: Excrements, glutinous, stenchy, black, and green. At the Beginning of the Operation he fainted ; upon Recovery, much white Froth arose, and he was qualmish. His Face was pale for the Time ; and he had a Choaking in his Throat. After every following Purge his Head became more clear and serene ; he was more chearful, and his Courage increased. His Convulsions, Cloudiness, and Dejectedness grew less. His Stools were very foul. As the Palsy invaded any Member or Part, it immediately became huffed up with a puffy Swelling, seeming to proceed partly from Wind, and partly from Phlegm, thrown into it. The Part became likewise paler and whiter than before, as also more chill and cold to the Touch outwardly. In the Spring 1711, breaking Wind, either up or down, gives instant Relief to his Limbs. He is positive that Wind passes from his Stomach and Guts into his Blood. He has Alterations of Heat, Cold, and Numbness in his Right Arm. Heat and Cold in his Right Hypochondre. He has a Pain in the Stomach ; his Belly is tense and hard. His Right Thigh is numb, chill, and pained.

He sweats only from the Waste upwards. When Wind rises difficultly he falls into an Hiccough till he can raise it ; when the Hiccough instantly ceases.

Having had Occasion to purge his Son, and two or three of his Daughters, I learned that they likewise abounded with Choler, green, hot, and sharp.

*April 18, 1711*, in the Evening, his Hand began to shake, the usual Presage of a Fit. In a Quarter of an Hour ensued a Stool, loose, green, and excessive hot. Immediately the shaking went off; and no Fit followed. It is plain with that Stool the Cause of the Fit went.

*April 20*, he was almost strangled by Wind and Phlegm; but relieved instantly by a Clyster. For eight Days Clysters daily. They affect his Stomach very sensibly; and when he is almost choaked with Wind and Phlegm, the Clyster presently eases him. His Heart-burning, Gnawing, Heat, sharp acid Humour, voracious Appetite, now all lessened in proportion to the Evacuation.

*May 3*, the Purge worked ill. His Stomach hot, fired; he vomited much sour Bile that flayed his Throat, and set his Teeth on Edge. A Clyster, *May 4*, brought down much Matter liquid, sharp, and scalding hot. His Excrements were at first excessively foetid. After the Evacuation they were little offensive, and then his Head and Limbs became easier; the morbid Matter being thrown off the Habit of the Body into the Stomach and Guts, and thence off by Excrement. *May 5, 1711*, he vomited much Phlegm, and bitter Choler. He was offended greatly with Wind; and had a great Pain of the Stomach by Fits. A Clyster helped all. The Clysters are followed by a Sickness at the Stomach. They bring away Froth and Fœces very sour. During the Operation and Evacuation of that Froth, his Hands twitch, and work; and are weak for the Time. He brings  
away

away small Lumps of Matter, very green, that smell sour; and melt when heated. This is only green Bile incorporated with Fat, Butter, and Oils.

In Summer, 1711, I think in *June*, he was in the Country a Month; his Heart-burning, Drought, Frothing, and Heat of the Stomach ceased, but his Hands became excessively hot; all changed on his Return.

He frequently voided Urine that had in it a Mucus or ropy Phlegm. *July* 13, two Quarts of green Choler, hot and excoriating, thrown out by one Purge. Carried off what Heart-burned him vastly; but brought on sharp Pains and Soreness on the Right Hip, Thigh, Leg, and Foot. His Pulse quickened upon this.

*July* 20, 1711, he took a strong Purge, with a Clyster in the Morning; which yet began not to work till five in the Afternoon, when it purged him very much; working all the Night. From the Time it first began to work, he felt an Heart-burning, a vast Heat in his Stomach, and a Steaming up his Throat. Presently after he felt a very severe gnawing Pain in the Right Shoulder, which moved, by Fits, to the other Shoulder, to the Middle of the Back, and to the Small of the Back. The Purgation going on, and the Wind being carried down, in unusual great Quantity, the Pains lessened, and in Proportion as this hot Matter came away, the Heat of his Stomach and Throat lessened; and finally ceased. Tho' the Purge was very furious, tho' he was sick and griped first in the Stomach, and then in his Guts, his Pulse was as well as ever; and the next Morning he was much easier, more serene, and chearful than of  
some

some Time. His Nerves were also much eased. He limps less of his Right Leg than before the Purge. He is freer, easier, and better than he has been of two Months. He has had, at some Times, a Sensation of Wind and Steams passing forth of his Guts into his Blood; and finally settling at his Limbs, chiefly on the Right Side, which has been most affected with the Palsy. He has sometimes a Flushing and a Sense of Heat upon the Access of this into the Blood; and likewise a Shivering. At other Times he feels a Chillness in his Blood; and thinks a cold Steam is then flung into the Blood. He is apt to belch up Wind from his Stomach, which is generally hot; but sometimes very sensibly cold, and like a Blast of cold Wind. His Blood and the Habit of his Body are ever relieved, eased, and benefited upon Wind passing freely down through his Guts. He feels in his Foot, Leg, and Hand, especially the Hand, on the Right Side, a burning in several Places, as if an hot Liquor was diffused through a particular Muscle there. His Heats are now much less after this Purgation and Descent of Wind; and the Veins of his Hands and Arms, that were before much swelled and tumid, went quite down and became perfectly flat. In a Word, since this vast Discharge by Purging, he has made an incredibly great Advance towards Health. His Strength is increased; and his Limbs much more agil, flexil, and lightsome. The Oppression of his Breast grows easier; and the Cause descends lower and lower. The Weight, Sinking, and Faintness at his Stomach, formerly intolerable, and almost incessant, is now near quite gone. His Limbs are come to a more equal Temper; his Hands and Feet  
being

being not so hot, or his Arms and Thighs so cold as formerly. Having taken *Calomel* ʒss. in the three last Doses of his Purge, and the second not passing down freely, he vomited twice. The next Day his Mouth began to be sore, his Gums to swell, and a Salivation came on. The Day after his Face was pretty much swelled; and he spit about a Pint in six Hours. It did stink much, and was full as Salt as the Liquor of an Oyster.

*August 6, 1711*, vomited with *Ipecacuanha*; and raised much Phlegm; with Choler, bitter, sour, hot. *August 11, 1711*, [which was the Day next after the first Quarter of the Moon] he had a convulsive Fit; and another *September 16, 1711*, which was the Day after the Full Moon. This Day he had taken a Purge and Clyster; which worked well, and freely, to ten Stools; with much Wind. Before the preceding Fit he was costive. *August 30, 1711*, he complained of a burning of his Arms; and yet his Feet were very cold. *August 22, 1711*, the Flesh of his Legs was become firm and plump. The Ichor of three Blisters applied, tasted very sharp and salt; as it run down it fretted and eroded the Skin over which it passed. The Blisters made great Discharges; and the Fears, Anxieties, and Apprehensions of a Fit thereupon vanished. *August 28, 1711*, the Ichor of the Blisters was glutinous, and grumous. His Urine and Stools phlegmy. *April 4, 1712*, he is fresh and plump in the Face; and his Arms, and the Parts above his Waste, as fleshy as in his best Health. Downwards his Loins, Hips, Thighs, and Legs are lank, thin, loose, wasted. In the Middle of *January 1712-13*, he had a Fit, in which his Mouth was drawn

drawn much awry. It was some time before he came to himself; and then he was extremely weak and low. He lost the Use of his Tongue; and of his whole Right Side; which was become swelled and puffy. After a Clyster there came away clodded Blood, and Stools excessive stenchy. Like Blood and Stools followed the Clyster, given, at two Days distance, twice or thrice afterwards. *April 16, 1713*, he has lain speechless now above three Months, and has lost the Use of his Right Side; which is more plump and bloated than the Left; but the Pulse is much alike in each. He has had several Fits in which he frothed at Mouth, the Froth being sometimes bloody, the Blood generally florid, but sometimes a little clodded. His Pulse is not bad. His Sense and Perception of Things is moderately good.

He had frequent Fits, to the last; and Convulsions of his Limbs, even of the dead Side, the Arm and Leg being frequently drawn up, for about ten Days before his Death, which was *June 5, 1713*. Immediately before his Death, his Head was drawn aside, his Teeth set, and he yawned very much.

Some Notes taken in the Dissection, *June 6, 1713. The Brain.* In the Right Ventricle there was some purulent Matter; in the Left more. Under the Right Ventricle, in the medullary Substance, was a Cavity præternatural, and seeming to have been made by some interior Force. It was filled with blackish Blood extravasated. In the Plexus Choroides the Glands were very visible, and numerous. The Glandula Pinealis was larger than usual; and of a browner Colour. There was a large Quantity of a brownish Serum about the Cerebellum. The Quantity of Blood in the Brain was nearly  
as

as in Persons executed in Health. *The Abdomen.* The Fat, under the Skin, here, and all over the Body, was considerable. The Guts were much distended with Wind. All the Parts were very stenchy, and emitted a stinking, saline, virose Halitus. The Omentum was pretty fat. The Fat in all Parts was of a deep yellow Colour. The Stomach was of a middle Size; the Coats not thinner than usual. It had in it some Wind and a Liquid of a dirty blackish Colour. The Pylorus was as much as usual. The Vesica Fellis was large; and full of Gall; with which the adjacent Parts were much tinged. The Liver exhibited nothing considerably amiss; but was considerably less than usual; as was also the Spleen. The Kidneys were forgot to be examined. The Pancreas was much as usual. There was less Blood than usual in the Body. *The Thorax.* In the Heart, and Lungs, there appeared nothing uncommon. The Heart was firm; without any Polypus. The Lungs were found; and without Adhesion.

*Captain CROW.*

**H**IS whole Right Leg and Foot swelled and was inflamed on an hot Fit of the Ague. His Sweat usually excessive salt, and tasting directly like Sea Water; upon the Use of the Cortex Peruvianus it became perfectly insipid, or sweet.

*Mrs. WILSON.*

**S**HE had an Hemiplegia of the whole Left Side, with a Lethargy. The Pulse of the Left Hand, in which there was not the least Strength, was full as high as that on the Right. The Heat on each Side was equal.

*Mrs.*

*Mrs. MACKLEY.*

**J**ULY, 1709, Redness, Pricking, and extreme Tenderness in the Nose, below the Limb of the Cartilage, by Fits, sometimes great, but never off. Perfectly cured by Oils, Clysters, and Purges.

*Mrs. ELTON, Widow. Rotherhithe.*

*Diabetes, and several Molæ, 1711.*

**S**HE had a very good Appetite, and was very vigorous, hale and well from her Infancy; only upon any Motion, Cold, or unusual Heat, she had a very great Pain of her Head. It was chiefly about the Mould; extending down towards her Forehead and her Eyes, which had their Share of Pain. It usually left the Mould very tender, so that she could hardly endure to touch it. It rarely went off till she had slept; and not without a Reaching, and Sickness at Stomach. She had a Pulsation of the Temples for the Time; and was very feverish. She had the Small Pox very favourably, when she was just turned of a Year old. She had the Catamenia at Thirteen; they returning regularly and well monthly, till she was breeding of her first Child, when she was not quite Fifteen. She had them not again till nine Months after her Delivery. During that Time her Legs swelled much; but those Swellings vanished on the Access of the Catamenia again, and after several Purges. When she was about Twenty six, the Pain of her Head was less frequent and troublesome; but was succeeded by a tensive erosive Pain of the Stomach. It was attended

attended with an Heat in her Stomach, a Thirst, Dryness of her Throat, Hardness of her Tongue, and an ill Taste in her Mouth; as also an Heat and Dryness of her Hands, and of her Feet to such Excess, that she was frequently forced to put off her Shoes; tho' her Ankles were at the same Time very cold. If she could eat, it lessened the Pain of her Stomach, and the other Symptoms, but she was generally without Appetite, and could hardly swallow down any Meat. If she could get it down, it ever eased the Pain for the Time; as Tea, or any thing that thinned and attenuated, increased that Pain. After Eating and Drinking she usually sweats, chiefly in her Face, if the Pain hath been pressing; and then the Pain ceases till the Meat is gone out of the Stomach. The Pain was incessant, but with Exacerbations \*, chiefly in the Morning, daily, and before Dinner. It was attended with a great Thirst; a Fever during the Exacerbation; and with a Sickness and Reaching, or a Pain in the Small of the Back, an internal Tremor, and Faintness, and sometimes a Pain of the Left Hypochondre. Small Beer, Tea, or White Wine increased the Pain. Red Wine, or Canary, with Water, warmed, gave her Ease; but flung her into a profuse Sweat, or brought on a great Profluvium of pale Urine. After Dinner, she usually had several very loose Stools, from five to ten or more. If much Wind descended she had Relief in Proportion; and the Fit was gentler the next Day. *Elixir Propr.* in Canary, was frequently very beneficial when the Pain was violent. Thus she continued

\* The bilious Matter that caused these periodical Exacerbations, is the Cause of all Affections of the Body, that have Intermissions.

till

till she came under my Direction. The Fit ever left her faint and low.

She voided a great Quantity of Urine; and in the Spring of 1711, she first accidentally took Notice that it was sweet, tasting much like Spring Water, in which there was Sugar or Honey dissolved. It was likewise constantly very pale; occasioned chiefly by her drinking much Tea, small Beer, and Wine with much Water; or Water alone; to which she was prompted by the great Thirst that generally attended her more or less. Wine, and all strong Liquors, increased her Thirst. Her Urine was of the deepest Colour in a Morning; when she awaked thirsty, her Tongue white and furred; as also very husky and dry, as was likewise her Throat. She had also a very ill Taste in her Mouth; and a Reaching and Sickness at Stomach. Some Time after Dinner her Thirst became as great as in the Morning.

Of the Catamenia.

For some Years past she has not had the Catamenia oftner than once in three, four, and sometimes in six Months. As the great End of Nature in their Efflux monthly is the casting forth of Choler, Phlegm, or other Recrements, depurating of the Blood, clearing the Face, and preserving of Beauty, so when they stop, those Recrements, Phlegm, and Choler, shew themselves in the Face; rendering it wan, yellow, and green, as is commonly observeable in the Green Sicknes. During these Stops, her Complexion changed, and her Belly swelled much. When, finally, the Catamenia came, they flowed at least six Days, and sometimes ten, twenty, nay thirty Days continually; till, at length, she brought forth a Mola, of about the Bigness of her Fist. This befel her even during the Absence

fence of her Husband at Sea; and after his Death, during her Widowhood, for several Years the Catamenia, when once they had begun, never ceased to flow till a *Mola* came away.

She had taken several Medicines of Dr. *Cade*, but in vain; and without the least Benefit. I was consulted in the Winter of the Year 1711, and by Means of Oils, Purges with Clysters, and two or three Vomits, by which great Discharges of Phlegm and Choler were made, the Symptoms were all brought to yield; and she became easy and well. The Thirst, the Heat, and Pain of her Stomach, wholly ceased. She made not more Water than usual; it became of an Amber Colour; and had the usual brackish Taste, but with a Bitter intermixed. Her Belly was of the natural Size. The Catamenia returned regularly once a Month; and flowed not longer than three Days.

During the Process of this Cure there was something happened that is not very common. Upon taking cold, as she apprehends, she was invaded with what she calls an Ague in the Head, *January* 27, 1711, so that when I came, *January* 28, she had had seven Fits. I came in the Evening, at Six o'Clock, at the going off of the last; and found her Pulse, which is generally quick and high, very sensibly higher than usual.

The Symptoms have been much alike in each Fit. They are, 1. A Pain, Heat, and ruddy Hue, on the upper Part on the Left Side of the Head forward. The Ear is not affected: But a little above it she feels the Pain and Heat extending thence up quite to the Top of the Head; where it terminates in a Line parallel to the *Sutura Sagittalis*. Longways it extends from the *Sutura Lambdoidalis*, by the Temple,

to the Middle of the Ridge of the Nose, and the Middle of the Forehead. 2. The Left Eye for the Time is inflamed: the Veins turgid and red; and there flows from the Eye a Rheum, sharp and hot, continually for the Time. When the Fit is over, the Rheum not only ceases, but the Redness, Inflammation, and Fullness of the Veins, go off. 3. The Left Nostril refunds a clear and cold Rheum, drop by drop, in considerable Quantity, for the whole Time of the Fit. 4. If she walk, or stir, during the Fit, she perceives a slight Dizziness in her Head. 5. Upon eating at Dinner, the Pain and other Symptoms remit for a while. The Fit is usually preceded by a general Chillness, lasting about half an Hour. She has no distinct Sense of any unusual Heat, following that Chillness; in any other Part than the Head and Eye. She feels a throbbing Pulsation underneath the Left Eye-brow; and the Part is full and tumid for the Time.

She hath been for some Years, as was intimated above, subject to a Thirst, a glowing Heat in her Stomach, and a corroding Pain there. During the Fit, and Pain of her Head, the Thirst, Heat, and Pain of her Stomach, are sensibly less; and the Urine becomes turbid, tho' at other Times it be generally pale and clear.

From these Phænomena it is very apparent, that Part of the Matter, which caused the Heat, Thirst, and Pain of the Stomach, quitting that, passing into the Blood, and fixing on the Head and the Eye, caused the Pain, Heat, and Inflammation. The Access of that Turbidity upon the Water, gives further Proof of the Passage of that Matter from the Stomach into the Blood.

What

What that Matter was, that caused the Thirst, Heat, and Pain of the Stomach, was made plain by a Purge, in which, amongst other Ingredients, there was one Grain of Elaterium. This made her vomit pretty plentifully; with which she brought up a considerable Quantity of foul Phlegm; yellow, sweetish Choler; and, finally, a thin green Choler, very hot, corrosive, and almost as sharp as Aqua-fortis. Her Stools were scalding hot, sharp, and excoriating.

There can be no Doubt but that these Principles, while in the Stomach, were the Cause of the Thirst, Heat, and Pain there; when in the Blood, of the Fever: when flung, probably by a Tension of the Stomach, upon the Vessels of the Head, they became the Cause of the Pain there; when flung upon the Eye, of the Ophthalmia, and Rheum there: when, finally, the Urine became turbid, and shewed Signs of the morbid Matter being flung forth by the Kidneys, the Fit went off, and the Symptoms ceased.

I prescribed a Dram of the Jesuits Bark, to be taken every fourth or fifth Hour. This purged her pretty freely for the first three Days, and brought down much sharp hot Matter. By continuing the Use of it the Fits ceased, and the Affection of her Head and Eyes were wholly relieved in five Days. During this Time of the Use of the Bark, she was more free from her usual Heats and Thirst, than she had been of a long Time before.

*Mrs. KELSAL. Butcher Row.*

*Anno. Æt. 38. June 1714.*

**S**HE has been all her Life subject to the Cholic, with Gripes in her Stomach, and Pain of her Back; which went off in Looseness, when she was young. In the Intervals, she was free to Stool. But for ten Years past she hath not had the Benefit of such a Looseness. Indeed she has been generally costive, being two or three Days, and sometimes seven or eight, without any Stool at all. Since which her Cholic has been more violent; and she has also had flying Rheumatic Pains, chiefly in her Thighs and Legs. The Pain of her Back increased, and was attended also with a Weakness; and she had a Pain and Weakness in her Knees. Her Head was offended with a Sense of Weight, and a Dizziness. She never had any Cough, but upon the Stop of the Catamenia, in her Breeding: and it increased continually till she was brought to Bed; when it wholly left her. She was also stuffed at her Stomach; and her Breath was short, whenever she walked. Thus she was during the Breeding of all her five Children. In the Intervals she had none of these Symptoms; having the Catamenia regularly, from the Time that she was turned of Fifteen.

In *February*, 1713, the Pain of her Back was greater, and her Legs more feeble than usual; and she had a great Heat in her Stomach. Upon which her Appetite ceased; and she became very sick and faint. The Heat in her Stomach increasing, she became feverish, and she had a like Heat in the Flesh diffused  
all

all over her Body ; but especially in her Hands, Feet, and Head. It was greatest in the Middle of the Night, and in the Middle of the Day. During the Fit, her Head was stunned, dizzy, and heavy ; and her Face red, and flushed. In the Intervals, she was chill and pale. The two Fits came on daily with a Chillness. Her Stomach was ever qualmish ; but most before the Fit. These Fits, she using no Remedy, continued thus twice daily, from the Middle of *March* till the Beginning of *May* ; when she took a strong Purge, which gave her eight Stools ; she repeating it daily, or every other Day, for five or six Times. Her Fever continued ; but, afterwards, Pustules, of a blue Colour, came out, first in her Face and Head ; afterwards in her whole Body ; her Fever rather increasing. She was all along very costive ; and, after the Purges, had no Stool without taking something lenitive. In the Beginning of *June*, 1714, the Fever was become continual : the Symptoms of the Head much greater : she had a Sense of Opening and Shutting, chiefly about the Mould, along the Sinus falcatus, keeping Time with her Pulse. She had a pleuritic Pain on the Left Side ; Stuffage at her Stomach, and Oppression of her Breast ; with a short husky Cough. By this Cough nothing was raised ; and if she strove to cough deeper, it so much increased the Pain, Weight, and Tension of her Head, that she feared her Skull would split.

In this Condition she applied to me, *June* 11, 1714. I directed a purging Electuary.

R. *Electuar. Lenitivi* ℥j. *Pulv. Diasen.* ℥ii.  
*Ol. Nuc. Mosch. Stillat.* gtt. iij. *Syr. Ros.*  
G 3
*Damasc.*

*Damasc. q. s. m. f. Electuar. Cap. Quant.  
Nuc. Mosch. Vesp. et Mane quotidie.*

a Dose to be taken over Night ; and another the following Morning, with a Clyster after it. She had usually six or seven Stools daily. Upon this the Symptoms of the Head and Breast lessened considerably. The Fever was wholly off during the Time of the Purgation ; but returned afterwards, tho' not near to the Height that it was before she entered on this Method. Thus she persisted for five Days ; without any other Application, or Medicine. At the End of which she found her Strength raised ; and she was better in all other Respects. On the sixth Morning she took a purging Bolus,

*R. Pulv. Sancti. ʒj. Scammon. p. gr. v. Syr.  
Ros. q. s. m. f. Bol. sum. Mane.*

and a Clyster, which worked much as the Doses of the Electuary. After this she repeated the Electuary ; and used the Clyster every second or third Morning. On the seventh Day she took the Electuary without the Clyster. At four in the Afternoon she had a violent Pain in the Mould ; and a Weight in her Forehead, Eyes, and in the back Part of her Head. It continued till Seven ; when, the Pain abating, left the Part sore, with a frequent Sense of Pricking in the Part, shooting also down to her Forehead, and Eyes. Laying down her Head, she found a great Pulsation in the Mould, keeping Time with her Pulse. At four in the Morning she was awakened with the Pain in the Mould, the Weight, and other Symptoms as before. She was not refreshed by her Sleep ; and very sick at Stomach. At Seven it declined with the  
same

same Circumstances as in the foregoing Evening. Thus she had the Fits at four in the Evening and Morning for twelve Days successively. When the Weather happened to be hotter than usual, the Pain and Weight were greater; and continued somewhat longer. The Fit ever began with a Chillness chiefly in her Back; and a cold Sweat in her Face and Hands. There was a slight Fever for the Time. The Sweat became somewhat warmer before the Fit abated. During the Fit, while the Symptoms of her Head were most pressing, her Throat was easy, and her Swallow free. But as the Fit declined, she had Shootings on each Side of her Neck, down to her Shoulders, which rose into two Kernels, each near as big as an Hazle Nut, on each Side. These were painful at Times. Her Throat was sore, and her Swallow difficult, during the Suspence and Intermission of the Symptoms of the Head.

Proceeding with the Electuary and Clysters, her Stools became finally excessive sharp, foetid, and frothy; and her Urine very hot. As the Heat and Sharpness of the Excrements increased, the Fever, and Symptoms of her Head and Neck decreased; till she recovered her Health.

*Mr. BRINDEN.*

*A Vertigo.*

**H**E had been subject, for a great while, to a Load and Oppression of his Breast, with a Sense of Harshness in the Middle of the Sternum, especially in a Morning. After many Endeavours and Jerks of his Lungs for that Purpose, upon the raising a little tough hard Phlegm, he had some Relief. Having taken

several strong Purges, in the Summer 1713, this Oppression yielded. But it returned in the Spring 1714; gradually increasing till the Fit I am going to mention came on.

*July 9, 1714*, he was suddenly invaded by a Vertigo and Failure of his Eyes, both to a great Degree. At the same Time his Fingers, on both Hands, became numb for the whole Length, but chiefly at the Ends. Sixteen Ounces of Blood were taken away. It was somewhat too thick, and a little blackish, with a Skin of red at the Top. The next Day he took a Vomit, which brought up some Phlegm with very much Choler, of a deep reddish yellow, and very bitter. In Conclusion he vomited at three or four Strains near a Pint of Gall, of the Taste, Colour, and Consistence of that in the *Cystis fellea*. Before the Gall came up, he had ever a Cholic in his Stomach, as he called it; or a violent aking, Cramp-like Pain.

After the first Vomit, he took several strong Purges; with foetid and volatile Medicines in the Intervals. He was also blooded a second Time. In fine, the same Vomit was repeated *July 27, 1714*, which worked freely and well.

From his taking the first Purge his Head became easy; and continued so ever after. The Oppression of his Breast daily lessened; and, in fine, wholly ceased.

*Extract of a Letter from PARIS, April 1716.*

“ He has been, for some Years, subject, by Fits, to dry Scabs in his Head; and his Brain is ever the most lightsome, clear, and free, when they are most out. For some Time past he hath observed a Reciprocation betwixt them, and the Brain. Towards Winter the Scabs usually

usually vanish; or, as he Terms it, strike in. Then his Head begins to be dizzy and vertiginous; and he has a Numbness in his Fingers. In the Summer the Scabs come out; and then the Vertigo and Numbness of his Fingers cease."

*Mrs. BIRD. East Lane, Rotherhithe.*

**S**HE was a weakly Child. When she was about Eleven, after a Pain of her Head, and Oppression of her Stomach, she had a slight Flush of a Jaundice all over; upon which her Head and Stomach became easy. She had the Measles at Fourteen; she was not fat before; but afterwards she became leaner, and was thought consumptive. She had the Catamenia at Seventeen; and has had them since, when not with Child, constantly at the End of a Fortnight or three Weeks, but usually clodded, and in too great Quantity. She was ever subject to a Weakness and Pain of her Back, commonly in the Waiste, but sometimes also a little higher. She had the Fluor Albus commonly, and pretty much; she was subject to fainting Fits; and had a Dizziness and Weight in the Mould of her Head, with a great Pulsation in the Part. At the same Time she had a Beating, Opening, and Shutting, in the Middle of her Back, tho' rather towards the Left Side. In 1705, she had a Numbness on the Left Side of her Head, backwards, so great, that she felt not a Pin when stuck in it. It was introduced at first by a shooting Pain in the Part, so violent as to permit no Sleep Night or Day, for almost a Fortnight; when it terminated in that Numbness. It did not disturb her Reason. The Part

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rose

rose in Blisters filled with a reddish Liquor. She was frequently hectic, and very subject to a Cough. Indeed she was so commonly ailing, that she hardly remembers herself ever in right Health. She had usually a tertian Ague, Spring and Fall, from Fifteen Years of Age to Twenty. This was at *Rye*, whither she was sent from *London* at six Months old; and continued there, for the most Part, till Twenty one. She ever was very subject to a Looseness, but the Discharges were little. She had frequently the Cholic and Gripes, both in her Stomach, and Guts; sometimes in a very severe Manner. She was rarely constive; but her Stools were little; and she was subject to Wind. Her Digestion was never good. She was obnoxious much to Phlegm; and to Choler, with Belchings, sour and bitter, especially when she had the Cholic. She had frequently a working in her Stomach, with a violent Aching for the Space of an Inch or two in the Part of her Back behind her Stomach, where was frequently a Beating, Opening, and Shutting. Her Breast became immediately oppressed, her Breath gone, there ensued a Choaking, Rising, in her Throat, and Blackness in her Face, and dying away. Sometimes she foamed at the Mouth: she had these Fits frequently from Fifteen to Twenty. As she recovered Sense, she felt the Pulsation of her Back, and (which ever attended) in her Temples, and her Head, all along from her Forehead to the Back Part of her Head, and a Palpitation of her Heart. The Part of her Back continued much pained for several Hours after. Afterwards she was weak, and ill; but the Fits not so common. At Twenty two she married: and has two Children,

dren, both living, healthy, and well. She miscarried in Autumn 1712.

In the Summer 1713, she was weakly; having recovered little Strength since her Miscarriage. In the Autumn she was hectic, her Lungs oppressed, her Stomach loaded with Phlegm, and very weak. On *Wednesday, October 7, 1713*, she was delivered of a Girl, that died in twenty four Hours, after having had several Fits. She was within a Month of her Reckoning. It had the Skin clear, without any Sign of Eruptions. That Day the Small Pox shewed themselves in the Mother very thick.

A Miscarriage attended with the Small Pox.

*October 4*, she had a violent Pain of her Head, Back, and Loins. In the Evening she was thirsty and very feverish; which continued all Night. *October 5*, she was chill and shivering, as in an Ague, from Eight in the Morning till Five in the Evening, when she fell into a Fever, very high, and continual, till *October 7*, in the Morning, when, after her Delivery, it abated; but returned in the Evening. She had considerable Remissions every Day after, till I came, *October 15*. The Fever came on daily about Four in the Afternoon; and run very high till Eight in the Morning. She was excessively restless, uneasy all over, and thirsty; her Tongue very dry and black. As the Fever declined, a Sweat came on, very considerable, chiefly of her Head, Face, and the Parts above her Waiste; her Hips, Thighs, and lower Parts, being chill and clammy for the Time, but with little or no Sweat. During the Time of the Remission of the Fever, she was pretty easy and cheerful; but the Small Pox subsided and lessened for the Time, plumping up again constantly

constantly as the Fever returned. This alternate Falling and Plumping of the Pustules, was so apparent, from the sixth to the ninth Day, that they appeared fallen, quite cupped, and hollowed in during the Remissions, but were full, so as to be ready to burst, during the Fever. The Tumours of her Face and Hands also fell and rose as the Pustules did. She had vastly greater Numbers of the Pustules in the Parts above, than in those below the Waist. Nor did these come forth, rise, decline, or fall off, so soon, by two or three Days, as those of the Hands, Face, and upper Parts. On her Hands and Face they were very thick and confluent.

Convulsive  
Fits.

*October 9*, in the Evening, her Stomach was in an Agitation, Sickness, and Disturbance with Wind, much as at the Beginning of one of the convulsive Fits described above; at the same Time she had a Palpitation of her Heart, Opening and Shutting of the Back, Pulsation of the Temples, and along the Sinus falcatus for the whole Length of her Head. This Fit preceded the Access of the Fever. On *Friday*, at the same Hour, she had a real convulsive Fit, as high as ever formerly, and in the same Manner as those set forth above; only she was not quite so much choaked; but she frothed at the Mouth. She thinks the Choaking in the latter Fit was prevented by the continual fluxing of Rheum that came on about the fourth Day; and gradually increased to an incredibly great Quantity. Her Face was blackish, and her Hands very black in the Fit; which sometimes went not off in less than twenty or twenty five Minutes. She had Catchings in her Arms, and in her Head, for the Time, very great; and had Cramp-like Pains in the Calves of her Legs.

But

But her Legs and Feet were very cold. She had daily some Symptoms of a convulsive Fit, if not a complete Fit, at the Access of her Fever every Evening. But sometimes she escaped the Acerbity of the Fit; sometimes the Fit lessened and the Symptoms declined in the Beginning, but returned; and she had a Fit in the Night, when the Fever was at the Height. The Fit ever left the Blood Vessels of her Arms much stretched, pained, and sore; and her Arms weakened, and even disabled.

I was called in *October* 15, which was the ninth Day, after Dinner. Till then she had used her Apothecary; who then, as Mrs. *Freebody*, and Mrs. *Hurst*, told me, declared her past all Hopes. I found the Fever little; the Small Pox low and hollow. She was faint, sunk, sore within. All thought her dying. Her Fit was coming on, her Head agitated, her Arms had Convulsions; her Pulse was unequal; her Water very high. She spit profusely; and had done so for several Days. I appointed a Bezoardic Draught, to be repeated every sixth Hour; a Cordial Julap, with Spirits; a Pectoral Apozem, with a Linctus. Upon the Use of this last, her Soreness within, and her Spitting, lessened. It gave her great Relief, and rendered her much more easy. She took it frequently, till she had taken off four or five Pots. To this she ascribed her greatest Relief. At Night she had a Draught with Diacodium. Upon her falling into this Method every thing took a new turn. Her Fever was equal, and constant, but mild; and the Pustules ever full. But *October* 20, in the Evening, she drinking a little Ale with small Beer, a very violent Fit of the Cholic insued. It began  
in

in her Stomach, passed to her Back, then to her Guts, and tortured her very much. She had a great Pain and Pulsation in her Head. She was excessively oppressed with Wind; but had no Stool. Indeed she had had no Stool that Day; tho' she had not been without a Stool, and sometimes two, very kindly, and much to her Benefit, from the Time she entered into the Use of the Lumbitive. During this Cholic, I ordered a carminative oily Clyster, which brought away much Wind, three or four very black stenchy Stools, and so put an End to the Pain. After, Things went on well, till *October* 26, when she had a Convulsion Fit; and another the next Morning; after which the Pustules turned and began to decline. *October* 28, she had another Fit of the Cholic; in which she vomited up much Phlegm and Choler, four and bitter. The Medicines were continued; the Pustules declined apace, died away, and left few or no Marks behind. Several other Clysters, five or six, were given, at Times, three Purges, and two Vomits. After this, she grew more plump and fat than she had ever been in her Life; and there ensued a better State of Health than she had enjoyed of a long Time. Tho' she had before frequently both hystERIC and fainting Fits, she has not had any since, for now near a Year; only upon a great Surprise and Grief, she had one hystERIC Fit, but not near so violent as formerly.

A Recollection of  
some other  
Affections.

She has been all her Life subject to the Cramp in her Legs; to start in her Sleep; to be vertiginous, with a Dimness of her Eyes; to a Stiffness of her Neck; Oppression of her Breast; Difficulty of Breathing; Choaking in her Throat; a Cough very frequently, spitting much;

much ; the Hiccough, Wind, Pain, and other Disorders of her Stomach, particularly a Pulsation at the Pit of her Stomach, attending the Pulsations of her Back. Her Knees have been usually weak ; her lower Parts cold, the Hands, Head, and upper Parts hot.

In *June* 1710, being about four Months gone with Child of her eldest Daughter, awaking in the Morning she fell into an involuntary Laughter. It began in her Stomach, with contractive Jerks there, producing like Jerks in her Lungs and Mouth, in such sort that there was no Difference betwixt that and her usual Laughter. Only it was more vehement, proceeding till her Breath was gone, and she ready to die away ; and returned as soon as she recovered her Breath, for above half an Hour, till she was near quite spent. She avoided it all that was possible ; and had nothing of Merri-ment in her Mind that might bring it on. This was no sooner ceased, but immediately she fell into as profuse a Crying, and Weeping, with great Effusion of Tears ; in which she became much easier than during the Fit of Laughing. It went off in about a Quarter of an Hour. But afterwards, she was dispirited, oppressed, and melancholy, and she had a great Soreness from the midst of her Stomach upwards to the midst of the Sternum. It shattered and discomposed her so excessively that she was in great Dread of a Return ; but had no other Fit, but one, about four Months after, which was not quite so violent ; and was relieved likewise by Weeping ; and a third about two Years after in like Manner. But she has had frequently Fits of Weeping, for these last four Years. During this Time indeed her hysteric Fits always ended  
in

A Fit of  
Laughing.

A Fit of  
Weeping.

in a Weeping, that proving ever a Crisis. Sometimes a Weeping also began and ushered in the Fit.

Of her  
Urine.

Her Urine has usually an oily Scum upon it; and is turbid and foul, beyond what is common, in her best Health. When she is indisposed it is commonly high coloured; and lets fall no Sediment. She rarely makes any Water that is very pale. Sometimes it is hot, and sharp; but never to the Excess that she observed it two or three Days before the Small Pox appeared, and some Days after; when it had likewise a strong putrid Smell.

Her Habit,  
and Com-  
plexion.

After this, and what has been noted above of her Jaundice, Cholic, Choleric Belchings, Wind, and Agues, &c. it will not be strange that she is of a Complexion very dusky, with a Mixture of brown, black, and yellow, not much different from that of the *Moors*. Her Hair is black, and very strong. Her Pulse is quick, and low; her Flesh little.

Affected by  
the Weather.

Before Rain she is heavy, oppressed, subject to Vapours, and Melancholy; apt to yawn; and to be chill and shivering.

Of Odours.

Musk, Civet, and the like Sweets, render her faint, and her Breathing more difficult. They also bring on a Pain of the Head.

Of Musick.

Musick never fails to bring on an aching Pain of her Back, Vapours, and Melancholy.

Of the Pas-  
sions. Joy.

In Joy she perceives a gentle Warmth at the Pit of her Stomach, with a gentle warm Agitation through the Blood of her whole Body. In an Instant she feels a gentle Palpitation of the Heart, greater or less, in Proportion to the Degree of the Joy. She has also a ruddy Flush in her Face, and a slight Dizziness of her Head for the Time.

In

In Grief, her Stomach and Breast are oppressed; she has a Stoppage of her Stomach; and a Shivering or Agitation of the Blood of the whole Body, exactly like that in Joy, only in this Case it is attended with a Sense of Chillness; she has commonly, if the Grief be great, a cold clammy Sweat, especially on her Forehead; and her Face is wan for the Time. If she weeps much, she usually becomes somewhat warmer, easier, and better. She has a Rising and Choaking in her Throat; a mighty huffing up of her Stomach; and her Neck becomes so full as frequently to burst and break her Necklace. She has a Palpitation of her Heart, much greater than in Joy; and besides a Pulsation at the Pit of her Stomach, the Part opposite in her Back, and the Top of her Head. She has Twitchings and Workings in her Legs; and sometimes in her Thighs. She is excessive faint, feeble, and dispirited. Sometimes a convulsive Fit ensues; in which they observe she beats her Stomach with her Hands very much, if not hindered. Her Back aches very much; her Head is cloudy and dizzy; her Neck stiff. The next Day she is much shattered, feeble, and pale. She has no Appetite of some Time after; but is sick at the Stomach, and recovers from such a Shock not without great Difficulty.

She has sometimes an Oppression of her Stomach, with a Sickness, Working, Wind, and Disorder there. Immediately a Sense of Grief and Melancholy arises thence to her Head, without any external or other Cause that she is conscious of. This teizes her frequently very much; is attended with all the Symptoms above recounted; and sometimes with a convulsive Fit.

Grief, and  
Melancholy,  
arising from  
her Sto-  
mach.

Fear.

In Fear her Stomach, Back, and Head are affected, nearly as in Grief. She has also an Agitation and Chillness, through the Mass of Blood; but followed with a much greater Trembling. She has the Palpitation of the Heart yet higher than in Grief; as also the Pulsations of her Head. Her Stomach has Pulsations for the whole Length of it; and she has Openings and Shuttings of her Back, if the the Fright be great. She is very chill for the Time, especially in her Feet and Legs.

Sollicitude.  
Thoughtfulness.

In Anxiety and Sollicitude, her Stomach is stopped; her Breast is oppressed; her Back aching; her Head pained, and heavy.

Anger.

If she conceal her Anger, and fret privately, she perceives immediately Choler rising in her Stomach, and exciting there a Pain like that which precedes a Fit of the Cholic. She becomes somewhat pale and chill, with a slight Shivering. She also has sometimes a convulsive Fit. But if her Anger break forth, she becomes hot, first in her Stomach; and in a Moment, all over her whole Body. Her Face also becomes flushed, and ruddy. She has not any Stops of her Stomach, Risings, or Choakings.

January 9, 1714-15. *Jaundice.*

Since the Method used in and after the Small Pox, she has had her Health better than she remembers to have had in her whole Life, till the End of *December*, 1714, when she began to be sick at her Stomach; she had also a Pulsation of her Temples, Pain of her Head, chiefly at Top and towards her Forehead, with a great Dizziness, and Pain of her Back, from the Loins upwards to the Bottom of her Shoulder-blades, where

where there was also a great Pulsation, and an aching Pain on the Left Side of the Thorax. If she happened to stoop forward, a violent aching Pain ensued in her Stomach. The Symptoms daily increased; the Sickness became also greater; and she vomited up Phlegm, and much Choler, sour, bitter, and yellow. She was more costive than usual.

*January* 10, a Jaundice began to shew itself. Her Urine was of a deep red Colour, near black, had a very great Sediment, and tinged a white Cloth very yellow. As the Skin became more and more yellow, the Symptoms abated; the Pain of her Back and Head went gradually off, as did likewise the Pulsations, and the Dizziness and Sickness grew less and less. Her Jaundice is of a deep Yellow, with a cast of Black.

For some time before the Jaundice came on, she took Notice that the Catamenia lessened; and, after, came slower, *e. gr.* at the End of five or six Weeks. They became also paler; and finally, yellow; upon which the Jaundice ensued.

I ordered *Ol. Amygd. D.* a purging Electuary to be taken daily; with a Clyster every other Morning; and a Dose of Ipecacuanha the second Evening. All worked well, and succeeded happily; and, in about a Week the Jaundice was gone; the Catamenia came on naturally; and she was as lightsome, easy, and well as ever in her Life.

*September* 5, 1717, her Husband coming to Town, to consult me for his own Health, tells me his Wife is well, in better Health than ever he knew her; and has been so ever since her Jaundice.

*Mrs. ROCKCLIFF, 1713.*

**U**PON walking hard, and afterwards, being hot, drinking much Small Beer, in an Hour or two she became sick at Stomach, and her Head pained. Those Symptoms were followed by a Fever. At the End of twenty four Hours a Rash came out, on her Arms, Face, and Neck.

*August, 1714.* She has been, for two Years past, subject to a Pain in her Stomach; and has vomited Choler in great Quantity, at some times excessively bitter, at others sour, ever almost scalding hot. It is also very sharp; and sets her Teeth on Edge, and makes her Mouth sore. Being sent down by Purges, she finds it as hot, sharp, and excoriating that Way. She has never found any Relief but from Oils; and from the Evacuations and Discharges of it that have been made. But not having pursued these near so close as was requisite, she is become emaciated and hectic.

*August —, 1714,* I was sent for to her, and found a Rash coming out, chiefly on her Neck, and about her Wrists. She complained at the same Time of her old Stop, and Pain at the Pit of her Stomach; with much Wind, a Sense of Harshness, Sharpness, and Soreness there, and across her Breast. She felt a mighty Heat and Sourness in her Throat; with a great Dryness and Thirst; she had likewise a Looseness; the Stools consisting chiefly of Phlegm and Choler. I directed *Gascoin's* Powder, a Julap, and the white Harts-horn Drink. Tho' the Julap was not strong, the first Dose so much increased the burning of her Stomach, that she would not take any more. The *Gascoin's*  
 2 Powder

Powder and Harts-horn encreased the Stop and Harshness of her Stomach; checked her Looseness, and likewise the Rash; so that she set these aside; and took two Ounces of Oil, and a Clyster, which succeeded happily, brought down an incredible Quantity of Wind, and Choler excessive sharp and hot; upon which she was much relieved, her Stomach became easier, and the Rash shewed itself now over her whole Body. But in a few Hours it struck in again; upon which the Symptoms of the Stomach and Breast, the Pain, Sharpness, and Soreness became as great as ever. In the Course of this Cure there were several like Reciprocations; when the Rash was out, the Stomach was easy; but when the Rash disappeared, the Symptoms of the Stomach ever recurred. Dr. *Sloane* being called in, in Consultation, proposed a small Dose of the Jesuits Bark in Decoction, with a little *Sal Absinthii* in it; which put her Stomach in so great Disorder, that she could not be quiet till she had vomited it up, with much Phlegm; upon which she became easier. This September 6. was in the Evening; and her Stomach became uneasy again in the Night; she took a Dose of strong purging Pills that she happened to have by her, which worked very much till the Morning, and gave her great Relief. The Evening after the Catamenia came down in Course; upon which she became very easy, the Symptoms of her Stomach ceased, and the Rash came out more flush than ever.

From the Time of her late Rash, not having made due Evacuations, she has had frequent Fits of Sickness at her Stomach, four Belchings, and been much troubled with Wind. *December* 12, 1714, she had no Appetite, and her Sto-

The Origin  
of Pains,  
Inflamma-  
tions, and  
Swellings,  
from the  
Stomach.

mach was out of order; continuing so till *December* 19, when she had a mighty Heaviness of her Head, and was dozing and sleepy. In the Evening she had a Fit of Sickness in her Stomach; which going off, she immediately felt a considerable Pain, Pulsation, and Heat at the End of the Thumb of the Right Hand, with a slight Swelling as of a Whitloe coming. Upon squeezing her Thumb pretty hard, the Symptoms yielded there; but there arose instantly a very raging Pain in her Arm, betwixt her Elbow and Wrist. The Symptoms of her Thumb continued, *December* 24; only, during the Sickness of her Stomach, of which she had several Fits, the Pain of her Thumb wholly ceased; but returned as soon as ever that Sickness went off. She took very much notice of this Reciprocation betwixt her Stomach and Thumb; the one being constantly relieved while the other was affected. During this Time, something falling out that vexed her pretty frequently, she observed during the Time of that Vexation, she had first a Tightness in her Stomach, with a Sense of Harshness in the upper Orifice of it; and after a while, a greater Sickness at the Stomach than usual; and, that going off, was succeeded by a Pain in her Thumb greater than usual.

About a Year before, after a like Fit of Sickness at her Stomach, she felt a like Pain, Pulsation, and Heat in her Left Arm-pit; where a Boil arose; and there were Reciprocations betwixt this Boil and her Stomach, exactly like those mentioned above.

Mr.

Mr. WILLIAM THORISBY.

*Anno 42 Æt. February 1713.*

HE was weakly while a Child ; thin, pale, and lean, as he has continued ever since ; but never had any Distemper of considerable Duration, except a Bleeding at the Nose, which came on about his Eighth Year, and followed him till almost Twelve ; and an Ague ; the Type of which shifted, and varied, but he was not a Month together free, from the Ninth Year of his Age till past the Eleventh. At about Twelve he had the Small Pox. Thence he enjoyed a moderate Health till the Year 1695, when he had a Fever that at the Thirteenth or Fourteenth Day went off in a Tumour of his Left Ham, which finally aposthemated. Before that Aposthemation, he was light-headed ; but was relieved presently upon the Discharge made from that Tumour. The next Year he betook himself to a Seafaring Life ; in which he had several Fevers, but shorter and more favourable than that mentioned above. In this Course of Life he frequently drank more than was proper. In the End of *September*, 1713, he came Home indisposed, and had a great Cold, and Cough, with which he spit pretty much ; but had a Wheezing usually in the Evening. These Symptoms continued upon him for the greater Part of the Winter ; and he had also an Head-ach, to which he had been before rarely obnoxious. *January 25*, 1713, he drank more Punch than usual, viz. near two Quarts ; after which he became uneasy ; and *January 28*, in the Night, he was invaded with a severe Pleurisy on the Right

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Side,

Side, with Pains in that Shoulder and Shoulder-blade; as also the upper Part of the Arm. It was attended with a great Thirst and Fever, and a Difficulty of Breathing. His Head was dizzy and heavy. He has been ever pretty constant for Stool; but was then costive. I was not, I think, sent for till *February 2*. He had taken Linseed Oils, and Julaps; but without Relief. He had been blooded twice, the Blood very fizy, with a Cast of Yellow. I found him very weak, lean, and wan; his Pulse quick, but low; his Tongue white and furred; his Fever pressing; his Urine turbid. I directed Oil of Sweet Almonds; and a Clyster an Hour after; which succeeded well, and brought down much Wind; also a Lambitive and Apozem. The next Morning the Oil was repeated; and ten Ounces of Blood taken forth of his Arm. This was as fizy, and more yellow than the former. His Face and Eyes became a little yellow. The pleuritic and asthmatic Symptoms, and those of the Head, sensibly abated. *February 4*, those Symptoms still declined; but the Yellowness of his Face increased, and had a Cast of Green. He complained of a Pain in the Small of the Back. *February 5*, this Pain increased; as also the Yellowness. But the asthmatic and pleuritic Symptoms decreased. This Day more Blood was taken away. It was as fizy as before, and the Yellow deeper, with a Cast of Green. I have elsewhere shewn, that the pleuritic and asthmatic Symptoms are owing to Phlegm and Choler in the Stomach, with Wind distending that Organ, and throwing Blood to the Parts above. As these were transferred into the Blood, the Symptoms decreased in the Stomach; and Signs of

of their Prefence and Removal into the Blood, fhewed themfelves in the Colour of his Face, and of the Blood taken forth. This emptying of the Veins makes way for that Removal and Tranflation of the Contents of the Stomach thither. When a Part is in imminent Danger, it muft be relieved; and it is better that the peccant Matter be charged upon the Whole, when it is capable to bear it, than that an effential Part perifh; for this muft be neceffarily followed by the Ruin of the Whole. The Pain of the Back was caufed chiefly by that Matter thronging to the Kidneys, being flung thither in order to be fent forth of the Body. *February* 6, the afthmatic and pleuritic Symptoms were near gone; but the Pain of his Back was greater, and his Urine fouler than ever. He had a fhort hufky Cough; but did not spit or raife any thing, which indeed he had not done in all this Illnefs. Complaining of this, I told him the Organs had not due Strength to caft off a Load fo great as that which he had within, till Part of it was removed. In order to that, I gave him two or three Vomits with Ipecacuanha, which had little Effect. His Countenance was wan, livid, green, and yellow. I repeated the Vomit, with the Addition of three Grains of *Tartarus Emeticus*. Before the Operation, his Eyes appeared very dull, and dead; and his Face had a very ill Afpect; he was likewise very faint, feeble, and weak; fo that I concluded he could not fubfift many Hours. This Vomit made him pretty fick; which none of the reft had done; and brought off much more Phlegm. Immediately after the Operation, he faid *he was refreshed, and more lightfome* than before. He had a better Night after it than ufual; and  
the

the next Day he began to spit ; but tho' he used Oil, the Lambitive, and the Oxymel Mixture, he raised yet but little. But his Eyes and Face carried a somewhat better Aspect. I repeated the last mentioned Vomit, with much the same Success as before. After the Oxymel Mixture, taken the next Day, he began to cough more than usual ; and to raise plentifully. After each Coughing he raised three or four Spoonfuls of Phlegm, yellow, with a Cast of Green, brackish, and excessively ill tasted, to the Quantity of about a Pint in all, in less than an Hour, when the coughing Fit went off. This happened to him for several Days successively ; during which he never raised less, but sometimes more than a Pint, during the Fit of Coughing. It continued till *March 2*. It was not attended with any Qualm, Sicknefs, or Affection of his Stomach. He was positive that it was brought from his Lungs, and raised by the Cough. It is certain that the Trachea and Lungs could not contain near the Quantity that was brought off in one Day ; so that it seems to have been a critical Separation made from the Blood, by those Ways. And indeed, as this greenish yellow Phlegm was raised, the green and yellow Hue in the Blood of his Face and Eyes proportionably decreased, and a Clearness and Freshness came gradually on. Besides, this Phlegm was much different from that raised by Vomit : It was much more yellow and green ; and probably what caused the pleuritic Pains, and first great Hurts of the Stomach ; and being transmitted thence into the Blood, brought on those Appearances in the Blood, and, in the Complexion, till it was successively thrown off by Spitting. Where it is in

so great Quantity, and not thus happily discharged, it sometimes comes to an Abscess, or Empyema; breaking forth in the Cavity of the Thorax. He had several Purges with Clysters, which worked kindly and well; and brought down much Wind, and Excrements, phlegmy, frothy, yellow, sharp, excessively foetid, and offensive.

The Vomit was repeated with good Success, and a rather greater Discharge of Phlegm than ever. He rested well the following Night, was easy and chearful in the Morning, had a pretty smart Fit of Coughing after he rose, and thereby raised rather more Phlegm than ever. That Day at Dinner he first began to have a Relish of what he eat. The next Day his Appetite was become as good as in Health. His Complexion was perfectly cleared, and a Ruddiness began to shew itself. His Spirits were raised, and his Strength considerably restored. By the Cough this Day there was not raised much above half a Pint of Phlegm, and that not so green as formerly. What was raised for about a Week after was much of the same Constitution, and in like Quantity. For a Week before, one Day with another, he had raised at least a Pint; tho' there was a sensible Diminution of the Quantity discharged for a Day or two before this Vomit.

No one can surely rightly attend to the several Symptoms and Accidents of this Case, without discerning clearly, how hard the Body was beset, in how great Danger the Powers and Organs were, and how near to Destruction the Whole, from that Over-charge of putrid corrosive Matter; and how certainly Death must have ensued, had not the Matter been timely and  
boldly

boldly brought up by Vomit, and raised by Spitting. But yet those that have not the Understanding to discover this, or the Honesty and Courage to Attempt the throwing it off, have the Reputation of the most safe Physicians; tho' in reality the Patient sink in their Hands, for want of either Skill or Courage to raise and rescue him; while those Physicians, who exert themselves with due Understanding and Fidelity, do it wholly at the Peril of their own Reputation; and tho' they acquit themselves with the utmost Dexterity, and what they do is followed by greater Success than could ever be reasonably hoped for, they meet with Censure and Dislike. People seeing the Sick, in these great Cases, feeble, and in much Distress, and having a Prepossession that Purges and Vomits are rough and dangerous Administrations, and indeed that they weaken the Body, are averse, and much prejudiced against the Use of them; so that in these Cases a Physician lies under the utmost Difficulty and Disadvantage. It is surely sufficient to have a Distemper, of the Moment and Danger that these ever are, to struggle with; and very hard to have his Method to justify all the while; his Reputation to defend; and the Prejudices of all who are Lookers on to encounter with. Tho' I met with all the good Manners and Respect, that was possible, in this Family, and whatever I directed was readily pursued, yet there was great Appearance of Fear and Apprehension, and frequent Intimations of the Weakness of the Patient. Indeed People are but too apt to overlook the Weakness and Symptoms brought on by the Distemper; and entertain Suspicions of the Methods and Medicines, especially where they

they appear harsh and troublesome. As to Mr. *Thorisby* himself, he was very easy, firm, steady, well satisfied, and punctual to what was directed. Indeed he formed a very good and right Judgment of every thing.

*Mr. WILSON'S own Account of his Case ; supposed to be wrote Anno 1705, before he spit Blood.*

**I** HAVE been thin and lean all my Life. I have been apt to be costive, and could never find any Remedy for it. When I have been free to Stool, I have ever been well and easy. Weakness of my Stomach and Indigestion are the Foundation of all my Ails. I eat moderately, and generally with an Appetite ; but my Stomach has been ever much subject to Flatulencies and to Phlegm. I spit very much, but never have any Cough. My Spirit, Courage, and Resolution are all incredibly great, but I have sometimes an Oppression in my Stomach, with a Sinking and Faintness so great I can hardly express it. I have taken Vomits frequently of Ipecacuanha, which work as well with me as the Wind in my Stomach will permit. What I bring up is Phlegm, much like that which I spit ; and, towards the latter End, a thin bitter Choler, that does not appear in the Liquor I drink, or discolour it in the least. I have sometimes a Sickness in my Stomach, attended with Faintness and Pain in my Head ; and have had some few Fits of Vomiting ; in one of which I brought up a great deal of cholerick Matter, very bitter and green. This was in the Beginning of *March* last. In *April* I had frequent Gripings in my Guts, with Stools, very little, and chiefly mucous and phlegmy. I had had a while before  
a Diz.

a Dizziness in my Head, with slight Twitchings and Workings in my Legs and Feet; also a Tenderness or Soreness of my Breast, Sides, and whole Region of the Thorax. In *September*, for three or four Times, awaking in the Morning, I perceived some of my Fingers a little numbed; but it went immediately off, and I have felt nothing of that since. About that Time I was very weak, and my Strength much diminished; but now I have pretty well recovered it. The Dizziness of my Head, Twitchings of my Legs, and Soreness of my Breast and Sides, attended me, more or less, during the whole Summer; nor are they yet gone off, tho' something abated. I was like to have forgot to have acquainted you, that I have had slight flying Pains in my Arms, but never to last or be troublesome. I fear my Eyes receive some little Injury; and they are attended with a slight Rheum. I am the most concerned at the Vertigo, being apprehensive it should terminate in a Paralysis. The Vertigo is attended with a Lassitude and Faintness. It has not been otherwise considerable or very lasting: But it is very frequent, and is aptest to seize me upon my inclining my Head towards my Left Shoulder; or lying on that Side. If I can discharge a little Wind off my Stomach, the Vertigo ceases immediately. Indeed it is generally very slight, and no other than what we call a Dizziness; only two Fits I have had that have been more pertinacious: But even these did not diminish either my Memory or Presence of Mind. The longest of these did not last much above half an Hour; and had frequent Remissions too. The Cause of them is not so much boisterous or ruffling as that it weakens and faints me.

My

My Senses are all extremely quick and perceptive, and my whole Body very tender and delicate. And yet it bears Labour and Study extremely well. But it is easily irritated and offended by Medicines; which creates me much difficulty in this Case. I can take them down easily enough, and have actually taken very many; but they are apt to molest and offend me afterwards. Purges work not well with me. Chalybeate Medicines are very molesting of me; and my Stomach will bear no Bitters but the *Elixir Proprietatis*. I have always found the *Bath Waters*, our *Chalybeate Waters*, and the *German Spaw Waters*, rather injurious than beneficial to me. Milk, both of Asses and Cows, disagree with me. I receive present Benefit by Vomits; but suspect the frequent Repetition of them may be detrimental to my Stomach. Clysters have done me some Service: And the Solution of Asafoetida in Water has been of some Use to me. The Cortex Peruvianus I have sometimes thought has been serviceable to me. The volatile Spirits avail me nothing. Wine, and all sorts of strong Drinks, are injurious to me. No Preparation of Opium whatsoever will agree with me.

Mr. WILSON.

In July 1705, he raised a Lump of hard Phlegm; in which was a Streak of Blood. In October 1706, about two Hours after a very sharp Jolt in a Hackney Coach, he was invaded by a tickling Cough; and with that raised two or three Spoonfuls of fresh Blood. About a Month after he raised the like Quantity immediately after a sharp Strain, upon a Stumble in the

Of the Beginning of the Hæmoptoe.

The State  
of his  
Health in  
other Re-  
spects.

the Dark. About a Fortnight after, he was awakened out of his Sleep in the Night with a wheezing and tickling Cough, attended with a Spitting of Blood, pretty florid, to three or four Spoonfuls, with some Phlegm amongst it. He raised Phlegm with Blood mingled with it, coughing several Times, the next, and the following Day. He had Returns of this Spitting at the Distance of a Week, a Fortnight, one, two, or three Months, uncertainly, for three Years after. He was under an ill State of Health for the Time; and had been so for a Year or two before; apt to be costive, flatulent, dizzy, by Fits; and was become finally very feeble, weak, and lean; but with great Spirit and Courage, and without the least Apprehension, as not fearing Death, nor being very sollicitous of Life, longer then while he should finish some Things that he had undertaken; from the Prosecution of which he never desisted, but studied, with much Application, even during the greatest of his Indisposition.

The Sym-  
ptoms that  
attended the  
Hæmoptoe.

The Symptoms that attended the Fits of spitting Blood were generally these that follow. For a Day or two before he was more than usually costive. His Urine was high coloured, hot, sharp; at some times acerb, at others salt as Brine; sometimes very highly bitter; at others very sour. In the last Case the concurrent Symptoms were ever highest. His Stomach was constantly under a strong Tension for the Time; he had usually an Aching, and sometimes a Soreness, of the Hypochondres, with pungent Pains of his Breast; which immediately relaxed if he happened to rift up Wind freely. His Hands were weak, glowing, and hot; and were generally numb towards the Ends in the Morning when

when he awaked. There was Fullness, Tension, and Soreness of the Blood Vessels of his Arms; as also of those of his Neck; which was stiff, with a Sense of Soreness upon wreathing or turning of it. He had a slight Dizziness, with a Sense of Fullness and Weight, in his Head. His Breast was oppressed; and he was chagrined and melancholy; not from any Reflection, for no Man living had ever his Mind more disengaged and free, but from the Operation of Principles and Causes within. Downwards he was very feeble; and his Knees particularly were very weak. When the spitting of Blood came on, the Symptoms of the Head and Breast immediately relaxed. The Blood that he spit generally tasted very salt; and indeed the Gobbets of Mucus raised at other Times were frequently salt, especially for a Day or two before the spitting Blood, this being, as the other Symptoms, a sure Sign of its Access. Those Gobbets were in Colour grey, Lead Colour, yellow and green, and sometimes a little foetid. As the spitting of Blood proceeded immediately from the Tension of his Stomach, so, as soon as ever that Tension relaxed, which it did generally in some small Degree presently after the Spitting came on, this Spitting relaxed in like Manner. When that Tension was off, and the biliose Matter that caused it began to stir, he had a Sense of Grinding, Gripping, and pungent Pains in his Back, his Stomach and Guts. In Proportion as the biliose Matter, cholerick Fumes, and Wind descended, the Spitting and the other Symptoms, gradually lessened. For which Reason he ever took Care to further that Descent by the Use of Clysters. The Excrements descending  
I were

were more than usually foetid; with a particular vitriolic Stench, not unlike that of the \* Pyrites dissolving. They were also extreme sharp, hot, flatulent, frothy, fermenting. The more the Excrements and Fumes descended, and the sharper and hotter these were, the faster the Spitting and Symptoms above ever declined. With the bilious Matter there commonly came down pretty much Phlegm; and that frequently bloody, and not very unlike what he spit. The Mucus from his Nose was ordinarily nearly of the like Sort, and bloody in the like Manner; which apparently shews, that the whole Frame was charged, and the peccant Matter flung forth by the Glands of every Part, that the most readily yielded and gave Way. Indeed, by all the Rules of Judging that I could think of, he was affected directly in the same Manner, that I have known some Women of the more delicate Constitution, in whom there was somewhat too much bilious Matter, acting disorderly, and producing the Catamenia irregularly and uncertainly. Accordingly he found Relief, and was ever better, after this spitting of Blood: Insomuch that when the Emotions of the Bile of the Stomach, Transfusions of it into the Blood, and the general Uneasiness that ensued, the Affections of the Head, Breast, and the rest became troublesome, he ever wished for the Spitting to ease and relieve him, which it never failed to do. It was doubtless a Push of Nature to disengage the Frame, and fling out what was so dangerous while within; and what must doubtless have otherwise finally overset it, and put an End to his Life. In one Interval of the Spitting, that happened

\* The Stone out of which Vitriol is extracted.

to be somewhat longer than usual, he was become very low, weak, and much discomposed. He had particularly a Cough; but raised little, for about a Month; when the Hæmoptoe coming on, a pretty deal of Blood and Phlegm was discharged; upon which the Cough entirely ceased, and he became serene, easy, and tolerably well. Nothing can be more plain than that this Discharge of Phlegm and Blood by spitting was a Crisis. In two or three of the Fits there was taken ten Ounces of Blood Of his Blood. out of his Arm. The Coagulumi was always very bright and florid at Top; but the greater Part of it underneath was of a dusky blackish Hue. It was tender, and cut very easily. It bore a just Proportion to the Serum. This was more brackish and salt than usual; and had a Glance of Green and Yellow.

In the Year 1707, he lay at *Newington*, Of the Air, during the Months of *June*, *July*, and *August*. He thought it somewhat disposed his Body to a Solubility. For though during this Time he used fewer evacuant Medicines, than he formerly did, taking two Ounces of Oil of Sweet Almonds, Morning and Evening, he had generally a very loose Stool every Morning as soon as he rose. But the greatest Quantity of Blood that ever he spit, was during two or three Days that he was at *Lee*, in the Summer of 1708. The Blood was very fresh and florid. The Spitting began there, and continued, about two Days. This was indeed the concluding Effort; and he had never any considerable Fit after.

Being much pressed to it, he made Use of Of Astringents, the Cortex; and at other Times of Gum Tragacanth, Terra Japonica, Pearl, &c. Diacodium,

codium, and Theriaca; but ever against his own Opinion. These did indeed commonly check and restrain the Spitting of Blood; but that was ever detrimental to him. He had a general Uneasiness at the Time; his Breast was oppressed; and his Head cloudy: Whereas upon the Return of spitting of Blood those Symptoms ever yielded. He was once persuaded to go to *Tunbridge*; which, in compliance with his Friends, he did. His own Opinion was, that those Waters would only swell the bilious Matter, that was the Cause of all his Disasters in the Blood, upon the Habit of the Body. It fell out accordingly; for having only drank half a Pint of the Waters, in a little more than an Hour the Fingers of both Hands were become stiff and numb; and there was an Uneasiness over all the whole Habit. Upon this he took a Clyster, purged, vomited, and then returned to the Use of the Waters again; but in vain, and only to his Detriment.

Of Evacu-  
ations.

The only real Benefit and Relief he ever received, was from the evacuant Medicines, Clysters, Purges, and Vomits. Though he happened to be sometimes fatigued and ruffled in the Operation, he always afterwards became sensibly better; the Symptoms constantly yielding in Proportion to the Discharges that were made. Nor did the most churlish Vomit, or Purge, whatever some may have vainly apprehended, ever excite one ill Symptom, or once bring on the Bleeding. On the contrary, when they succeeded rightly, and operated plentifully and freely, he was much better and easier, and the Symptoms abated. He has sat down, to take a strong Vomit, so weak, feeble, and dispirited, that they who looked on were apprehensive

henfitive he would not have Strength to go through it. Whereas he rofe, after the Operation, ever much refreshed, and with his Strength fenfibly raifed. The Reason was plain; that Current of biliofe Matter, from the Stomach to the Blood, that caufed there all his Difafters, was by this Operation turned off and changed. Though he took many Vomits, and feveral could not be brought to work tolerably well, yet never any did him any Hurt. He took four Vomits, with each four Grains of the Tartarum Emeticum, in the Infufion of a Drachm of Ipecacuanha, in one Week, in vain; none of them working to any Purpofe. Though he was then very weak, the biliofe Matter in him very much, and confequently the Tenfion of the Stomach, whereby the Vomiting was hindred, very great, he was far from being difheartened, repining, or complaining. That great Spirit that had not failed to carry him through all others, fupported him likewise under thefe Difficulties. Nay, he purfued his Bufinefs and Studies all the while; and never kept Houfe one whole Day for all this Illnefs. It was an Addition to thefe Difficulties, that fome Phyficians, and others of his Friends, were forward to afcribe great Part of his Sufferings to thofe that they called rough and harfh Methods. But this did not divert him from his Purpofe. He knew well, that unlefs the Action of that biliofe Matter was broke, and the Matter itfelf, that was the Caufe of all, removed, he fhould be ftill at its Courtefy. At this therefore he continually laboured, as Reason, the conftant Succefs, and, finally, the happy Event, plainly evinced to be right. The Purges he ufed were twelve or thirteen Grains

of Refin of Jalap, or sixteen Grains of Scammony. Whenever his Body was so prepared and disposed that these worked plentifully, and passed through him quick, the Benefit he received was immediate, sensible, and considerable. He was commonly abroad the greater Part of the Day that he took them; and more easy, chearful, and sprightly than at other Times. But if the Purge met with Stops in the Way, so that the biliose Matter thinned, stirred, and roused, was turned cross-ways by the Lacteals into the Blood, he was thereby rendered uneasy all over, impatient, fretful, usually hot, and his Nerves much irritated. The cross Turns were chiefly brought on by Stops, occasioned by Wind, arising from the Bile, stirred, and put into a Colluctation. Nothing is so directly opposite to the Nature of the Bile as Oils; nothing so effectually confounds, tames, and subdues it. By a dextrous Management of these, he defended his Stomach and Guts, defeated the Bile, rendered these great Operations practical, happy, and successful; and by that Means gained his End. But as the Oils defeat and elude the Operations of the Bile, so indeed they do of any other active Principle in the Stomach and Guts; for which Reason they are never to be given too near the Time designed for the taking either a Vomit or Purge. They ever assuredly frustrate and lessen the Operation of either. For which Reason, I never direct Oil in the Afternoon, when I intend a Purge the next Morning; nor of six or eight Hours before a Vomit. When a Purge happened not to succeed rightly, by reason of Wind and Stops in the Guts, a Clyster next Morning rarely failed to set all to rights. Indeed Clysters

Of the Use  
of Oils.

Of the Use  
of Clysters.

ters were of great Service to him in the Course of this Cure; and frequently made Use of. No Operation whatsoever does so happily fetch down Wind, the main Impediment of a free and ready Descent, of whatsoever is vitious or wrong in the Guts; and by that Means, ease both them and the Stomach, and preserve the Blood from their Impurities. By this Method his Health was finally re-established; and the spitting of Blood perfectly ceased. He recovered a Strength not inferior to that he had ever enjoyed in his best Health. Nay, he became more fleshy and plump than he had been in his whole Life before. This was observed by all his Friends, and particularly those, who, out of Tendernefs and Kindness to him, opposed what they thought so severe a Method. These were finally convinced, and satisfied, by the Success, and the Reasons of Things. What renders this Cure the more extraordinary is, that the Distemper had laid so fast hold of him, and was become habitual; nay, it was indeed hereditary; his Father, Mother, and both the Families being obnoxious to the same; few of either Family having attained, and hardly any ever exceeded, the Age that he then was of, which yet was but about the Middle of the ordinary Period of the Life of Man. There were some particular Accidents of the Process of this Cure, of which I kept Notes; which are as follow:

*March 25, 1706*, upon a violent Sneezing, he had a Pain in each Arm, a little above the Wrist. He has observed the same frequently upon Sneezing. This was from a Stretch of the Arteries there, caused by the Force of the Stomach, inflated, upon the Aorta, in the Act of Sneezing.

A Pain of the Arms upon Sneezing.

A Fullness  
of the Brain  
from a Ten-  
sion of the  
Stomach.

*March 29, 1706,* upon an Headach, with a Sense of Fullness and Heaviness, any great Noise much affected, and seemed to shake the whole Brain; but especially the upper Part of it, where chiefly that Fullness and Weight were. During this the Stomach was under an hard Tension.

*March 30, 1706,* little Appetite. Drank at Dinner, Barley Water; could not swallow more than a quarter of a Pint, and with that stifled, and the Breath gone. The Stomach instantly huffed up; and the Head became offended for the whole Afternoon, with a very little Wine drank. The Memory failing; Cogitation difficult; fretful, melancholy, and the Head cloudy. The Spirits low. No Wind passed down. The Knees weak. A general Lassitude. No Appetite at Night. Soreness and aching of the Hypochondres.

A Clyster given, worked pretty freely, carried down Wind; and a biliose griping Matter.

At Dinner, a better Appetite. Drank easily a full Pint of Barley Water, without the least Offence to the Breath, or any thing like stifling. The Stomach huffed not up; but, instead of that, Wind passed freely down immediately after the Drinking. An equal Quantity of the same Wine drank, gave not the least sensible Offence to the Head. The Memory ready. Cogitation free. The Head clear and serene; easy; chearful. The Spirits raised. The Knees strong. No Lassitude. At Night an Appetite. The Hypochondres free and easy.

The Danger  
of astrin-  
gent Medi-  
cines.

*April 13, 1706,* upon an Heat of Urine, and Inflammation of the Neck of the Bladder, he took Gum Tragac. ℥j. Gum. Arab. ℥ss. upon which the Symptoms of the Bladder yielded; but

but he perceived immediately a Stop above; and an Oppression of the Breast and Præcordia, with an Anxiety and Pain there. He became also costive. Upon the Use of Oil, and a Purge and Clyster, the next Morning, the Symptoms all vanished.

*June 4, 1706*, in the Morning, heavy, and chagrined; a Soreness, Harshness, and Fullness all round, a little above the Waist; he took Prunes stewed with Senna. After two or three Hours followed a large, loose, sharp Stool, with much Wind; upon which the Symptoms much lessened; and, after a second like Stool, all finally vanished. Pleuritis  
Notha.

*June, 1706*, the Symptoms of the Breast, Cough, Oppression, Dyspnœa, and Pains constantly yielded to Purges, Lenitives, or Clysters, especially if Wind descended freely. Nor did he spit near so much when his Body was free and open, as when bound. Of Purging  
in Pectoral  
Affections.

*November 20, 1706*, he had been pretty much disturbed with Dreams in the Night; and was awakened very early in the Morning by a Noise in his Ears, and a considerable working all over the Top of his Head, exciting a Sense as if the Blood moving in the capillary Vessels there, was rendered more crass than usual, by a new Accession of Phlegm into it; or raised by an Accession of Wind and Vapours from the Guts; or both. He had a Sense of a Stop in the Guts, and of a Distension of them by Wind the Day before. Upon stirring this Morning, he broke Wind downwards in an unusual Quantity, which brought on a sudden Change in the Affection of his Head. It did the same too in his Left Hand, wherein he had a Sense of a like Emotion in the Blood as in his Head. Wind passes  
into the  
Blood.  
Falling

Falling again asleep, the Fingers of his Right Hand were become numb when he awaked. A while after he felt something give a Snap in his Left Ear ; which was followed by a Puff of Wind ; whereupon the Noise, which was chiefly in that Ear, much abated ; and his Head became perfectly easy.

It is pretty plain in this Case, that there was forced into the Blood both Wind and Phlegm. The former chiefly caused the Noise in the Ears, and Part of the Emotions in the Blood, and Left Hand ; the latter, the Numbness of the Right Hand.

A Cough affects the Stomach.

*December 20, 1706,* a Puking of Phlegm, with a Smatch of Sour ; upon Rising in a Morning, this Puke was raised ever by a Cough.

A Fit of Spitting Blood prevented by a Vomit.

*August 24, 1707,* he awaked in the Morning much oppressed, and chagrined. His Head somewhat dizzy, with a Hissing in his Ears. His Hands weak and pained ; his Legs likewise. A Wheezing in his Throat ; his Arms sore ; his Urine sharp ; and, in fine, all the Symptoms that are used to forerun his spitting of Blood ; which increased hourly. Having the Tincture of a Drachm of Ipecacuanha in readiness, he took it that Evening, with much small Sack Whey. It worked plentifully, and all the Symptoms abated ; nor did any spitting of Blood follow. He brought up much bitter Choler, in this Operation.

Bleeding at the Nose instead of Spitting Blood.

*August 14, 1711,* he had the Symptoms that were wont usually to precede his Spitting of Blood ; and particularly wheezed for two or three Minutes, as if Blood was rising. Yet he spit no Blood ; but there were Streaks of Blood in Quantity in what he blowed forth of his Nose. He ever observes, as Clysters take Place,

Place, the Aching, Harshness, and other Symptoms that affect his Breast, sink into his Belly, and fall continually lower and lower.

A Sense of Harshness at the Pit of the Stomach and in the Hypochondres, Dizziness, Tinnitus Aurium, Ophthalmia and Scotoma; Heat of the Hands and Feet. The Head and Eyes affected by Chillness or Dampness of the Feet. Apt to take Cold. The Blood Vessels of the Left Arm, upon a Stretch, very tender, and easily affected by Action. The Arm weak upon taking a Purge, [*Scammon. p. gr. xvi.*] with a Clyster, which succeeded happily, and worked much, the Symptoms all declined. The next Morning there followed a Stool, loose, huffing, fermenting, fretting, excessive sharp and hot. This Day hardly any of the Symptoms were perceived remaining. What was thus brought away by Stool was apparently of a Nature that must render it injurious while within, either in the Stomach or Guts, and much more in the Blood Vessels. Indeed those three Phænomena, the Heat, Flatulency, and Sharpness rightly considered, plainly enough shew this to have been the Cause of the Symptoms.

Having made frequent Evacuations by Vomits, Purges, Clysters, and Senna stewed with Prunes, constantly those Mornings that no Purge was taken, for the four or five preceding Months, in *October 1714*, he began to ride fifteen or twenty Miles; continuing it once or twice a Week, as his Business, and the Weather, permitted. He continued the Use of Prunes with Senna every Morning; and once a Week, or thereabouts, as there was Occasion, a Clyster was given. This Method was pursued till  
past

*August 23,*  
*1714.*

*January*  
*1714-15.*

past the Middle of *January* ; and with so good Success, that he found himself so strong, well, easy, and free, in the Body and Mind, as ever in his whole Life. In particular, his Head was clear and serene ; his Ears free from Hissing or Noise ; his Eyes from Rheums and Inflammations ; his Appetite was moderately good ; his Arms, Stomach, and the Hypochondres easy, which they rarely are when he is indisposed ; and he rested well. For the greater Part of this Time, awaking in the Morning, Wind descended usually without Smell, pretty freely ; as also during the Time of Rising and Dressing. Awhile after he had almost constantly a Stool, very free, flatulent, and of a dusky Colour, near black. After the Middle of *January* he began to observe that less Wind descended ; that no Stool followed till near the Middle of the Day ; that it was not near so dusky and black as before ; that the Hypochondres became somewhat uneasy ; there was a slight Hissing in his Ears ; and awaking in the Morning, in Case either Arm had been pressed by lying upon it, the Fingers on that Side were a little numb. He concluded, upon the whole, that, the Stools being paler, the vitriolic Bile, that gave them the blackish Colour, continued above in the Stomach, and neighbouring Guts ; that the Flatulencies, that proceeded from it, attended it there ; that they distended the Stomach, and affected the Hypochondres ; that those Flatulencies likewise, being impeded in their Descent downwards, passed cross-ways the Lacteals into the Blood, offended the capillary Vessels of the Fingers and Brain, and, assisted by the Flatulencies distending the Stomach, brought on the Symptoms of those Vessels. It is plain  
the

the Stomach and Guts, assisted by the Prunes and Senna, have not a Strength equal to the Power of the Bile, continually increasing; but need Assistance, and more powerful Evacuants, to discharge what they themselves have not Strength to sling continually off.

Having upon him Symptoms exactly like those of a Fit of an intermitting Fever, at the End of *February* 1691-2, and perceiving a Disorder of his Stomach, he drank a Quart or three Pints of a Decoction of *Carduus*, pretty strong. This rather encreased the Disorder; but, tho' he endeavoured to force it, raised little by Vomit. The Consequence was, his Head became affected, and a continual Fever took Place; which, notwithstanding the constant Care of Dr. *Barwick*, in whose House he was, and of Sir *Thomas Millington*, was not got off without great Difficulty and Danger, nor till near the End of a Month.

At the End of *February*, 1714-15, he was invaded with a like Fit, very fierce, with a slight Chillness, and Shivering, an Horror, Rigor, Jactation, great Uneasiness and Disorder. He drank two or three Spoonfulls of Citron Water; and, presently after, five or six Dishes of very fine Green Tea, sweetened with the finest Sugar. This was very agreeable to his Stomach; and sat very easily in it. But, knowing there was something there that was wrong, he tried to raise it by a Feather; which succeeded so that it came up instantly, very placidly, easily, freely, and made a great Discharge. At the Moment his Stomach became easy; the Rigor, Jactation, and all the other Disorders wholly ceased. Only the Fever remained; which, proceeding from Matter flung from

from the Stomach into the Blood, before the Vomiting, could not cease till that Matter was cast forth by the Emunctories in a few Hours after; when his Water was very high and turbid.

I make this Note, as a further Instance and Proof, 1st, That Fevers, and the ordinary concurrent Symptoms, take their Rise from the Stomach; and that proper Remedies are to be directed thither. 2. That Things that offend the Stomach hinder Vomiting; and that those that are grateful, facilitate and promote it; when there is first a Disposition within; arising either from injurious Matter, latent in the Stomach, or a vomitive Medicine given. In further Proof of this, I shall add, that I have tried Ale Posset-drink, Sage Tea, warm Water, and various other Liquors, with little or no Effect. They came up again themselves; but brought up little else with them. Considering how far Sweet Wines affect the Stomach, I made tryal of Sack Whey, diluted with Water, which succeeded very happily, if fine and good; but if it chanced to be either burnt too, or the Water mixed with it not very clear and fine, or there happened any thing else ungrateful, the Operation never succeeded well or freely. So Vomiting usually succeeds much more easily and happily after taking of the red Poppy or Surfeit Water; or indeed any like Water that is cordial and grateful to the Stomach.

*April 17, 1715,* he has been for Weeks past apt to be costive; and had an offensive Ammoniac Flavour in his Mouth. His Mouth was likewise apt to be furred and very foul in a Morning, and his Tongue hard and dry. After some Evacuations, in hopes of qualifying what caused  
that

that Taste, instead of Chocolate, he drank about a Pint and a half of Green Tea, with a Quarter of a Pint of Cream in it, every Morning, for near a Week. Tho' the Evacuations downward, by the Assistance of Prunes, and sometimes Clysters, seemed to be daily as great as ever, yet his Stools were pale, near white. He was willing to ascribe that Colour to the Cream; but he observed that little or no Wind passed down; that his Stomach was inflated, the Thorax full, oppressed, painful, and uneasy; and the Ammoniac Taste and Foulness of his Mouth, as much as ever; so that he left off the Tea, and took a Purge, very much to his Relief. Afterwards Wind went down, and his Stools became blackish, as usual. Things styptick and astringent, where there is a too great Quantity of biliose Salts, restrain them in the Stomach, and hinder their Descent, ever to the Detriment of the Patient. He constantly observes, that when he has, rising in a Morning, a Stool, blackish, flatulent, fermenting, sharp, and hot, he transacts that Day very happily. He had such Stools daily for the greater Part of last Winter; during his good State of Health. Nothing so much breaks the Bile off the Stomach and dislodges it as Oil. Taking  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ . of this in an Evening, in his greatest Indisposition, frequently produced such a Stool the following Morning, as was ever to his Benefit. If he was sick at Stomach after taking the Oil, he seldom failed of such a Stool.

In the Summer of 1713, he had frequently an ill Taste in his Mouth, salt, with a Smatch of Sour. Taking a Vomit, in the Evening, he brought up, with the Remains of his Dinner, something excessively salt, sharp, and sour.  
With

With the two following Strains little came up, besides the Sack Whey that he drank. But, vomiting nine Times, in the fix last the Sack Whey came up, strongly impregnated with a saline Matter, chiefly Ammoniac, but with a Smatch of Aluminous. The Vomit, which was Infusion of Ipecacuanha  $\text{zj.}$  and *Tart. Emet.*  $\text{gr. iv.}$  was repeated at four or five Days distance, twelve or fourteen Times, with the very same Success, saline Matter arising, in great Quantity, to the very last. Purges were frequently interposed, and Clysters; in fine, the ill Flavour in his Mouth wholly ceasing, he desisted. In the Summer of 1714, the same Flavour returned, but not so strong; and it yielded sooner to the Evacuations. The Vomit brought up Matter of the same Constitution with that of the former Year. The Taste he had in his Mouth was ever of the same Kind with that of the Matter raised with the first Strains of the Vomit. His Mouth was usually furred, and foul, in a Morning, during the Time of this ill Flavour. He formerly had a bitter Taste in his Mouth; and, awaking in the Morning, his Mouth was hot, and his Tongue dry. Using Vomits, he brought up much Choler, very bitter, with some Admixture of an hot Ammoniac Salt. People that have the Jaundice, and others, whose Stomachs are overcharged with Bile, have frequently a bitter Taste in their Mouth. They are usually costive, for the Time; and what Stools they have, pale, the Bile being stopped and detained above; or sent into the Blood; by which Means the Urine becomes charged with it, and is rendered very foul for the Time. In Mr. *Wilson*, the Bitter and Salts must proceed from the Flesh, Broths, and

and other Diet he used, for he had wholly abstained from Salt, and rarely used any, either Vinegar, or other Acids, of six or seven Years before. The Reason why Salts and Bitters abound in this Constitution is, that the Bowels retain them, and do not cast them down freely by Stool. From these, and other Observations, it is apparent to what Causes the Symptoms of the Mouth and Tongue are owing in Fevers. In Mr. *Wilson* the ill Flavour answered, in kind, to that of the Matter he vomited up; and for Proportion, it was commensurate to the Quantity of that in the Stomach. The worse Taste he had in his Mouth, the more he ever raised, if the Vomit succeeded rightly. The Dryness and Hardness of the Tongue proceeded from a Bitter and an ammoniac Salt; the Blackness, from a Vitriolic; which Salt abounding, is of all others the most dangerous to the Frame. It is ever attended with a great Heat; and acts the Part of an Oil of Vitriol. The same Salts that cause the Heat and Dryness of the Mouth, Tongue, and Œsophagus, cause likewise ordinarily a Thirst; especially where they are not embarrassed by much Phlegm in the Stomach. The same Salts dispatched into the Blood cause there the Heat and Effervescence, Irritations of all the finer Parts, a Disorder and Molestation of the whole Frame. When lodged near the Surface and Skin, they cause Inflammations, Spots, and the like. The same Observations likewise let us into a rational Method of Practice; and shew particularly why Vomits, when rightly managed, have so happy Effects in the Beginning of Fevers; why Clysters are, when properly directed, of so great Service; and what is the utmost that Absorbents, and the

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alterant Medicines, can do. It will be hard for Physicians to succeed rightly, or form any Judgment what Instruments to use, till they know what they have to do, and what Materials they are to work upon.

Having, by proper Evacuations, and removing the Obstacles, been brought to a soluble Disposition, and Freedom of Body daily, and by that Means removed the Ails he laboured under, in the Beginning of the Spring 1714-15, he past the latter Part of it, and the following Summer Months, with as much Health and Vigour as ever in his Life. But towards the Middle of *August* his hypochondriac Affections began to discover themselves. *August* 18, 1715, he was uneasy, discomposed, his Head was dizzy. He had not his Morning Stools, as before, regularly, for a Fortnight or three Weeks. His Appetite was capricious; his Stomach easily offended; he had a Sense of Harshness about the upper Orifice of it; a Fullness of the Hypochondres; Eructations of Wind; and an Uneasiness of the whole Thorax, Sides, Breast, and Back, as also of the Shoulders and upper Part of the Arms, especially on moving, screwing, or distorting of his Body; a Faintness and Oppression; an aching Pain on the Middle of the Sternum. His Limbs downward were tolerably well; and he walked with pretty good Strength, tho' not so much as a Month before. After Supper this Night, he took *Pil. de Duobus* *ss. Calomel gr. v. Olei Nucis Mosch. gtt. ij.* in three Pills. After four or five Hours these roused him, with a very large loose free Stool; upon which the Pain of the Sternum wholly went off; the Hypochondres became easier, the Symptoms of the Thorax lessened, and  
funk.

funk gradually lower and lower, as the Operations succeeded; for he had two or three Stools afterwards, consisting chiefly of Phlegm, and a sharp yellow Choler. He had a better Night after this than usual; and was easier the next Day, than he had been of some Time. Not but that there were hypochondriac Symptoms remaining; with some Uneasiness of his Sides, Breast, and Back; and this continually increasing, tho' slowly, and not near to the Degree they were at before the Purge: It is plain the Principle, that causes these Symptoms, the Bile, is in the Stomach. It instantly obeys the evacuant Medicines, when they succeed rightly; and the Symptoms yield to them. But, residing in the Stomach, some of it continually passes, with the Aliment, into the Blood, and is cast upon the Habit of the Body; whence it returns back again, by Way of the Epigastric Vessels and Glandules, into the Stomach, as Room and Reception is there made for it, by Means of the Evacuations. As there are vast Quantities of vitious Matter thus frequently flung upon the Habit, besides what is resident in the Stomach and Guts, it is not strange that in some Habits it is requisite that the Evacuations be often repeated. This makes some, who are not conscious of these Returns and Discharges from the Blood, fancy, very absurdly, that the Matter grows again continually. For they find themselves easier upon Purging; but after a while, as the vitious Matter is flung into the Stomach, through the Glandules, the Symptoms recur; upon which they who are not conscious of this Process of Nature, and observe these continual Returns, are apt to be uneasy and despair of Cure. And indeed in

some Habits the vitious Matter is so very much, the Time requisite for clearing of it so long, and the Administrations so numerous, that the Patients cannot but be thoroughly exercised. But the Consequences, the Re-establishment of Health, will be a Reward of their Labour and Patience; I mean in Case that be practical, and the Habit not too far vitiated, the Vessels and Organs relaxed and hurt, and the Constitution thereby rendered irreparable. But even in this Case the Benefit will be commensurate to the Evacuations, if they be made with due Discretion and Caution. But, in Cases the greatest and most dangerous, if a rational and natural Method be used, and the Body be effectually cleared, the present Malady is relieved, and besides the Habit freed, the whole Œconomy set to Rights, and perhaps a vastly better State of Health settled, than was ever enjoyed before the Time of that Malady. Of which I have had many illustrious Instances in the Cure of very various Diseases, through the whole Course of my Practise; some indeed so extraordinary, that the Patients have averred, they would most willingly have desired those later Diseases, and undergone the Method of Cure, for the Change they felt in their Constitution, Cheerfulness, Strength, Parts, Sense, &c. Upon the whole it is evident, that one great way of depurating and freeing the Blood, is thus through the Stomach, upon these Evacuations.

*September 3, 1715*, having drunk, over Night, some strong Ale, to which he was not accustomed, he awaked next Morning with a very great Head-ach. Sitting up in Bed, after a while he began to be extreme sick at Stomach,

mach, reached much; but perceived his Stomach so greatly distended with Wind, that he brought up little besides some Phlegm, which had a very salt Taste. During his Reachings, every Strain much increased the Pain of his Head for the Time; some Fluid seeming to be sent up, and forced upon the Brain by every Strain; but decreasing immediately after it. One thing was very remarkable during this Sickness, that a Cup of very fine fragrant Citron Water, being brought near him, at the Instant that he smelt it, he perceived a new Disorder in his Stomach, so great, that he was forced to have it removed. This is a Proof that Odours affect the Stomach; and by that Means excite the Disorders they are wont, in People of these fine and sensible Constitutions.

*October* 29, 1715, having been more than usually exposed to Cold this Day, he found himself somewhat heavy and indisposed the next; and *October* 31, there were some Symptoms of an Ophthalmia. In the Evening he was extreme heavy, and disposed to Sleep. Next Morning he was also very drowsy; and the Ophthalmia was increased. It continued to increase, for above a Day longer, till it became, finally, very high; the Inflammation, Soreness, and Pain of the Eyes very great. Besides the soporose Affection that preceded it, as the Ophthalmia came on he perceived a Heaviness, had a Sense of Emotion and Boiling, as of some Fluid, with Uneasiness and Disorder, in his Forehead, and all over the Top of his Head. So that he apprehended, besides the unusual Emotion and Charge of Blood there, the Meninges on the upper Part of the Brain were as much inflamed as the Tunica adnata on the

White of the Eyes. Indeed he was conscious of a great Consensus between the Eyes, and upper Part of the Brain, on this, and other former like Occasions; and there is no Doubt but there is a great Relation and Correspondence betwixt them. During the Time that the upper Part of his Head was most affected, his Memory and Thoughts were not so quick and free as at other Times. That will be the less strange, when it is considered that this Part of the Brain is the Seat of both; and that the Blood, the grand Agent in these Affairs, here, was in an unusual Hurry, and in too great a Quantity. His Appetite was frustrated for the Time; and his Stomach tight, hard, qualmish, and in full as great a Discomposure as his Head. As this was relieved, by Devolution of the Fumes, and biliose Principles there, downwards, the Symptoms of the Head and Eyes gave way.

*P. S.* At the Time that his Head and Eyes were most affected, he had a Weakness in the upper Part of his Arms, near the Shoulders; as also a Pain when he extended them to their Length. This Affection was manifestly seated in the Blood Vessels. I have known some that have had it in one Arm, and it has retreated to the Blood Vessels of the Neck of the same Side. These Affections of the Eyes, of the upper Part of the Head, and of the Arms, are all owing to the same common Cause, biliose Matter and Indigestion sent into the Blood; and the like Principles fermenting in the Stomach, distending of it, and bearing it on the descending Trunk of the Aorta.

After a Day or two he took a Vomit; and brought up a considerable Quantity of a yellow  
bitter

bitter Choler. What he spit during the Vomiting was very salt. It was in Gobbets, and seemed to come out of the Tonfils. About an Hour after all was over, he was seized with a very unusual Cough; which lasted about two Hours; during which Time he brought up, with a Wheezing, of a whitish frothy Phlegm, not salt, about a Quarter of a Pint. This doubtless was a critical Separation; seemed to rise deep out of his Breast; and to come up by the Aspera Arteria.

In about twenty four Hours after this Vomit, the Pain and Weakness of his Arms were wholly gone.

*Christmas, 1715.* Mr. *Wilson* has been, for a Fortnight, much teased with Heat and Sharpness of his Urine. Indeed it had, at Times, been somewhat troublesome to him for about two Years before; but nothing near to the Degree that it is at present. He observed likewise for that Time, that his Water was not discharged with the Freedom it was wont; requiring Assistance from the Breath, and Constriction of the Muscles of the Abdomen, to throw it forth. At this Time it required a yet greater Force; and by exerting that, and hastening the Passage of it through the Urethra, the Pain was shortened. His Bladder had no sooner three or four Spoonfuls of Urine, but it became of a sudden excessively irritating and stimulating of the Bladder, the Neck of it, and the whole Urethra, to the very Extremity of it.

The Membrane that lines the Bladder, or the interior Membrane of it, is continued on through the whole Length of the Urethra. So that tho' neither the Urine, nor the acrid Halitus of it, pass into the Urethra, at the Time

The Cause of the Irritation of the Urethra when the Bladder is full.

that the Membrane, common to both, is affected in the Bladder, and stimulated so as to bring on a Contraction of it, the inner Membrane of the Urethra must, in course, be strained, and consequently as much pained, as the Part within the Bladder. And this is the ordinary Cause of Stimulation, for Evacuation of Urine, when the Bladder is charged with it, where the Body is in Health, and all Things rightly constituted there. But in these Affections, in the Strangury, and the like, the Membranes are fretted, eroded, and sore; and the Interstices of the Fibres have frequently Salts lodged in them; so that a slight Contraction, or Strain of them, must excite much Pain. Mr. *Wilson*, after some Time, the Affection increasing, had very sensible Stimulations and Prickings in the Intervals of his making Water, for the whole Length of the Urethra, seeming to be made by Salts left by the Urine, and lodged there. Upon sitting down he had also a Sense of Tenderness in the Part; and especially on the Motion of a Coach. The Urine, when made, had a very rank, halituous, saline Smell; and a Taste salt and bitter, much beyond what is common. It was also high coloured; and frequently broke, becoming very turbid and foul. He was plainly sensible, that the Pain was wholly owing to the Salts, being in greater Number than usual, dissolving and carrying off the Mucus of the Bladder and Urethra; and afterwards fretting and eroding the Membranes. When the Affection was highest, he observed a Pain in the Region of his Left Kidney; and he has been subject by Fits to a slight Pain there, but going suddenly off, for his whole Life. Only once, which was *November 1714*, he had  
of

of a sudden so sharp a Pain there, as to give him just Cause to suspect there was a Stone. He was pressed so violently by the Pain, that he was forced to quit his Coach, in which he then happened to be. By Degrees the Pain seemed to descend by the Left Ureter; and in about a Quarter of an Hour, finding a Promptitude to make Water, he voided about three Spoonfuls of Urine, very high coloured, excessively hot, sharp, saline, and bitter, much beyond what he ever observed before. Upon this the Pain went wholly off; and he had little return of the Pain of the Kidney till this Time, when indeed it has been never but once very considerable. He has been wont to void Wind down very freely in a Morning, and if, after that, a Stool followed, fermenting and working like Yeast, he was afterwards very well, easy, and free. For a while before, and during the Time of this great Affection of the urinary Parts, he discharged no Wind downwards at all; and he was besides very costive. By that Means, Stops being made in the Guts, the biliose Salts were turned through the Lacteals into the Blood; and so went off again, along with the Urine. He drank Apozems, Emulsions, and Barley Water, sweetened with Syrup of Marsh Mallows, without any sensible Relief. Nor indeed had he any, till he obtained it by Clysters, lenitive Medicines, and Purging. In Proportion as Wind began to descend, and his Body was brought to a more soluble State, his Urine became less sharp, less molesting, and injurious to the Parts as it passed; which plainly points forth the true Cause of the Disorder, the perverse Course of the biliose Salts towards the Blood, occasioned by the Stops in the Guts.

Those

Those Salts were more than usually abounding in his Stomach; and how by them such Stops are made, and a costive Habit brought on, I have shewn elsewhere. Dr. *Barwick* was much subject to these Affections; and used to help himself by a Drachm of *Pulvis Hollandicus*; which purged him kindly and pretty freely. He used to observe, that his Stools, upon these Occasions, were sharp, hot, and excoriating; as Mr. *Wilson* likewise does; those Salts, that are thus hot, sharp, and excoriating, when passed into the Blood, and going off by Urine, not failing to produce the same Effects in the urinary Passages.

He was daily in Pain, and weak in the Back and Haunches; *February —, 1715*, after taking Prunes and Senna he had a Stool, and was perfectly easy, strong, and free from Pain.

He has ordinarily those Symptoms before a Stool; and is freed after.

The Stomach affected by the Head.

*May 12, 1716*, in the Evening, in Shaving his Head, the Hair being grown pretty long, and the Lather pretty cool, he had a great Sense of Chillness in his Head. Immediately he fell a Coughing very much, having a continual Sense of Irritation and Tickling in the upper Orifice of the Stomach; and raised pretty much frothy Phlegm. He hath not coughed so much before of a Month, or longer. The Shaving was no sooner over, and a warm Cap put on, but the Coughing abated. Those, who have a weak Digestion, have generally in readiness a Matter, that, when excited, will, in Course, cause an Irritation and Coughing. Tho' that may create some Molestation, yet it contributes to the Discharge of a Matter that cannot be over friendly to the Body while in it.

He

He is of a chill Constitution, apt to take Cold; and though the Weather be now hot, he seems to himself cold, and his Body is cool to the Touch. Only the Palms of his Hands are very apt to be hot, and to glow, which is an Argument of much Bile, and of Heat within; and, if he stir and use Exercise to shake that Bile about, he becomes hot outwardly. *June* 23, 1716, awaking about Five in the Morning, he was very restless and uneasy; and could not set into Sleep again. His Head was disturbed; he had a great Hissing in his Ears; his Stomach was bloated and uneasy; his Tongue was very hot and dry; his Mouth furred, and had a very strong brackish ill Taste in it. He was somewhat chill outwardly; but falling to Sleep again at Seven, he awaked betwixt Eight and Nine in a warm, gentle, glowing Sweat all over. Wind went down pretty freely; his Head was become easy; the Hissing of his Ears very little; the Hardness and Dryness of his Tongue, the Fur and ill Taste of his Mouth, were gone; and the Uneasiness, Hardness, and Tension of his Stomach ceased. It is evident, upon the whole, that during the Closure of the Pylorus in Sleep, there was vitious Bile in the Stomach, very turbulent, distending and injuring of it, bearing it upon the Aorta, and, by that Means, affecting his Head and Ears, fuming up, and offending his Mouth and Tongue. During the Interval that he was awake, the Pylorus opening let forth the turbulent Bile, which diffusing itself over the Habit, brought on the Warmth at the Surface of the Body, and the Sweat.

The Urine, that he made in the Morning, after the Sweat, was turbid and foul; which  
likewise

likewise affords an Indication of the Charge of some disorderly Matter from the Stomach upon the Blood. This may serve to give some Light to the Nature and Cause of Fevers.

When his Head and his Stomach is most affected, his Stools are palest, tho' he has never so loose and copious Discharges. So that the Bile sometimes stays in the Stomach, and consequently, Clysters and Purges may be needed, even tho' there be great natural Discharges. These Evacuants are ever requisite, when there are Symptoms of the Bile above, tho' there be a Diarrhœa, Dyfentery, or any other Discharge down.

*July 14, 1716*, having been upon the Water, and taken Cold, he observed his Stools next Day were clayey, and much paler than usual; and the Morning after, *July 16*, his Breast and Sides were uneasy; with a slight Sense of Soreness. Arising, Coughing and raising some Phlegm from the Tonfils, he observed it was tinged with a little Blood; which it had not been of a long Time before. He ascribed this to the Stop of the Bile in the Stomach, and in the upper Guts. Taking a Clyster, which succeeded well, and brought down much Wind, there succeeded Fœces more black and sharp than usual; upon which the Symptoms above ceased.

*August 18, 1716*, he had Symptoms of Indigestion and Affection of his Stomach; and in particular a Glass or two of Sherry, or other like Wine, which he is wont to drink, much clouded, intoxicated, and offended his Head. A Glass or two of Ale offended it much more; not but his Stomach seemed to claim and want some strong Liquor; tho' it was afterwards not very easy with it. Having afterwards taken a  
Vomit

Vomit and a Purge, a much greater Quantity of Wine or Ale gave neither his Head or Stomach the least Offence. I have frequently observed the like in others; and this shews, that it is the Embarrassment and Stop of strong Liquors by the indigested Mass, and Glut of the Stomach, that causes the Offence of the Head, Intoxication and Drunkenness. When, in the last, as frequently it does, Vomiting happens, this shews plainly enough where the Wine or other strong Liquor was contained.

*August 20, 1716*, in the midst of Dinner, being hungry and eating heartily, of a sudden something was told him that surprized him. At the Instant his Appetite wholly failed; his Stomach turned; and there rose up thence a hot ill Flavour into his Mouth; which thereupon became immediately parched and dry. I have known this Accident very commonly befall others; which affords a Proof how greatly the Passions affect the Stomach.

*November 1, 1716*, eating Beef, and swallowing a Piece of a Tendon, that was tough, hard, and not well chewed, it stopt in the Œsophagus a while. For the Time he had a Sense of Harshness, and aching Pain, seeming to be in the Middle of the Sternum; where he had sometimes formerly had a like Pain, that was judged to be of some Danger, and a Token of his Lungs being affected.

*November 6*, having had slight ischiadic Pains in each Hip, a Tinnitus Aurium, a Heaviness at the Top of the Head, sometimes a Shortness of Breath, and a dull heavy Pain in the upper Part of the Breast, under the Clavicles, he took *Pil. de Duob. Æss. Calomel. gr. v.* made into four Pills, in the Middle of the Night. They worked

worked well in the Morning; and brought away very much sharp Choler; upon which all the Symptoms wholly vanished. He had before disposed his Body for this Operation, by the Use of Oils. He had coughed, and spit much, the Morning immediately preceding, and two or three before; but did neither, in the least, this Morning.

*November 15*, he had a Heat and Sharpness of his Urine; and it passed not forth without Force and great Difficulty. He was not constive at the Time; but his Stools were slimy and phlegmy; and, as Matter of that Constitution is wont, passed not without Difficulty. He was sensible there was a Stop in his Guts all the while, caused probably by Phlegm there; and took lenitive unctuous Medicines, with Clysters, for three or four Days, before that Stop yielded. But when at last the Stop gave Way, it was followed by cholerick Matter, very sharp, hot, and excoriating. He made Water two Hours after, without any considerable Difficulty or Pain. It is plain the Heat, Sharpness, and Difficulty of his Water proceeded from that cholerick Matter being stopped and impeded in its Descent down through the Guts, turned cross-ways through the Lacteals, and passing through the Urine.

The Stomach affected by the Head.

*December 8, 1716*, having had his Head shaved over Night, the Weather being excessively cold, he had, in the Middle of that Night, a Fit of excessive Coughing; and was some Time before he could raise any thing at all. In the Morning after, he was maukish, and sick at the Stomach. That Cough was a Symptom of his Stomach being affected, and was attended with a Reaching.

Being

Being generally pretty well, he had neglected Evacuations for several Months. Finding himself more than usually chill in the Winter of 1716; and having ever observed that that Indisposition, and even Aguish Chillness and Shivering, proceeds from Glut and Stop in the Stomach, and is most effectually relieved by Vomits, he took one at the latter End of *November* 1716; but it worked ill, and made little Discharge. About the Middle of *December*, he had a violent sore Throat, attended with a Dryness of his Mouth, and extreme Hardness of his Tongue. The Affection was most urgent, and indeed attended with a Fever, in the Night, for three Nights successively. In the Morning following, the fourth, he had vehement sharp pungent Pains in the lower Part of his Breast, on each Side the Cartilago Eniformis. Of a sudden, belching, there rose up Fumes so very hot and sharp, as not to be inferior to those of Oil of Vitriol: At the Instant the Stitches of his Breast wholly ceased. This points forth the Cause of them, of the Fever, Soreness of the Throat, and Dryness of the Mouth and Tongue. By Means of unctuous Medicines, and of Purges, he took off the Symptoms. But they worked very difficultly and ill, which was an ill Sign; and indeed an Argument of more Load yet remaining.

Pains and  
Stitches of  
the Breast.

But his Business requiring him Abroad, and the Season being pretty sharp, taking Cold, he had a great Inflammation and Rheum of his Eyes, Pain in the Cheek Bone, Forehead, and Top of the Head; attended with a Fever. This was the most urgent and vehement in the Night. These Symptoms yielded only in Proportion to the Evacuations; which succeeded  
very

very difficultly and ill, by Reason of the Phlegm and other Embarrassment in his Stomach; which shewed itself plentifully when Things were so far advanced, and the Embarrassment and Load so much lessened, that he could vomit to Purpose; which was not till after six Days.

It was observable, under this Indisposition, that in Sleep, and especially if his Legs were cold, that he had slight Fits of the Cramp in the Calves of his Legs, which were doubtless owing to the viscid phlegmy Tenor of his Blood; occasioned by his Indigestion, Want of Warmth, and a due Quantity of Bile dispersed from the Stomach, during this Stoppage of it, especially in Sleep.

His Urine, through these two Cases, had been hot; and indeed of some Time before. His Feet had been, this Winter, more than usually chill.

The Principles in his Stomach were so very boisterous and impetuous, that they mastered and confounded the Vomits, as well as the Purges; so that he took four without making any considerable Discharge; beginning with ʒss. of Ipecacuanha, and two Grains of Tartarum Emeticum, and increasing the Dose to four Grains. However the Operations contributed something to his Relief, even at the very Time; and he was sensibly better after each. The Matter in his Stomach was somewhat diminished and broke by these Operations; and thereby Way made for better Success from the Purges. But as nothing does so break and diminish the Power of the Bile of the Stomach as Oil, his Relief was finally owing to that; which sent  
down

down Wind, and contributed more to the loosening of him than the Purges.

He had, for the greatest Part of this Indisposition, a vitriolic, atramentous, brassy\*, ill Taste in his Mouth. The Vomits discovered the Cause of that Taste; the Bile they raised having directly the very same peculiar Taste. For five or six Nights he had very little Rest. Nor can it be thought strange, that where there were Principles so very unruly in the Stomach, it came not to a Closure without very great Difficulty; and indeed when it closed, and he obtained Sleep, it was very intoxicating and unkindly. His Head was ever vastly worse after it; which cannot be thought strange, if it be considered, what store of ill Principles there were for the Time confined in the Stomach; and how necessarily these must affect the Head. He went through all the Sorts of lethargic and comatose Affections, more or less, in this Illness; which are owing intirely to these Principles in the Stomach.

He raised frequently little Gobbets of Phlegm, that seemed to come from the Tonsils. If these were not raised, from Time to Time, he became choaked, oppress'd, and very uneasy; and his Sleep, when he had any, was interrupted, commonly once in about twenty Minutes, for the raising of this. Whatever he spit had a brassy vitriolic Taste; and these Gobbets were of a blueish or lead Colour. This Colour is owing to an Admixture of Bile. I have observed Bile in the Gall Bladder, both of a blueish and of a lead Colour; and seen Bile of both those Colours vomited up. The green and yellow

\* In a Salivation, the Mercury, working on the Bile, casts up a like Taste.

Bile, so commonly observed, shew to what Principles those Colours, sometimes observed in the Phlegm, are owing. Those vitious Principles in his Stomach are made more injurious, by their being restrained and stopped there. It was to this Stop, and the great Inflation of his Stomach consequent thereunto, that the Affection of his Head, Eyes, and Face, the ill Taste of his Mouth, and the Spitting, were owing; and to that Restraint of Bile, from descending into the Blood, the great Chillness of his Feet and Legs, and his being so liable to take Cold of his Head. The Stop and Inflation, at some times, were so very great, as much to oppress, faint, and sink him. He seemed to have a broad Belt firmly girt about him; and his Stomach likewise stretched downwards, as if it would burst. As Wind got forth, he had Relief; and recovered in Proportion as he could dispatch that, and the Principles that supplied it, out of his Stomach.

The first Time that he had a free Passage, the Stool was near black, flatulent, huffing, fermenting, and very hot.

This Fever was very violent. Few Men have escaped out of the like. It was for the three first Days continual. But, the Evacuations being repeated pretty thick, it remitted; and finally intermitted.

One thing was very observable in this Case; that the Purges succeeded not, except Vomits were interposed; and these last brought up so great a Quantity of heavy tough Phlegm, as plainly to shew one great Cause that impeded the Purging, and Passage through the Pylorus. Having taken no Vomit of some Time, but gone on with such lenitive unctuous Medicines,

as

as were formerly used to purge him, now with little Success, on the Twenty first Day from the Invasion of the Fever, which for Ten Days past had been little troublesome, he had a Fit, for the whole Afternoon, as high as ever, since the Intermission. In the Evening he drank Five Quarts of warm Water, in which was a slight Infusion of Sage, provoking Vomiting with a Feather. This happened to succeed well, and brought up a great deal of tough heavy Phlegm, and some Choler. The Pain of his Head, which was very great, and the Fever, which was as high as ever when he began, were both intirely off by such Time the Operation was over; which was somewhat less than an Hour. Afterwards the lenitive unctuous Medicine succeeded better. Nor would the Vomits succeed without Purges interposed, to break, and dispose of some of that Phlegm. But thus alternately used, they mutually forwarded each other; and the Cure succeeded happily, in Proportion to the Evacuations and Discharges; the Fever, Pain of his Head, and ill Taste in his Mouth, that was at first so horrible, continually declining. I have found Occasion to use Purging and Vomiting thus alternately, in Pleurifies, that have been great and dangerous, interposing unctuous Medicines plentifully, in Rheumatisms, and other of the greater chronical Cases, with not less happy Success. Tho' I say alternately, I don't mean that for every Purge I directed one Vomit, but when the Purges stopped, and succeeded ill; and I had Reason to conclude, from the Symptoms and all Circumstances, that there was more of the morbid Cause remaining, and to be carried off, I have interposed a Vomit; after

which the Purging has succeeded plentifully, and well as at first. Those who are wont, when the Purges fail, to suppose the Work done, and no more morbid Matter remaining then to be removed, even tho' the Symptoms yet remain, would do well to consider this. A close Attention to these, and other like Things, have served to conduct me successfully in the Cure of Distempers, that have been judged not only incurable, but never to be alleviated or lessened.

It is very observable, that tho' the Heaviness and Pain of his Head were so great during the Fever, his Sleep so little, and what he got for some Time incommoding instead of refreshing him, he never had the least Tendency towards a Delirium; his Reasoning continuing ever ready, clear, and free. Indeed, there was no single Day passed, in which he did not dictate something considerable to be wrote; and, a Book, wrote by a very learned Man, coming then out of the Press, being read to him, and he finding the main thing proposed in the Book erroneous, he dictated an Answer, and effectually refuted it. In this Answer, the Method, the Style, the Histories of Facts alledged, the Arguings and Reasonings all along used, shew how clear and free his Head ever was.

He ever observed the ill Taste in his Mouth was highest, and most offensive, when his Stomach downwards was stopped, the Pylorus closed, and there was no Descent of Wind, or any thing else. He likewise raised small Goblets of rancid ill tasted Phlegm for the Time. When the Closure was greatest, his Mouth and Tongue were hot, dry, and parched. This befel him

him chiefly in Sleep; and, that not happening without a Closure of the Pylorus, the vitious Principles, being debarred of Egress downwards, distended the Stomach, and affected the Parts above. This discloses to us the Reason, why he generally awaked out of his Sleep disordered and surpris'd, with his Breast oppress'd; and why his Head was so very much pained, offended, and hurt for the Time.

Having not rightly recovered his Health since his Fever; being particularly more than usually impatient of Cold, Chill, and especially of his Feet, tho' the Weather was not, for the Season, colder than usual; the Hypochondres being somewhat tense, soreish, and disordered; his Arms pained and weak, especially the Right, and these Symptoms rather encreasing, he concluded there was something very wrong in his Stomach. For which Reason, *March 16, 1716-17*, in the Evening he, took *Ipecacuanba* 3*ss*. *Tart. Emet. gr. iv.* which worked kindly and freely; and brought up pretty much Choler, at first sour, afterwards bitter, with a maukish Sweet. The very next Day the Hypochondres were become much more easy; his Arms very sensibly better; and his Feet warm.

*April 29, 1717*, a while after Dinner he had a Pain and Uneasiness in the Hypochondres, under the short Ribs, with a Sense of Sharpness on each Side, on the Back and Haunches, with a Feebleness and Stiffness. In about half an Hour he had a very free, large, loose, black, frothy Stool, attended with much Wind. With this the Symptoms intirely vanished.

In the Summer of 1717, he was much troubled with Choler in his Stomach, attended with a Whiteness of his Tongue, a Dryness,

especially awaking in a Morning; and with an ill Taste constantly in his Mouth. He took several Vomits. What first rose was usually acid; but had sometimes an ammoniac Taste. What followed was a Dulcamara, or Bitter with a Smatch of Sweet, in Quantity more than ever he raised before. What was most remarkable was, that, tho' he vomited very freely (with *Ipecacuanha* ʒss. *Tart. Emet.* gr. iv.) he never brought up any of the Meat that he had eaten, five or six Hours before; tho' he chose to eat heartily the foregoing Meal, and sometimes of Beef, and the grossest Diet. I note this, as it gives an additional Proof, that the Bile is the Instrument of Digestion; and that this Office is executed soonest, and most effectually, when the Bile is in the greatest Quantity.

He had a brackish ill Taste in his Mouth, like that which he had during his Fever in the Winter, in some Degree, through the Spring, Summer and Autumn; but it was much more troublesome at some Times than others. Vomiting, he brought up at first Matter of much like Taste, saline, ammoniac, and vitriolic; afterwards common Bile of a Dulcamara Taste. When this was most rife and prevalent in his Stomach he was distinctly sensible, especially when his Stomach had little Diet in it, of a Fermenting and Colluctation of these Principles in his Stomach, with an Agitation much like that of Water boiling, or rather before it boils, while only seething or simmering. During the whole Time of this Action in the Stomach, he had a Hissing and Noise in his Head, very much resembling that of Water so seething. A Glass of Water drunk, at the Time, somewhat allayed the ill Taste, Colluctation, and Noise, for a while.

Eating

Eating a Meal did that to all three, for a long Time. Scammony, and the like purging Medicines, had the same Effect, almost as soon as they came into the Stomach; and in a much higher Degree, as soon as they begun to turn Things thence downwards. For the Collucations were not only then broken, but the Pylorus opened, and the Principles that caused them, were gradually detached through it; so that he was much the freest from these Symptoms, the most vigorous and chearful, his Mind the most serene, his Thoughts free, and his Head easy, those Days that he purged. Whence it is manifest, how far these Principles, thus vitiated and redundant, disturb Cogitation, repress the Cheerfulness and Vigor, and bring on Melancholy and Faintness.

*October 9, 1717*, he was invaded, of a sudden, with a violent Pain of his Left Kidney. In a little Time it seemed to extend down by the Ureter, to the Urethra. He apprehended it to be a Fit of the Stone; but, in about an Hour, it going quite off, insensibly, he rather thence concluded it to be Wind, with some sharp hot Salts, where-with the little Urine he made for the Time was highly satured. His Stomach was much inflated with Wind for the Time. He had a like Fit, but not of quite so long Duration, in the Autumn of 1714; and has had short Twinges, by Fits, in that Kidney, during the whole Course of his Life.

He has this Summer, 1717, more than usually been annoyed with a bilious Matter in his Stomach. In order to the captivating and taking it up into what he eat, that it might be, with that, the more easily thrown out again; *September 12, 1717*, he eat plentifully of various

Things; and taking a Vomit a while after, that the Meal might not be digested, he brought up a Mass of the Remains of his Dinner, that was plentifully saturated with a sour, harsh, vitriolic Salt. This came up some Minutes sooner, and much easier than ordinary; which may serve for an Intimation, that the Stomach is most easily, and most happily disengaged from these Salts, when charged with a proper Diet. What came up afterwards was hot and bitter, with a slight Smatch of Sweet, like common Gall. Whence this comes is not easy to determine, whether out of the Duodenum, or from the Bottom of the Stomach. This is certain, it rises not without great difficulty; and incorporates not easily with Sack Whey, or other Liquors drank. It requires to be much solicited by a Feather; and rarely rises till towards the latter End of the Straining. Nor indeed does it ever rise, till he has vomited four or five Times. The first Vomiting rarely brings up any thing other than the Salts, thus vitriolic, or aluminous, or ammoniac; for they are at different times various, answerable to the variously vitiated Nature of the Bile. The second, third, and sometimes the fourth, rarely bringing up any thing besides what he drinks.

Besides the Action of the biliose Salts in the Stomach, it is plain the Mass, thus saturated with them, must act its Part in the Blood, and upon the Habit. These Salts must unavoidably descend with the Aliment; and pass where-ever that passes. In Proportion as they are of Nature more or less injurious, and in Proportion to their Number, the Body must receive greater or less Molestation or Injury. They  
abound

abound so much in some People, and are of so ill a Nature, that they render the Frame perpetually uneasy, and Life comfortless. I have known several who have had a Sense as of Poison, continually poured into the Blood, and over all the Habit, instead of Nourishment, or what was comfortable and grateful. To be sure it chiefly affects the finer Parts, and greatly disturbs all the Senses; bringing on, when excessive, and the Body able to stand it, even Distraction and Madness.

When it was most prevalent, he plainly perceived, chiefly in a Morning awaking, and when his Stomach was empty, or had least Aliment in it, a Sort of Emotion or Colluctation of this bilious Matter in his Stomach, much resembling the Action of Liquors briskly fermenting, or the Operations of Menstruums. It was ever attended with a hissing Noise in his Ears. Having a very quick and delicate Sense, he distinctly perceived that Action in his Stomach; and after some Time a Descent thence upon the Blood; and a Diffusion all over the Habit, attended with a glowing Warmth and Uneasiness.

*December 20, 1717*, having a Sense of Harshness and Proritation in his Throat, followed by a Cough; taking a pretty strong Purge, in less than an Hour the Harshness and Proritation gradually descended lower and lower, till, as the Purge began to empty his Stomach, it vanished, and the Cough ceased.

He had moderately good Health, for the *of Coughs,* Spring, Summer, and Autumn of the Year 1718. But about the Beginning of *December* he had an Uneasiness in his Stomach; and began to cough and spit, especially in a Morning. This daily increased; and upon awaking, he coughed

coughed vehemently, spit large Mouthfuls of Phlegm, pretty thick, was qualmish at his Stomach for the Time, reached, and was frequently near Vomiting. *December* 18, at Night, he smoked a little Tobacco, in order to the making him sick at Stomach, drank common Ale upon it; and urging the Rise of this with a Feather, brought up about a Pint of thick Phlegm. The next Morning his Stomach was perfectly easy, free from Qualms or Reachings and he neither coughed nor spit. I have observed several Times, in others, the same Effect, in like Cases; which I note, in order to discover the Cause of these Coughs. There is no doubt but that Phlegm, thus existent in the Stomach, passes with the Aliment into the Blood; and is flung, as into the other Glandules, so particularly into those of the Tonsils, and the rest thereabouts. But the Beginnings of these great Excretions in the Morning, were owing to the Emotions of the Stomach, that had been stopped all Night during Sleep; and that certainly sent up something by the Œsophagus during the Efforts of Reaching, Straining, and Coughing. It is certain, that the Actions of the Stomach and Lungs are reciprocally assisting each to the other. During the Quiet of Sleep, a great Separation of Phlegm is likewise made by the Glandules. Besides, during this Disposition he had not the free Descent of Wind, that he was wont to have before. He was likewise more subject to be costive; and Senna, that he sometimes took, stewed with Prunes, had not the Effect that it was wont, till after this Discharge; by which he was relieved in both those Respects. Thus I have commonly found, that, where Purges have not succeeded

Of making  
Evacuations  
with Success.

succeeded well, and made the Discharge they ought, by interposing a vomitive Medicine, they have been brought to execute their Office better afterwards. The Reason of which is plain. The Phlegm of the Stomach, forced into the Guts, when very much, makes Obstructions there, and hinders the Passage downwards. So, on the contrary, Purges assist Vomiting, by their teasing and thinning the Matter in the Stomach, and thereby rendering it more fluid and easy to rise. By my making Purges and Vomits thus mutually serviceable to each other, I have succeeded happily in freeing the Body, where the Luggage, and the Distemper, have been both very great. The right attending to, and observing this, is a thing of mighty Use in the Cure of most of the great Diseases.

Then his Breath had been cooler than usual, for the Time of this Indisposition. His Feet also were apt to be very cold and damp; and his Legs feeble. In all which Respects he found himself sensibly relieved, the very next Day, after his Vomiting.

*Of the Coldness of the Breath and the Feet. Of Weakness of the Legs.*

He found himself heavy, requiring more Sleep than usual, and was difficult to rise at his ordinary Time in a Morning. He had an aching in the Fore Part of his Head; and his Eyes were affected, stiff, and somewhat apt to be dazzled. He had been drier and hotter than usual upwards; tho' his Feet have been chill; and the Skin of his Fingers, near his Nails, apt to start and splinter.

Since his Vomiting, he hath been better in all those Respects; and once or twice fell into gentle, kind, breathing, warm Sweats, in the Morning, before he rose.

*January*

*January 28, 1718,* being sensible of something wrong in his Stomach, he took a Vomit in the Evening; and brought up, after the first Drinking, the Remains of his Dinner, highly imbued with Salts, tartarous and acid: As also after the second Drinking. With the third, tho' the Discharge was free and easy, there came up little besides what he drank, Sack Whey diluted with Water. But with the fourth, there came up pretty much of a Bile of a strong dulc-amara Taste. This continued, rather increasing in Quantity, to the last or ninth Drinking.

He hath had Occasion in his Life to take Vomits pretty often; and tho' he hath found the biliose Matter that came up first various, tartarous, muriatic, vitriolic, ammoniac, after some time that wholly ceased, and there then came up a very different dulc-amara Bitter, or maukish Sweet, to the End of the Operation. It is plain, had those two kinds been at the same Time in the Stomach, they must unavoidably have mixed; and could not ever come up thus constantly separate. He hath made the Observation in several Parts of his Life, under very different Indispositions, and at all Seasons of the Year; and yet ever found these two distinct Sorts of Bile. So that the latter must have been transferred into the Stomach after the former was exhausted, upon the Agitation and Efforts made in the Operation. Whether it is refunded forth of the Duodenum; or of the Blood, by way of the Gastric Vessels and Glandules, upon the Stomach's being emptied, and Room made to receive it, is uncertain. The Action of the Stomach for the Time, may contribute, as well to the Separation this Way,

as to the fetching it forth of the Duodenum, and biliose Ducts \*.

*April 6*, awaking in the Morning, he found himself very melancholy; at the same Time he observed a glowing Heat, and slight working in his Stomach; but was somewhat inclining to a chill all over. Falling to Sleep again, for about two Hours, he awaked cheerful, his Stomach not near so hot, easy, very warm all over, in a very gentle Sweat. It is plain this Melancholy arose from the Action of a hot Bile in the Stomach, which being cast thence all over his Body, translated the Heat upon the Habit, and with it the Cause of the Melancholy, which therefore ceased. During the Closure of the Pylorus in Sleep, the Atra Bilis, restrained in the Stomach, caused the Melancholy.

An Atra Bilis, restrained in the Stomach, during Sleep, causing Melancholy.

*July 23, 1718*, Mr. *Wilson* has, for some Days, had Vapours in his Eyes, so as much to obscure his Sight; indeed to that Degree, that he could hardly distinguish Faces, till he came within fifteen or twenty Foot of them. This Evening, smoaking a little Tobacco, till he became dizzy, and drinking some warm Ale upon it, urging the Rise of it with a Feather, he vomited up very much tough, heavy Phlegm. He never raises any Choler unless very sick; and very rarely without the Assistance of Tartarum Emeticum. After this Operation, the next Day he saw clearly, and well, as usual.

Vapours dazzling the Eyes from Foulness of the Stomach.

*January 19, 1719*, having sat over Night in a cold Room, without his Hat, he took cold. He had not been in Bed above four Hours, but

The Affections of the Stomach and Head reciprocal.

\* *N. B.* It is to be observed, that there are two different kinds of Bile, discharged into the Duodenum, the Cystic and the Hepatic; the former extremely bitter, the latter sweetish. EDITOR.

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he was awaked by a Pain in his Head, and an Uneasiness and Tension of his Stomach. He endeavoured to compose himself to Rest again, but in vain, till after about two Hours, when Wind began to move in his Stomach, and the Uneasiness and Tension of it to lessen. In Proportion as they lessened, a glowing Heat came on all over his Body, with a gentle breathing Sweat. With the Uneasiness of his Stomach, the Pain of his Head went off, and he fell to Sleep. In this we have Proof, that Cold taken on the Head offends the Stomach. There are but too frequent Instances of this. I have seen a Youth vomit, upon his having received a Blow upon the Head. Indeed, the Affections of the Stomach and Head are reciprocal; as is also their Relief.

*February 5, 1719*, sitting up late, uncovered, his Head was affected with the Cold. This never happens, but his Stomach is likewise affected; and the next Morning he coughed very much; and reached, but raised nothing besides a little Phlegm. *February 6*; this Day his Stomach continued much indisposed, his Appetite much gone; as also *February 7*, he had Symptoms of Cold taken; and towards the Evening he became uneasy and fretful, and his Throat began to be sore. Having eaten one Egg, and drank a Glass of small Ale, his Stomach began to be qualmish, and he vomited up a pretty deal of bilious Matter, subtil, volatile, and bitter, but no ways nauseous, nor did it impart any sensible Tincture to the Ale drunk. This being discharged, the Symptoms immediately vanished; and the Affections of the Head, Soreness of the Throat, Fretfulness, and Disorders

orders of the Stomach and Coughing wholly ceased.

Towards the latter End of the Summer 1719, the Weather being more than usually hot, he had frequently an Itching in his Body, that he was not used to, especially in his Legs; and the Wrist-bands of some Shirts, then newly made, being too strait, his Wrists were somewhat pinched by them, and fretted; which he neglecting, an Itching gradually came on there, and on scratching the Part, Tetters arose. These, being neglected, about *Christmas* became pretty large, and were attended with an Heat and Itching, very great at Times; and sometimes with stinging almost in the Manner of a Nettle. They likewise spread; and small Tetters began to rise on the Back of his Hands. This alarmed him, and obliged him to take Care and repress them; which was done.

During the Time that these Tetters were thus troublesome, there were some Things occurred not unworth noting; and which shew, that the Principles which form them, and in particular the Salts that caused the Itching and Stinging, came from the Stomach. In the latter End of the Summer he observed something in his Stomach, which he took to be a redundant Bile, that rendered him very uneasy. This Uneasiness gradually decreased as the Tetters came on and increased. When the Tetters were at the Height, and most troublesome, he observed very distinctly an Intercourse betwixt them and the Stomach. After Meals, the Heat, Itching, and Stinging constantly increased, especially if he drank a Glass or two of Wine extraordinary. Eating usually less, than at Dinner, at Supper, the Salts in his Wrists  
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were not then so troublesome, but much more active than before Meals, his Custom being to sup late, and go to Bed presently after. Going to Bed late and wearied, he ordinarily falls asleep, almost as soon as in Bed; and if he happens to be awaked by any Accident, after having been once asleep, tho' never so short a Time, a very few Minutes, he constantly observed, how troublesome soever the Heat, Itching, and Stinging happened to be, when he composed himself to Rest, all was wholly appeased and ceased when he awaked; than which, there needs not a stronger Proof, that the Source whence the Salts proceed was closed, and the Communication between that Source and the Tetters, intercepted for the Time. Upon his waking and stirring, the Symptoms of the Tetters gradually came on again, and increased. Or, if he happened, at Supper, to eat any thing that disagreed with his Stomach, so that his Rest was thereby disturbed, the Itching, and other Actions of the Salts in the Wrists, ever continued in Bed a Nights, till his Stomach became composed, and sound Sleep ensued. One thing is very remarkable, than when he applied either Ink, or other vitriolic or mercurial Astringents to his Wrists, in greater Quantity than usual, his Stomach became very uneasy afterwards, faint, oppressed, and he was twice very sick; and tho' he be much indisposed, and unapt to vomit, flung up pretty much Bile, very sharp, bitter, and sour; after which the Tetters became gradually less and less troublesome, and finally yielded to the Astringents.

I forgot to note above, in its Place, that the Heat, Itching, and Stinging ever increased on  
Stirring

Stirring and Exercise, or upon Anger and Vexation.

From the sudden Réciprocations that were perceived betwixt the Stomach and Tetters, and *vice versa*, in this, and some other Cases that I have observed, it is certain there is a quicker Communication betwixt the Stomach and Blood, and back from the Blood to the Stomach, than could easily be imagined.

He had, for some Time, had a pretty vehement Cough, especially in a Morning awaking. But upon the Eruptions on his Wrists and Hands the Cough very much decreased, and indeed near ceased.

On striking in his Tetters by means of Urine, which succeeded better than any other thing he tried, his Cough returned, and was attended by an Hoarseness.

During this Time, his Urine was not thick, and charged with Bile; his Flesh was tender and very easily injured, and lying long on any Part, as his Hips, they became slightly pained, and sorish, so that he was forced, in Bed, to shift and move often. This Tenderness wholly ceased, after his taking his first Vomit, which brought up much Cholera, that had a maukish, bitter, strong, ammoniac Taste. He had before frequently had a like Taste, with a Dryness in his Mouth; and was apt to be feverish.

If at any Time he happens to be costive, or to have Stops made in his Guts, by much Wind there, the Tetters constantly itch and burn more than usually for the Time.

Awaking in the Morning, he commonly finds them dry, cool, and easy; especially if he hath slept sound. Observing that the exterior

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Application, Waters and Ointments, with Vitriol, Camphor, Sacc. Saturni, Precipitate, availed nothing at all; and that the Tetters had continued to spread and increase; and being conscious that there was something disorderly in his Stomach, and that they were supplied thence, he took a Vomit, [*Ipecacuanha* ʒss. *Tartar. Emet. gr. iv.*] *March* 17, 1719-20; this worked well, and brought up very much Choler, first ammoniac, then dulcamara, but afterwards chiefly of a sharp, harsh Bitter. The Tetters that had been itching, burning, and tingling from the Time of his Dinner, but incited and rendered more troublesome by stirring and Business in the Evening, ceased, and became near wholly appeased, before the Operation was over. The next Morning they were cool, easy, and dry, and continued so till *March* 19, when going to Bed, finding his Stomach uneasy, tho' he very seldom does any such thing, he drank near an Ounce of compound Wormwood Water. The Tetters had been till then easy; but, which never befel him before, he was awakened, the following Morning, with an Heat, Itching, and Tingling, chiefly in those on his Arms, greater than usual. This continued more or less till Dinner, and he happening to drink three or four Glasses of Red Port Wine at Dinner, the Tetters on his Arms burnt, tingled, smarted, became of a deep blackish red Colour, were sorer than ever he felt them before, cracked, and sent forth a thin Ichor. Those on the Backs of his Hands continued dry, and little troublesome. In the Evening the Vomit was repeated, and the Soreness abated, and near ceased, during the Operation.

This Operation succeeded happily, and Choler arose freely for some time. But something then happening that troubled and grieved him, his Stomach became immediately inflated; and no Choler could by any Means be brought to rise afterwards, tho' he urged and incited it very much, and had but too many Evidences of there being a great deal yet in his Stomach. Some of it happening, a few Hours after, to take a contrary Course, went off in two Stools, hot and sharp beyond Expression.

On the Appulse of the biliose Salts, in great Quantity, to the Tetters, the Parts became fuller and appeared to be huffed up, and inflated for the Time. The Heat of the Part was likewise increased, as also its Sense, not only as the Salts impacted in it irritated, tickled, and stung it; but it had a great Capacity, and Power of Sensation of the exterior Touch of things without. Indeed, the gentlest Touches gave the highest Molestation, but with a Pleasure, Itching, and Titillation, that affected him in a Manner more exquisite than will easily be conceived. This Power of Sensation extended likewise to the Parts near the Tetters all round them, when touched, tho' these were neither discoloured, nor appeared outwardly to be affected. The Colour likewise of the Tetters increased, and became red higher and higher, almost to black, in Proportion to the Appulse and Quantity of the Salts approaching them. These Instances may serve for so many Proofs, how far these Salts contribute to the Inflation, the Heat, the Sense, and the Colour of the Parts. As a moderate Proportion of those Salts produces those Phænomena in a natural

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Degree, so an Excess heightens, increases, and pushes them on to what is beyond natural.

After Vomiting, detaching forth some of the Salts, the Heat and Itching of the Tetters ever ceased; and of red, which they were more especially when they tingled and itched most, became brown, and as dead.

*August 29, 1720,* he drank two Quarts of *Stretbam* Waters; and tho' he took a Decoc-tion of two Drachms of Senna, half an Hour before, to promote their Operation, his Wrists, which had now been clear and free for at least three Months, began to itch and break out in Pimples and Wheals, which were very hot and troublesome, and increased, spread, and multiplied so fast, that in about half an Hour the greater Part of his Wrists, and half the Backs of his Hands, were overrun with them. Causing a Clyster to be presently given him, and he chafing his Hands pretty briskly with his old Remedy, Urine, the Itching was immediately taken off, and the Humours so far repress'd, that his Hands and Wrists were free, and as clear as ever, in about two Hours.

This is but one of very many plain Instances, that might be given, how very apt Mineral Waters are to pass into the Blood, and convey thither along with them such Salts, and other vitious and improper Matter, as they take up by the way in the Stomach and Guts. For which Reason they ought to be given, if ever, with the utmost Guard and Caution; especially to People in Years, and such who abound in those Salts.

In this Case, we have a Proof of the Use of a Clyster, in promoting a ready Passage through the Guts, and turning such vitious Matter off,  
as

as may happen to be therein, from the Lacteals and Habit. For, without that, the Urine, however proper and powerful in these Eruptions, could never so suddenly and so effectually have repressed them, and entirely freed and cleared the Parts. But upon the Operation of the Clyster, the Salts as freely and suddenly returned into the Guts, as they were before carried thence into the Habit, and cast on the Wrists and Hands.

*August 23, 1720*, he had a restless Night, and in the Morning he had a Sense of Tension and Aching in the Hypochondres; with an Oppression of his Breast, and such a Sense of Soreness of the upper Part of his Stomach, as ordinarily attends great Grief, of which he had no Cause external; on that Account he took, rising, a Decoction of two Drachms of Senna, and, half an Hour after, a Clyster. This succeeded happily; much Wind descended; and, with it, pretty much Matter, cholerick, sharp, and corroding. In less than an Hour, the Pain and Tension of the Hypochondres, the Oppression of the Breast, the Affection of the Stomach, and the Sense of Grief, all wholly ceased.

On drinking two Quarts of *Stretham* Waters, his Memory is ever much diminished, till they are passed out of his Stomach.

He hath been, for some Time, sensible of a redundant Choler in his Stomach, inflating and distending of it. *June 28, 1721*, awaking in the Morning he had a Sense of Fullness, Tension, and Soreness in each Hypochondre, but greatest in the Left. He had, at the same Time, a like Sensation in the upper Part of his Left Arm. He perceived this, only as he stirred and moved it; and it seemed to him to

Pain of the  
Arm and  
Hypochon-  
dres.

proceed wholly from a Fullness and Tension of the Blood Vessels; for on touching the Muscles, the least Tenderness was not perceived. He took a Decoction of *zij.* of Senna; and, half an Hour after, a Clyster. This succeeded well, brought down much Wind, with sharp cholerick Matter. During the Operation, the Symptoms of the Hypochondres, and the Arm, gradually abated, and finally wholly ceased.

He hath formerly had those hypochondriac Symptoms much more urgent; and, then, both Arms were affected. He was then relieved by Means of lenitive unctuous Purges with Clysters.

*Mr. WILLIAM WATLINGTON.*

*Fluxed Small Pox, with bloody Urine.*

*November, 1707.*

**H**E was born *April 6, 1691*; and hath been, for his whole Life, subject to the Head-ach. For about a Month before the Small Pox, his Appetite failed; he drooped much; and the Pain of his Head was greater, and more frequent than ever before. He had also a Pain in the Small of his Back. These Affections of the Head and Back increased much, for three Days before the Small Pox appeared; and, the very Day before, he had Pains all over his whole Body, especially in his Legs and Arms; and his Urine was bloody, of a very deep Hue, near black, made with a Sense of Pricking, Heat, Pain, and in little Quantity. The next Day the Small Pox appeared; and I was consulted. The Urine was  
now

now as bloody as ever. He being somewhat qualmish at Stomach, I directed a warm Infusion, upon a little dried Sage, sweetened with common Sugar, to be drunk plentifully. He pursuing this briskly with a Feather, and drinking on freely, a great Discharge was made of putrid Phlegm, and of Choler, very hot and sharp. After the Operation, his Stomach was perfectly composed; and he was much more lightsome and easy than before.

I directed a Bolus, with *Pulv. e Chel. Cancror. comp. &c.* to be repeated as there was Occasion; a mucilaginous Decoction, sweetened with Syrup of Marsh Mallows; and the following Draught to be taken at Night:

*R. Aq. Fl. Paralyf. ℥ij. Aq. Pæon. c. ℥iij.  
Syr. de Mecon ℥ss. Ther. Androm. ʒj. cap.  
hora Somn.*

I directed likewise a mucilaginous Diet; and took my leave. He had a good Night; was easy next Morning; and his Urine was now sensibly thinner, paler, and very little bloody. There was, at the Bottom, a dusky brown Sediment. The Heat and Pain in making it, was considerably lessened. But, tho' it thinned daily, it did not become quite clear, till after four or five Days. Things going on well and happily, there was not Occasion for many Medicines. I kept him chiefly to things that were mucilaginous, tempering, and softening. He was never delirious in the least; nor did one ill Symptom arise after I came. I ought to take notice, that there was no Blister applied; for if there had, the bloody Urine might have been owing to that. The Pustules were confluent; and with very small Intervals, especially

in his Face; and yet they were at the Height, and began to turn, the End of the eighth or Beginning of the ninth Day. Concluding, from the Symptoms, that his Body was very foul, and that there was still remaining within, a great Quantity of noxious Principles, that I had tempered with Mucilages and quieted by moderate Opiates, I took Care, after all was over, effectually to free his Body from them, by Means of pretty brisk Purges; which were repeated six or seven Times. Since which, he has been free from that Head-ach, which formerly had so much and so frequently annoyed him; and had greater Vigour, and a more settled and firm Health, for these last ten Years, than ever before.

*P. S.* When I now come to review them, I am not a little concerned, to find that the foregoing Notes are so short; and more, that on Search amongst my Papers, I meet with no Notes at all of the Cases of some others, that have gone safely through the Small Pox with bloody Urine. But the true Reason of that Omission was, I judged this Symptom, where not brought on by wrong Practice, and some unnatural Ruffle of the Frame, neither of great Moment, nor of difficult Treatment. So that I really thought Notes on the Occasion would be of little Service or Use.

*Mrs. WHITEING; at Mr. HARE's,*  
Southwark.

**S**HE is wont to have a Roughness of the Skin, chiefly of her Arms.

*January 1, 1716,* she was invaded by a Gripping of her Stomach, with a Vomiting of  
Matter

Matter excessively hot and sour, attended with great Affections of her Head.

She observed that her Skin was now become very smooth, and that the Roughness had been declining for some Time before. She is naturally of a very costive Disposition; and had been of late more than usually stopped. All Stoppages of the Body, and particularly those of the Guts, begin in a Stop of the Stomach; and, when the Bile is restrained there, both its good Effects, if rightly constituted, and its ill, if wrongly, on the Habit, are restrained in Proportion. This lays open the Sources of cutaneous Affections.

In Cases of Stops in the Stomach, and a Restraint of the Bile, the Principle of Heat there, the Body becomes chill, and especially the remoter Parts and Extremities of it, the Feet. The Head is likewise much more apt to be affected by exterior Cold,

The Symptoms of her Stomach were followed by a Fever, very much like that which Mr. *Wilson* had then lately undergone; out of which all thought her irrecoverable. I should have done so, had it not been for her good Temper and Patience, the great Hopes she had in the Prescriptions, and her usual frank Compliance with all of them. They were unctuous Medicines, Clysters, Purges, Vomiting by Means of Oil, Canary, plentifully Drinking, and Use of a Feather. This never failed to ease her Head and Stomach, and give her great, sensible, and immediate Relief; taking off her Faintness, raising her Courage and Hopes. Besides the sour, and other biliose Matter raised, it is hardly credible how great a Quantity of thick, heavy, tough Phlegm came  
up.

up. This was one Cause of the Embarrassment and Stop. Through this whole Case, her Head was much affected, pained, and heavy; and she was sometimes slightly delirious. She had very little Sleep; and at the Moment that she set into it, her Head was more than usually disturbed, her Stomach was convulsed, twitched, and jerked; upon which she started out of her Sleep, stifled, and almost strangled. She had also a deadly Sickness at her Stomach, for the Time; and a Chillness all over. These Symptoms were all owing to an Attempt of Closure of the Pylorus, in order to the setting into Sleep. I was against Opiates; and they rendered her worse. The first Sleep that she had was, from Four o'Clock to Six in the Morning, of *January 10*, after having taken *Calomel. gr. v. & Pil. de Duobus Oss.* at Three. This Sleep was, she said, sweet, comfortable, and refreshing. This Medicine, in its usual Manner, worked kindly, gave her five or six Stools, and she was so much better this Day, that those who had been the most apprehensive hitherto, now thought her safe; and, by the Pursuit of the Method, she recovered. Tho' the Oils and Evacuations succeeded thus happily, the Alexipharmacs, and the other common Medicines tried, set her continually back.

I forgot to take Notice, that once after a Dose of Oil, and warm Canary, she vomited up Choler of an uncommon Colour, *viz.* a Blue or Violet.

*December 24, 1717*, she had been, for some Years past, very apt to be costive, and, of late, has rarely had a Stool, without taking some Medicine to promote it. She is subject to a  
very

very sharp and acid Humour in her Stomach ; and for some Days past this has been very rampant and troublesome. Her Stomach has been likewise very much bloated and huffed up for about a Week past.

*December 24, 1717,* I was sent for this Evening, the Tension of her Stomach having increased, and been this Day very troublesome, and oppressive. She had besides two fainting Fits ; both considerable. After some Time she perceived her Stomach huffed up, in a Manner greater and more tense than ever. At the Moment she felt something ascend from the opposite Part of her Back, straight up towards her Neck, which became instantly stiff. What thus ascended seemed to her to be fluid ; and at the same Time to pass by her Shoulders towards her Arms. Her Head was dizzy and disordered at the Instant, and she became chill downwards ; to which she had been inclined all this Day, and for some Days before. At the Moment that Fluid arose, she lost all Sense, and became black in the Face. She lay in the Fit . . . Minutes, and it was feared she would not have recovered. But she began then to rattle in the Throat, to raise Froth, then Wind ; and finally to vomit Phlegm, with a Matter excessive sour. After this she came to herself ; but was very faint, feeble, much shattered, and her Head discomposed. In this State I found her ; and withal very sick at Stomach. I gave her immediately  $\mathfrak{z}ij.$  of Oil of Sweet Almonds ; and, after that  $\mathfrak{z}iv.$  of warm Canary. Drinking a warm Infusion of Sage upon this, and urging on a Vomiting briskly with a Feather, she discharged pretty much Phlegm and sour Choler. She was much better after this ;  
and

and it being late, I directed a very gentle pargoric Draught, with *Syr. Papaveris erratici*  $\text{zij}$ . & *Tberiacæ Andr. ℥ss*. and a purging Bolus with a Clyster, for next Morning. She rested pretty well for some Hours after the Draught; and the Evacuation next Morning succeeding well, she recovered pretty much, was easier and considerably less faint than before. Wind descending freely, the Huffing, Tension of her Stomach, and the Oppression of her Breast went off. The Sickness was likewise ceased.

*Mr. LONG, in Old Street.*

Phlegm,  
and Choler,  
in the Sto-  
mach, the  
Causes of a  
phthifical  
Cough.  
This serves  
to discharge  
and ease the  
Stomach.

**H**E is very phthifical, subject to a Shortness of Breath, Huskiness and Coughing in the Winter in *London*; and this Winter, 1716, there has been superadded an Hoarseness. I gave him some unctuous Medicines, and three Purges; in the Operation of each of which, becoming sick, he vomited about a Pint of Phlegm. Afterwards he became easier, more lightsome, and his Hoarseness lessened.

*January 5, 1716, taking Ipecacuanha*  $\text{zj}$ . *Tart. Emet. gr. ij*. he vomited up about a Quart of very foul, tough, heavy Phlegm, with some bitter Choler. I observed it was raised by Coughing, through the whole Operation; and every Strain was preceded by one of his common phthifical Fits of Coughing. This, and other like Instances, shew that these Affections are owing mainly to Indigestion, and a great Exuberance of Phlegm; and that the Cough serves, from Time to Time, by the Lungs jerking the Diaphragm and Stomach, to raise that Phlegm as far as is practical; whether by the Way of the Œsophagus, or, by a Force on the Blood Vessels

fels above the Stomach, through the Glandules of the Throat and Mouth, or both, I am not here to enquire.

MARGARET FULLER, *in* Butler's Alley,  
Little Moor Fields.

SHE was born in the Year 1700; and had the Measles and Small Pox when a Child. Afterwards she had good Health till the Winter of 1714, when she had a slight Green Sickness, with a longing for Salt; of which she eat pretty much. In *November*, 1715, there arose Bumps on her Shins, very thick, from the Size of a Pea to that of a Nutmeg. There were a few less, on the Fore-part of her Thighs, and on the upper Part of her Arms. They were of a reddish Colour, itched, burned, and were tender. They frequently struck in, and wholly disappeared; coming out again by turns. As often as they struck in, she had a very great aching Pain gradually invading her Stomach; which Pain declined again gradually, as the Bumps came forth; wholly ceasing when they were quite out: She was not costive; nor had she any Pain, or other Affection of her Head, or Back. So that the Salt seems to have been the main Instrument of these Disorders. Thus they continued for two Months, till *January* 28, when she applied to me. By Means of unctuous, and of purging Medicines, she recovered good Health.

Mr.

Mr. JOSEPH GILLMORE.

His State of  
Health,  
while young.

HE was born *June* 3, 1666, of healthy Parents; and had the Measles, Chicken Pox, and Small Pox, betwixt Six and Ten. He enjoyed pretty good Health, while young; only he has been costive from his Childhood, going frequently two, and sometimes three Days without a Stool.

A menstrual  
Looseness.

But, from his Youth, once a Month, he fell into a Diarrhœa, for a Day or two. When once it stopped, the very next Stool was as hard and costive as ever. This Fit of Looseness came constantly to a Day, or two at the farthest, every four Weeks, till the Year 1715; when his late great and general Indisposition came on; since which he has had nothing of it. That costive Disposition was attended with Wind; as also with Piles, and sometimes Bleeding, for the greatest Part of his Life, to the Time that he came under my Care. He never had the Cholic.

An Ague.

The first great Invasion of his Health, was in the Spring of the Year 1695, when he had an Ague, as he remembers a Tertian, for two Months, *April* and *May*. It returned yearly the same two Spring Months, for Five or Six Years after; and ever reduced and weakened him very much for the Time.

A violent  
Fever.

The Spring, which was either of the Year 1700, or 1701, in *April*, instead of the Ague, he was invaded by a very dangerous Fever; which held him, with little Intermission, for about ten Weeks; viz. to the Middle of *June*. For the much greater Part of this Time, his  
Life

Life was in Danger. He was delirious and raving for about a Fortnight.

He was never fat; but after this Fever, he became lean, thin, feeble, torpid, listless, and much dispirited. His Head, formerly free and clear, was now become heavy, and cloudy. Thus he continued till the Spring of 1708; when he was invaded by a Rheumatism, that was very severe for about three Weeks; nor did he get quite rid of it, till the Year 1712. During these four Years, he had very frequent and troublesome Pains, greater or less continually, but chiefly in the Night; so that he had not one good Night's Rest, for all those four Years. The Pains latterly were chiefly in his Joints, his Knees, Wrists, and Shoulders; moving from one to another in Manner of an *Arthritis Scorbutica vaga*. Whenever he happened to get a little Sleep, he awakened with his Limbs stiff, numb, and cold. He lived then at *Bristol*; and Dr. *Lane*, who had likewise the Care of him in the Fever abovementioned, gave him commonly Bolus's, Diet-Drinks, and Purges, for the whole four Years. He likewise ordered frequently the taking away of Blood in Quantities, to fourteen or sixteen Ounces at a Time. From all which, Mr. *Gillmore* never had the least sensible Benefit or Relief that he could perceive; but, on the contrary, was reduced, and impaired much beyond what will easily be conceived. What brought the Pains finally to a Truce, was extraordinary Abstinence, living pretty much on Milk, and drinking only Water and Whey.

But he recovered little Strength, or Flesh. His Head was more muddy and cloudy; and he was more torpid, heavy, and disorderly than

than before the Rheumatism came on. Thus he continued till *May*, 1715, when coming up to Town, he fell into a great Looseness; which continued, with ten or twelve Stools daily, for six Weeks.

Diseases, and  
real Dis-  
orders of the  
Oeconomy,  
not helped  
by the Me-  
chanism of  
the Body,  
without  
medical Aid.

When once the Stomach and digestive Power is vitiated and impaired, and, in Consequence thereof vitious Matter and Indigestion heaped up, the Help of Art is certainly requisite. There is no Probability that those Organs, that were not able in Youth to secure themselves against Invasion, Decay, and the Incroachment of vitious Matter, should, in Age, become able, not only to cast out that Matter, but to recover their own Strength and Constitution, without Medicines, or the Assistance of Art. The Organs and Powers of the Body rarely exert themselves till highly cumulated, oppressed, and in Danger; making merely an Effort, in their own Defence, and to save themselves from Ruin. Indeed oftentimes nothing is done towards this, till the Indigestion be in such Quantity, and the vitiated Matter increased so far, as of itself to run, and overflow. In this Case, where the Organs exert themselves feebly, and the Motion through the Guts is slow; or where the Exertion is more powerful, and there happen to be Stops in the Way, occasioned by Wind, clodded Fœces, slimy Phlegm, or the like, the vitious Matter descending is turned cross-ways into the Blood, cumulates the Habit, weakens and impairs the Frame. Which is to be prevented only by a discreet medical Application; either raising the vitious Matter, or sending it down by Purging, with due Guard and Caution; the Passages been first freed, all Obstacles removed, and

and such a Disposition of things made, that as little as possible of the vitious Matter may be turned cross-ways into the Blood ; Care being likewise taken, to animate and support the Frame during these Operations. By which Means, the Intentions of Nature may be kindly and happily answered, Life secured, and Health restored. Whereas, from the Sequel of this Case, and but too many others, it will be evident, how little capable the Organs and Powers of the Body are to help and recover themselves, without such Assistance.

How great a Load of Indigestion may be heaped up, and vitious Matter formed secretly, in the Dark, to pass over very many others, that are but too common, this Case affords us an Instance. Tho' his Appetite failed, and he eat very little for the Time, here was a vast Discharge, four or five hundred Stools, in six Weeks Time. Besides what was, after all, left behind, to be carried off by Medicines ; which will appear by and by, to be a very great Quantity.

The great Quantities of morbid Matter frequently lurking in the Body.

This may serve to give some Light, and to let us into the Reason, why Diseases are commonly so tedious, and so difficult to be quite extirpated. In this Case, the Organs were not so insensible, as not to give several Alarms and Notices of its Existence. But where it happens, that those Organs are firmer, hardier, and less sensible ; and the morbid Matter once begins to stir in Earnest, the Patient will not only be in great Danger, but the Physician have a very difficult Work upon his Hands, tho' he be Master of never so much Art and Skill. But if that happen to be wanting, and he have not a thorough Experience and Knowledge of human

This the Cause of the Difficulties in the Cure of Diseases.

N

Nature ;

Nature ; and particularly has not the Method of apprizing himself of the Nature and of the Quantity of the morbid Matter concealed within, the Patient will have then but a bad Time of it.

A Diarrhœa,  
without  
farther  
Help, falls  
far short of  
clearing the  
Body.

From the menstrual Diarrhœa, and from the last great Effort that was made here, as well as from others that daily occur in Practice, we see how far Nature falls short of freeing and clearing the Body by a Diarrhœa. She only goes so far as to ease herself of so much of the Burthen as she could not bear, leaving the rest, when she becomes easy, and can tolerably acquit herself of her own Offices, lurking behind ; by which the Body is continually impaired, the Organs hurt, Health injured, and Life shortened. Of this, a Physician, who has due Knowledge, and due Faithfulness, will take the greatest Care, by effectually removing, and casting out also what so remains ; and not go about, as some unhappily do, by Opiates, Absorbents, and astringent Medicines, to stop, stifle, and suppress Principles within, that must, so long as they remain there, incommode, and hurt, ever endanger the Frame, and finally overthrow it. I do not wholly reject the Use of these ; it may sometimes be proper to interpose them ; but ever very tenderly, with great Caution, and only while the great Work of casting the vitious Principles out, is carrying on. But whoever shall depend upon these, and lay the Stress of the Cure on them, unless the Case be very slight, and the morbid Matter within little indeed, how much soever the Patient may happen to be pleased and amused with the present Truce, Ease, and Quiet, here obtained, by a Method improper and unnatural,

tural, he will be fure of a great deal of very hard Work on his Hands in Reversion. The Matter, stified, and lurking within, will not only gradually drip down upon the Habit, and injure the Œconomy; but, what remains in the Stomach will incommode that, in its Office, and so lay a Foundation of perpetual farther Indigestion. Nor ought it to be passed over without Notice, that in a Diarrhœa the first Emotions are frequently very slack, impotent, and slight; the Load being perhaps great, or the Stomach being so inflated by Wind, as not to be capable of rightly contracting itself, and expelling its Contents. Or perhaps the free Descent is impeded by Stops and Impediments in the Guts; by which Means much of the Matter, that Nature is offended with, and would cast quite out of the Body, is turned into the Blood; and thereby the Frame much shattered, discomposed, and annoyed; indeed in the very same Manner, as by improper, trifling, and impotent Purges. It is hardly credible how suddenly, and much, even People in Youth, and of the firmest Constitutions, are oftentimes reduced and weakened by a Diarrhœa; which happens meerly from the Accidents just now recounted. Nothing like which ever happens in Purging, where the Body is rightly predisposed, a proper purging Medicine given, and, by a fit Ordination of Things, Care taken that the Operation shall be quick, thorough, and effectual. In this Case, quite contrary, Nature is happily eased of her Burthen, and relieved; the Stomach is exhausted of its vitious Contents, Way made for a Discharge of like vitious Matter, out of the Blood, through

the gastric Vessels: By which Means the Habit is eased, the Organs freed, and the Strength raised. Whatever they, who understand not these Methods, may have Cause to say, this is a real and certain Effect of a rightly ordered, discreet, and natural Administration, even in Cases the most difficult and distressed. Among very many others, that were easy to be alledged, we have some Instances of this, in what will be set forth by and by. To proceed therefore with Mr. *Gillmore's* Case. After this great Looseness he became still weaker and lower than ever; and the menstrual Looseness, that was constant before, and, possibly of some small Benefit to him, then wholly ceased, and never returned since.

His last great  
Invasion.  
A Phthisis.  
Hectic.  
Head,  
Nerves, &c.  
affected.

He became more costive than ever; going frequently four or five Days without any Stool.

In the Beginning of *December*, 1715, his Head became worse than ever; and he had frequent Invasions of Shivering and Chillness, as upon the coming on of an Ague; but without any Fit ensuing. He likewise then first had a very vehement Cough, attended with a Difficulty of Breathing, and great Pain about the Middle of the Sternum. He spit an incredibly great Quantity, saltish, rheumy, and thin; except in a Morning, after Sleep, when it was thicker, putrid, and fetid. He was very hectic, and his Hands frequently glowing. The Season was excessive cold; and with these Symptoms he continued till the Beginning of *March* following, when his Cough became somewhat less troublesome; but the Shivering and Chillness continued through the whole Summer, and even till the Time that he applied to me. The other Symptoms likewise all continued; and he became  
daily

daily weaker and weaker. In the Winter of 1716, the Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain of his Breast, and Spitting returned, with much greater Fury than the Winter before. His Shivering, Coldness, and other Symptoms were likewise increased. When he consulted me, which was *February 21, 1716*, he was so far reduced, and so very weak, as to be hardly able to walk cross a Room. He had not had one single Stool of five Weeks before. His Flesh was gone, his Thighs were lank; and the Calves of his Legs loose, and reduced almost meerly to the Skin. He was extreme feeble, weak, and dispirited. His Breath was near gone. He had frequent Heart-burnings; particularly after eating any thing that was sweet. He was excessive thirsty, especially in a Morning; when his Mouth was dry, and his Tongue blackish. He had little Sleep in the Night, and was not benefited by it; but, quite contrary, cruelly disturbed by Dreams, Frights, Startings, very deep Sobblings, and Sighs. He awaked, every Morning, in profuse cold Sweats; his Head was greatly stunned and confused. He was in a continual Maze; and could not study at all. Indeed, he had little Power or Command of Thought. His Memory wholly failed him. He was cowed; and without Presence of Mind; much subject to Dread and Fright, Hurry and Surprize, upon every slight Occasion, whereby he was flung into great Disorder, Confusion, and frequently into a Palpitation of the Heart. He had great Pain in the Hypochondres; and in each Kidney. His Appetite was quite gone; and he had frequent Sickness, Reaching, and Puking up of Phlegm, salt and very nauseous, in the

Morning, and bitter in the Afternoon. He was extreme chagrined and melancholy. His Countenance was cadaverous; wan, with a Cast of Black. In a word, he was in the utmost Distress; and declared his Life wholly a Burthen to him. He had little Hopes of Relief; nor would he have attempted any, had it not been in Regard to his Family. I having never seen him before, he was somewhat surprized to hear me, after a few Observations, set forth to him his whole Case, and recount to him all his Symptoms; but that much confirmed and encouraged him; and made him entertain some Hopes of Relief. I directed, *February 21, 1716-17*:

*R. Ol. Amygd. d. recent. Syr. Ros. Damasc. aa  
 ℥ij. Electuar. Lenitiv. ʒx. M. cap. Coch. j.  
 Vesp. et Mane quotidie.*

After the Dose, the first Morning, *viz. February 22*, I appointed a Clyster to be given. It worked kindly; and was succeeded by eight Stools, horribly fetid and black, with Excrements clodded, and in Form of Pellets, in great Numbers, and very hard; as also much sharp hot Wind. I found him the next Day in great Transport and Joy; things having taken a Turn for the better, and all the Symptoms being sensibly relaxed. Only his Thirst was somewhat increased; which cannot be thought strange, the Principle in the Stomach, that causes that, being in so great a Quantity, as also stirred; and Part of the Phlegm, that floating lay above and covered it, being now carried off. But he was less oppressed, feeble, and cowed; the Sweats and Tremors were abated; and his Head less cloudy. He continued

tinued the Use of the Electuary; and *February* 24, took the following Bolus, with a Clyster after it:

*R. Calomel. Scammon. p. ℥ Diasennæ aa ℥ss.*  
*Syr. Ros. solutiv. q. s. m. f. Bolus.*

From this he had near twenty Stools, very kindly and easily; and he was much better this Day than ever; only during the Operation of this, and the following Purge, he had some Returns of the Tremors, and what he called Affections of his Nerves, but very slight in Comparison of what he was wont to have before he entered upon this Method; and he had not any Sense of them in the Intervals, or in the Operation of the Purges that he took afterwards; tho' several of them worked as plentifully as these. It is hardly credible how great a Quantity of Phlegm was brought away by some of the Purges; and of Choler, hot, sharp, and corrosive. He proceeded with the Use of the Electuary; and *March* 1, the following unctuous Draught was prescribed;

*R. Ol. Amygd. d. recentis ℥ij. Syr. Cap. Veneris*  
*℥ss. M.*

this was repeated, in the Process of the Cure, now and then, as I saw Occasion. The Bolus was repeated *March* 2, *March* 6, and *March* 10; each Time with near as great Discharge as at first; and succeeded ever so happily, that he found himself the easiest and best those Days he purged. *March* 10, I took Notice that the Calves of his Legs were sensibly bigger; they being, when I first saw him, very lank, and near consumed. He told me, that the Flesh, both there, and indeed all over his Body, was now

very sensibly increased; and that his Strength was as much increased. This may serve for Example, how far proper Purges, rationally administered, are from rendering People lean; or being improper in Consumptions. It was very remarkable in the Case of Mr. *Leonard Belt*, who was pretty far advanced in a Consumption, and purged frequently and very plentifully, that he gained both Strength and Flesh, during the most brisk Part of that Discipline; and, in fine, attained a good State of Health; which he has held ever since, now for some Years. During that Course, he frequently weighed himself, with great Care, and Exactness; and notwithstanding the very large Discharges that were made of Indigestion, putrid Phlegm, and vitious Humours, he had gained, after all, in Weight four Pounds and a half. This was of firm Flesh; and a Change that he rightly judged very much to his Advantage. Mr. *Gillmore* made the same Judgment of his. By the Middle of *April* his Flesh was become very firm; and he had as much of it as ever in his Life. His Thirst had ceased for some time; as had also his Tremors. He spit very little; and it was now neither foul nor salt. The Pain of his Hypochondres was vanished. His Head was become easy, and clear; and his Thoughts free. His Memory was returned, and very good. He was chearful. His Countenance was become clear, fresh, and ruddy. He was strong, and vigorous, as ever in his Life; a thing he somewhat wondered at, after near twenty Years Indisposition. His Sleep was quite refreshing, and attended with no troublesome Dreams. He had Stools very free, even on the Days that he took no purging Medicines.

There

There was not the least Remain of his Heart-burning, or of the Dryness of his Mouth, Thirst, Hætic, Heats, Cough, Shortness of Breath, Shivering, Chillness, Sweats, Sighs, Sobblings, or Melancholy; nor was he subject to Hurry, Surprize, and Apprehensions as before. These Symptoms having gradually declined, from his Entry on the Method, had given him little or no Trouble now of some Time; his Appetite was very good; and what he eat sat well with him; notwithstanding, he continued the Use of the unctuous and lenitive Medicines by Fits, for some Time after. At the latter End of the Summer he went, upon Business, into the Country; and, after about six Months, returned, florid, hale, and well; as he had been during his whole Absence. He was rather fatter than he ever remembered himself to have been before. He told me, he had walked much, to Five or Six, sometimes to Ten, nay, to near Twenty Miles on End, without any considerable Lassitude, or other Inconvenience, following upon it.

*Mr. COSEN, Wine-Office Court, Fleet-Street. Jaundice.*

**H**E was born in the Year 1674, and enjoyed moderate good Health, but was usually somewhat apt to be costive. In *June* 1701, he had a very great Fever; in which his Life was judged in Danger. He was, till that Time, pretty fresh coloured, and moderately fleshy; but has, since, grown gradually paler, and leaner. In the Beginning of the Autumn 1715, he had some slight flying rheumatick Pains in  
his

his Right Arm, and in his Right Leg. A little before *Christmas*, 1715, he had a Fit of the Cholic, very furious, which continued a Fort-night before it could be got off; and he had frequent Returns of it till about the Middle of *March*; when, a Jaundice shewing itself, the cholical Pain declined, in Proportion as the Jaundice increased; and finally a little ceased. For the main of the sharper Choler, that, eroding and fretting the Guts, caused there the cholical Pains, was now passed into the Blood, cast upon the Habit, and flung to the Skin; where it shewed itself in its own native yellow Hue. He had an Itching, and Heat, all over; and a slight bitter Taste in his Mouth. So much of the Choler having deserted the Guts, it cannot be thought strange that his Stools should thereupon, as they did, become very pale and greyish. They were likewise of a clayey Constitution, and costive. He was sensible of Wind in his Guts; which indeed, by making Stops there, turned the Choler cross-ways, through the Lacteals, into the Blood. He had likewise Wind in his Stomach; and complained of an excessively great Sinking and Faintness there.

I was consulted *April* 10, 1716. Besides what is set forth above, I observed him to be very feeble, low, reduced, and lean. His Pulse was somewhat too quick; and every fourth Stroke faltered, if it did not intermit. He was thirsty. His Water was of a blackish Hue, near as deep as Mum; and without the least Sediment. I told his Wife, that he appeared so much emaciated, that I apprehended the Mesentery was become scirrhus, and much of the Nourishment intercepted; and that his Con-  
stitution

stitution was vitiated, and broke; that I judged all Attempts, for the Reparation of it, vain; taking my leave of her. But being sent for again the next Day, and importuned to attempt something for him, I directed the free Use of an unctuous Electuary, not purging; and a carminatite Clyster for the next Morning; which succeeded well, and brought down much Wind and Excrements, very fetid and black. He told me, he was very sensibly relieved, and was become somewhat more chearful, and easy, his Faintness was less, his Spirits raised, his Stomach much less inflated. Nay, his Pulse was so far better, that he had not above one slight Faulter in twelve Pulses. His Urine began to let fall a Sediment. He had a good Night's rest, to which he had been long a stranger; and this Day eat a pretty hearty Meal, which he had not done of some Time before. This Day Mrs. *Cosen* told me, that, I despairing much of her Husband, she desired I would, the next Day, admit Dr. *Freind* in Consultation; to which I readily assented. We met accordingly. The Doctor proposed the Use of Bitters; and, that I might not be too much confiding in my own Practice, but pay a Regard to the common Method, and to the Judgment of this learned and ingenious Physician, for whom I had a real Value, I assented. Besides we agreed to give  $\mathfrak{z}$ s. of Calomel in the Evening; which was directed accordingly. Dr. *Freind* declared himself not so apprehensive of Danger as I was; with which Mrs. *Cosen* was not a little pleased. After two Days we met again, and found him sensibly worse. His Urine had now no Sediment at all; his Pulse faultered as much as ever. He had rested ill; and his

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vation on  
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his Appetite was again gone quite off. Bitters, where the Cause is flight, heighten the Appetite; but in advanced Cases, where the Stomach is loaded, they only make a Perturbation, and have a contrary Effect. I compared his present with his former State, while he used the unctuous Electuary; upon which Dr. *Freind* readily assented to the free Use of the unctuous Electuary, but was not willing to leave off the Bitters. Meeting again, two or three Days after, we found him something better, though not near so well as at first, when he used the unctuous Electuary very freely, and had a Clyster given. To the Bitters we now agreed to add some purging Ingredients. In two or three Visits, that I made him afterwards, I learned that his Appetite was increased; and he was somewhat more easy, in Proportion to the Success of the Purging, and to the Quantity of the unctuous Electuary that he took, which, he says, gave him great Relief.

When next we met in Consultation, all judged him better. I was, I confess, of a contrary Opinion; and declared that to Dr. *Freind*, Mrs. *Cosen*, and Mr. *Nicholson* the Apothecary, who was present. Dr. *Freind* then proposed Steel. I had refused it, at a former Consultation; but, that I might not appear too pertinacious and presuming on my own Doctrine, I assented.

Visiting him awhile after, I observed he was full as yellow as ever; and rather more feeble, low, and emaciated. Indeed he was little more than Skin and Bones. His Feet and Ankles were then swelled; and more chill than usual. His Stomach and Belly were much inflated, and hard. His Urine was now, not so deep as formerly, but of a dusky red Colour, transparent,

parent, and without the least Tendency to Separation, or any Settlement, tho' some of it had stood two Days. In this Case, we have an Instance of the Difference between mine, and the common Method. Proper Purges, followed by Clysters, carry off Wind, and take down the Tension and Inflation of the Stomach and Guts, are instrumental to the promoting a great Separation of foul Matter with the Urine, and removing the Cause of the Swellings of the Limbs. Here was a Disposition to all this, in the short Time that they were at first used. The other Method has quite contrary Effects; the Belly becomes harder, the Limbs swell, and the Urine becomes clearer. Then the Patient sinks, fails, and become lean. A morbid Bitter within, in Excess, is the main Cause of all the Symptoms. His Urine his Wife tasted, and found it bitter beyond all Imagination. Bitter Medicines added, must surely enhance the Reckoning, and increase the Disorders. The only Inducement to the Use of them, that ever I could perceive, is, that they sometimes excite an Appetite; but that is not followed either by Digestion or Distribution of Nourishment. The Patient, as here, grows leaner and leaner; unless there be Youth, or some great Vigour within, that, violently excited, exerts itself, and becomes too potent for the Medicines. The Case is otherwise, where unctuous Remedies are given. They both promote the Success of the Purges, and the Distribution of the Nourishment. They were so sensibly beneficial to him, that it is marvellous to think how he came ever to quit them.

May 10, I was called to meet Dr. *Freind* again. I took notice to him, that tho' Mr. *Cosen's*

*Cosen's* Appetite was something increased upon the Evacuations, he received no Nourishment, his Strength sunk, and his Flesh was quite gone, little remaining but Bones covered over with Skin. His Face was as yellow as ever. Arguing upon these things, Dr. *Freind* somewhat abated of his Hopes; that had been founded, so far as I could perceive, wholly upon the Increase of his Appetite; which was owing merely to the Raking of the Bitters, and the Evacuations made by the Purges. The Urine was without Settlement, and rather more transparent than ever; which was another ill Symptom. It was also still very bitter; which was certainly an Indication against the charging on, and giving more Bitters.

May 16, another Consultation was appointed, but Doctor *Freind* did not come. He had taken, over Night, the mercurial Bolus, and this Morning the purging bitter Draught; which working much less than formerly, and his Belly being very tight and hard, he was very uneasy. That Hardness of the Belly proceeds ordinarily from a Tension and Inflation of the Stomach and Guts; but I suspect here, from the Weight he complains of, and some other Circumstances, that there is some Water in the Abdomen; which I mentioned to Mrs. *Cosen*. The Hardness of the Right Hypochondre, passes usually for a Sign that the Liver is scirrhus. He complained likewise of a Sense of Sharpness, and Erosion in his Stomach; and said it was like the Prædation of Choler, residing there upon it. I appointed a Clyster immediately, and to be repeated next Morning; and to fall into the plentiful Use of the balsamic Electuary.

May

*May 17*, I found him somewhat easier. The Clyster had brought down much Wind; Slime, putrid, and stinking excessively, like Carrion; and Choler, green, but chiefly black. He and his Wife seeming particularly to approve this Method, I directed them to proceed in it, and to suspend the Use of the Bitters, 'till Dr. *Freind* and I should meet again; tho' I confess there remains no Hopes of doing him Service, things are so far gone, and he is so feeble and low; but he is much more easy with them than the Steel and the Bitters. His Aspect is dismal and haggard; and the Skin over his Cheek-bones has been blackish for a Week, the rest of his Face of a bright Yellow; the Fat within, and particularly that of the Omentum, spent and consumed, and probably the Bowels mortified, or near it, by so sharp a choleric Pickle as all were saturated with, and immersed in; and his Urine as bitter as ever, without the least Separation. Indeed, I have never seen any Separation of it, since that which I observed, after my first Administrations.

*May 18*, complaining still of the Erosion of his Stomach, I appointed  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ . of Oil of Sweet Almonds, to be given immediately; the mercurial Bolus at Night, and the Clyster, after a Dose of the balsamic Electuary, the Morning after. He takes Notice that his Appetite, for these two or three Days, has been less craving; but that what he eats sits easier, and more comfortably with him. Before, he was much oppressed and molested by it. It is certain, that the unctuous Remedies take off the Keeness and Sharpness of the Appetite; so that the Patient is not prompted to take down more than is digested; and consequently has the greater  
Benefit

Benefit of it. Besides that the unctuous Medicines themselves contribute ever greatly to the Nourishment, partly by being repositied about in the Body, and partly as they defeat the Erosions and Insults of the redundant biliose Salts.

*May 19*, Dr. *Freind*, and I met. As he is a Man very candid and ingenuous, he readily allowed Mr. *Cosen* to be sensibly better and easier, upon Use of the unctuous Medicines and Clysters, so that he presently assented to the wholly laying aside of the Steel and Bitters, and to the Pursuit of the unctuous Medicines with Clysters. This Day his Urine was become very turbid upon his return to the Use of the unctuous Medicines. It became so immediately, and to a much higher Degree, upon his first Entrance upon the Use of them; and after it had stood a while, precipitated a large Sediment. When the Bitters were brought in, the Water ceased to be any longer turbid; and indeed was not of so deep a Mum Complexion, as when I first came to him; but of a blackish Red, very bright and shining. Seen in little Quantity, it was of a greenish Yellow.

*May 20*, his Water has this Day a large Sediment. He, and all about him, are sensible of the Change. But it comes too late for him to receive any substantial Benefit. He appears, in all Respects, much as he has done for a Fortnight, or three Weeks past; during which Time I have never come, but expecting to have found him dead.

*May 21*, tho' he took no Clyster, he had Five or Six large Stools, which had so horribly poisonous, and Carrion-like a Smell, that the Room was hardly to be endured. The Women

Women about him, taking Notice, that the Stools following the Clysters were vastly more stenchy and foul, than those brought down by the Purges; and the Operation much more gentle, kindly, and easy; were for having him have a Clyster to Day. I persuaded them to defer it till to Morrow. What is done now, comes much too late. Had it been done some Months ago, it might, perhaps, have succeeded. But the morbid Matter has lain too long, frustrated the Nourishment, and vitiated the Parts so far, that there are now no Hopes of Relief. The Urine is turbid.

*May 23.* The Urine is still turbid. He has had no Stool since; so that they intend to give him a Clyster. I wish there was greater Prospect of Success. His Pulse keeps up; but he is a perfect Skeleton; and every Day yellower than other. This putrid Phlegm, and incredibly great Quantity of vitious Bile, have laid soaking in him much too long. It is at his Wife's Request, that of late I have visited him daily. I had done it at first with usual Care, had not they changed the Method, and thought it needless. Having rested ill of some time, and being gnawed, raked, and uneasy in his Stomach and Guts, I directed the following quieting Draught, for the Night:

*R. Aq. Ceras. n. ℥ij. Pæon. c. ℥ss. Syr. de Mecon. ℥ij. Ther. Andr. ℥ss. Laud. Liq. gutt. x. M. cap. ho. Som.*

I directed the same Draught the Night before, without the Laudanum; but with little Effect, so that I ventured on that Addition.

*May 28.* Having found great Ease and Relief from the last paregoric Draught, he was so

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importunate that they gave it him every Night. They were the more in the right, since he was very uneasy without it; and there being not the least Hopes of Recovery, the utmost that could be now done, was, to gain him a little Respite and Ease. But upon the Use of this, so moderate a Dose of an Opiate, several Symptoms arose, that may serve to give Light into the Nature of that Medicine, and the Manner of its Operation. He rested tolerably in the Night; and was frequently dozy in the Day, but ever readily awaked, his Head being clear, and his Senses right. The Pain, in and about his Stomach and Belly, is much less; but he is rather more sensible of a Weight of his Left Side; and his Stomach and Belly rather worse swelled, and hard. He is easier in every Respect, but the Abatement of his Pain and Uneasiness is owing to the Opiates detaining the putrid Phlegm and Choler, the Cause of both, in the Stomach; for his Stools have been fewer and less; not near so fetid, or so black, but yellowish. He says he shall not recover, and therefore will not admit the Clyster. His Urine is not near so bitter, nor so black and high coloured, as before he took the Opiates. In the Evening, when the Power of it is spent, and the Pain and Uneasiness return, he calls with great Importunity for another Dose; saying his Condition is not supportable without it.

*May 31.* His Urine has, he says, the brackish Taste of common Urine; and is now become transparent, and of a reddish Colour. It is hence manifest, how much the Colour of the Urine is varied, by the different Quantity and kind of Bile sent forth along with it. He had a Stool this Day, hard and bound. His Pulse  
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continues regular, of due Height, and without Intermission, only every fourth Stroke somewhat remits and falters. He will not now eat any thing; taking only a little of the Cordial, and of the unctuous Electuary.

*June 3.* Visiting him again, I found him not worse than I left him; and his Pulse now with little or no Remission; but rather quicker and higher than before. His Urine was much like common Urine; but rather inclining to Red, than Yellow. His Face is not near so yellow as formerly. He has had, for two or three Days past, several free large Stools.

*June 6.* He will not take any thing, except a little of the balsamic Electuary; so that he is reduced to a mere Skeleton. He has, for some Days past, had a Sense of Tenderness, and Soreness in the Muscles and Parts, occasioned by the bilious Salts impacted in them. His Legs and Feet have been disposed to be cold, for this Month or six Weeks; but at first it yielded to Rubbing, and exterior Warmth; now no Warmth is to be brought into them. He has had an Hiccough these two Days, continually increasing.

*June 11.* His Pulse is yet regular, but now very little, and low. He is cold all over, wan, lean, and appears like a dead Corps.

*June 13.* He died this Day about Four o'Clock; something seeming suddenly to rise up into his Throat and choak him. The Conflict was but little, he being extreme feeble, and reduced. It was preceded by some Catches, and Twitchings of his Arms. His Head was clear all along; and his Reason very right and true to the last; but heavy and low, which he was in his best Health.

*Notes of what occurred in Opening the Body.*

In the Abdomen there was at least three Gallons of a Liquor, whitish, with a Cast of Yellow; and near as thick as Milk. There was none in the Thorax.

The Omentum was contracted into a very little Compass; and very full of glandular Tumors, pretty hard, of all Sizes, to about the Bigness of a Chesnut. The Membranes were somewhat more crass and firm than usual, but wholly void of Fat; as the Viscera were, and also the Intestines; and indeed the whole Body. Which cannot be thought strange, in a Body wherein the Bile, that is so destructive of Fat, was so predominant.

The Stomach was not above half the common Bigness. It seemed to have been hindered, and prevented of its due Growth, or at least of any Distension, by the Liver and Pancreas being so closely drawn upon and about it by the Omentum. It had little in it; the Membranes were very thick; and the Rugæ and Plicæ were of a reddish Colour; some of them were raised half an Inch, and all much more large and conspicuous, than I have ever observed them before. Indeed they are generally small, and scarcely discernible, especially in grown Persons. This makes me think, that the Stomachs of most People, in which there are little or no Vestigia of these Rugæ and Plicæ, are stretched, enlarged, and in a præternatural State.

The Duodenum was near empty; and indeed there was little in any of the other Guts. They were all of a white Complexion. In the Kidnies there appeared nothing amiss, or unusual;

only there was an Adhesion of the Right Kidney to the Liver. The Glandulæ Renales were as usual. The Mesentery had not the least Fat upon it; but was strumous, tuberos, and set with Scirrhi, as thick as they could well be, one by an other.

The Pancreas was of three times the Bigness, that, according to Nature, it ought. It was scirrhus, and full of glandulous Tumours. The Liver, Pancreas, and Stomach were drawn and tied firmly and close together, by the Contraction of the Omentum.

The Gall Bladder was half full of a greenish Bile, somewhat more mucous and thick than ordinary; but there was in it no Concretions, or Gall Stones; nor was there the least Obstruction of any of the biliose Ducts. Both the Hepatic, Cystic, and Choledochus being clear open, and the Passage free.

The Liver was tumid, and somewhat bigger than usual; as also hard, and scirrhus; with glandulous Substances throughout; they being set very thick, and of all Sizes, to the Bigness of a Wall-nut; nay, there were two or three as big, each, as a Turkey's Egg. They were in Colour whitish, with a Cast of Yellow. The rest of the Liver was very Black.

The Spleen was rather less than usual. It was wholly free from Scirrhi, or any other præternatural Affection; and of a perfectly good and right Constitution. This may serve to shew the Error of those, who imagine this Part of Use to the Liver; and that it prepares the Blood, and disposes it for separating of the Bile in the Liver. Were that so, the Spleen would more likely have been scirrhus and affected, than the Liver.

In the Lungs there was nothing præternatural; only the Left Lobe adhered to the Pleura.

In the Heart there was no Polypus; nor any thing amiss. The Foramen Ovale was open; a thing that I have frequently, if not ever, observed in adult Persons; tho' some Writers of Anatomy represent it generally as closed. In the Pericardium was the Liquor, and every thing as usual.

There was much more Blood than ordinary in a Body so emaciated.

Having Business of Moment depending, and not Leisure for it, the Head was not opened. Indeed, I expected nothing uncommon there; he never having made any considerable Complaint of that Part, tho' I enquired of him often.

I have elsewhere shewn, that the Action of the Stomach concurs, jointly with the Brain, to the Production of Thought; and that by its Pressure on the Aorta, a proportionably greater Quantity of Blood is flung upon the Brain; frequently so much as to cause great Disorders there, the Head-ach, a Sense of Weight and Heaviness, Vapours, a Discomposure of the Thought, of the Memory, and the like; to none of which præternatural Affections he was subject; and indeed, in the ordinary Action of the Brain, though his Thought was commonly right, it was ever slow, little, and tardy; and though he was a pretty good Scholar, he was rarely observed to refine or reason much. Where the Stomach is large, it becomes ordinarily likewise the Occasion, when distended, and pressing on the Aorta, of violent Pulsations in the Back, and Head, Palpitations of the Heart; and by its pressing on the Kidnies and Back, and its intrenching on the Thorax, of the Affections and Disorders of those Parts; from all which  
he

he was free, having never any such Pulsations or Palpitations, nor Pain of the Back, nor any one nephritick Symptom. He had no Phthisis, Asthma, or other pectoral Affection. No Cough, unless after much Smoaking and Drinking. He had great Command of Voice, and could raise it to a very high Pitch, when he pleased; and both the Lungs, and the Kidnies appeared perfectly sound and free, when the Body came to be opened.

In this Case we have a clear and strong negative Argument of the Truth of the Doctrine, that attributes all the great Phænomena, and Symptoms of the Head, Breast, and Back, to the Action of the Stomach. The Stomach being in him less than usual, those Phænomena and Symptoms were little and not considerable. Not but that as the Pancreas and Liver became, by the Contraction of the Omentum, gradually drawn up close to the Stomach, and as it were brought in to its Assistance, it seems to have made at last some greater Insults upon the Aorta; and for some Months before he died he had some slight Remission of his Pulse; was now and then a little dizzy; had a Cough; and spit foul; but this was from the Tonsils, and neighbouring Glandules, and not from the Lungs.

He had been, for some Time, in a deep Marasmus, and very lean. The Lungs, being in him so sound and well, afford us an illustrious Instance, that Consumptions are not the Result of a Failure of the Lungs; and that their Affection, where there is such, is accidental, and owing to the same common Cause that affects also the other Parts. It is plain all his Symptoms and Disorders, the Cholic, his

costive Habit, rheumatick Pains, Heat, Thirst, bitter Taste, Want of Digestion and Nourishment; Want of Fat and Flesh; the Erosion, and Laceration of the Lymphæducts, that caused that Effusion of Liquor in the Abdomen; and, finally, the Jaundice, were owing to the Redundance of a vitious Bile. The Faintness, to the unruly Action of that Bile in the Stomach, eroding and offending of it; distending and bearing it on the Aorta, on the Diaphragm, and Præcordia. The Paleness of the Stools was caused by the Turn of the Bile, out of the Guts, into the Blood; whence some of it, passing out with the Urine, imparts to it the bilious bitter Taste. The Kernels, Scirrhi, Stuffage, and Affections of the Omentum, Mesentery, Liver, Pancreas, and glandulose Parts, were owing to Phlegm, the Result of Indigestion. Indeed the Bile remaining in the Vesica Fellea was something more mucous and thick than ordinary. As there were no Gall Stones in the Duodenum, the Vesica Fellea, or any of the biliary Ducts; so there was little or no Appearance of Gall in the Liver, or the biliary Ducts diffeminated through the whole Substance of it. This I take to be ever the Case in the Jaundice; and I am the more particular in the Observation, because this Disease is wont to be ascribed to Obstructions, made in the Liver and bilious Ducts, by the Gall and Gall Stones. This, and other Bodies that I have opened, give Proof of the quite contrary; and the Tubercles, and Scirrhi are white; being produced by Stuffage and Impaction of a phlegmy fibrous Matter in the Glandules, Canaliculi biliares, and capillary Blood Vessels, to such a Degree, that there was Reception for very little Blood; and very

very little appeared in cutting through the whole Substance of his Liver. There was not the least Drop appeared in any of the Tubercles. If there had been any, they, being so white, would have readily shewn it; and they were so numerous, and several so large, that at the least three Quarters of the Substance of the Liver consisted of them. The Obstructions therefore being made in the Liver by Phlegm; and that Bowel being thereby rendered, by Degrees, incapable of admitting the Bile, this must of Course be detained in the Blood Vessels, cast upon the Habit; and, where there happens to be a Quantity of it, sent even to the Surface and Skin; whereby the Yellow, and other biliose Colours, in the Jaundice, are produced there. The Liver, admitting none of the Bile, it had none to send forth, as, according to Nature it ought, into the Duodenum, to which the Stomach owes Part of its Supply; and this failing, it is no wonder that the Appetite and the Digestion fail, as they did, so soon, as the Bile in the Stomach and Guts was passed forth by Stool; there being remanded none into them, from the Blood, by the Liver, they must, of Course, become wholly destitute of it; as indeed they were; being near empty, and the Guts pale or white, which they never are, while there is any considerable Quantity of Bile in them. It is to the Bile, passing out of the Stomach into the Blood, that the Heat, the Sense, and the Vigour of the Body are owing; and when this fails, they must fail of Course. Nor is it strange that he should become gradually cold, torpid, and feeble, as he did, in Proportion as the Bile gradually failed. The same Bile, being the Principle of Animation,  
failing,

failing, the Body must become gradually a dead Mass, and Life finally fail. This Failure was owing directly to the Stuffage of the Glandules, and Interception of the Passage from the Guts, through the Mesentery, into the Blood; back again, through the Liver, into the Gut Duodenum; and indeed through the gastric Vessels, and miliary Glandules of the Stomach; which doubtless were as much obstructed, as the Glandules of the Liver, or Mesentery\*. As the Blood is, in this Case, overcharged with biliose Matter, so likewise are the other Humours. The Lympha, the Saliva, whence ordinarily proceeds the bitter Taste in the Mouth, and the aqueous Humours of the Eyes, so that things appear Yellow, to those who have this Distemper.

Where there was not much Thought, or Steerage, which was the Case here; and where the Bile, the Instrument of the Passions, was so exuberant, it will not be thought strange, that they should be pretty predominant. Accordingly, tho' he was slow, reserved, and by no Means of an enterprising Disposition, he was opinionated, positive, sour, morose, sullen, rarely pleased, satisfied, and entirely easy.

Whatever were the Defects of the Parts above, there were none, according to the common Observation, in those below. Nor, since there was such store of Bile, the Principle of Salacity, and one Cause of Vigour, can it be surprizing that he was considerable in both those

\* It is very probable, that the unusual Thickness of the Coats of his Stomach was the Result of the Stuffage, and Intumescence of those Glandules. It was not in my Thoughts, during the Dissection, to examine them so particularly as I could have wished.

Regards;

Regards; as I found, rightly directing my Inquiries, as to the Affair.

Having, in such sort as the Uncertainty of my Time, and Business would permit, made these tumultuary Remarks relating to the *Ætiology* in this Case, and the Causes of the several Symptoms and Incidents of it, it may not be improper to consider the Remedies commonly made Use of. The two grand Principles that shew themselves through all the Parts of these Observations, are a putrid Phlegm, and a vitious Bile. The latter of these cannot appear in the Blood, or be cast to the Skin and Surface, till the Glandules and Canaliculi biliales of the Liver are so much obstructed by Phlegm, as to refuse its Admission into that Bowel. The Stomach is the great Source of both these Principles. The Phlegm is sluggish; but the Bile is active, and works upon it; all Bitters do so too. Steel, Sal Absynthii, Genistæ, Tartari, and other like Salts, do it much more powerfully. Indeed both these and Bitters are really of the Nature of the Bile, and serve to constitute, and to augment it. Accordingly I have ever, and particularly in this Case, found the Symptoms increase on the giving of those Medicines, and particularly the Thirst, the Heat, the costive Disposition, the Pruritus, or Tingling and Itching, the Marasmus, and frequently even the Jaundice; the Skin becoming more yellow, or, which is worse, greenish, dusky, or black. Both the Bile, and those Medicines, have these Effects, by their Irritation of the Fibres of the Stomach, putting the vitious Contents of it into Emotion, and throwing them through the Lacteals into the Blood; by which Means the Glandules of  
the

Of the Methods of Cure in the Jaundice.

The ill Con-  
sequences  
from *Spaw*  
Water in  
the Jaun-  
dice.

the Mesentery, and the other Parts, and in particular of the Liver, must have cumulated and thrown on them so much more of the very Matter, that causes their Obstructions, that fouls the Blood, and depraves the Habit. I do not deny but, where these Causes are little, the Habit firm, and the Person young, by such a Charge and Insult made upon the Fabric, the Powers of the Body roused, may exert themselves, and cast off both the Medicines, and the morbid Matter. But the Experiment has great Hazard with it, must do some Hurt, and make some Obstructions, tho' perhaps there be no Sense of them at the present, and the Consequences of them be not felt till some time, perhaps some Years after. *Spaw* Water is to be considered not only as a Fluid, but as impregnated with Salts, sharp and attenuating. This cannot but sluice much of the Phlegm, and other Saburra, of the Stomach and Guts into the Lacteals; and all, that happens not to glut, impact, and stop there, into the Blood Vessels, the Vessels and Glandules of the Liver, and the other Viscera; there it must be repositied, and there, in dissecting, I have but too often found it. For whoever shall consider the Nature of Perspiration, and the Constitution of the Urine of Persons, that drink these Waters, will have even Evidence of Sense, that they must have dispersed that Saburra about the Body; because it comes not out again with the Urine. By this Means the Organs are vitiated, rendered less able to execute their Office, and thereby Life shortened. This great Injury perhaps the Patient has not present Perception of; and will feel it only in its Effects at Distance. Not but that I have observed but too many Instances  
of

of those, who became immediately sensible of the Havock made on their Constitutions by these Methods; so sensible indeed, as to see they must leave them off, or quite ruin their Constitutions, if not lose their Lives. People in Years, and that through Indigestion, Heats, Colds, and other Accidents of Life, or perhaps by this Practice, the Use of Steel, Bitters, and the like, have the Glands before stuffed, and the Habit charged, so that more cannot be born, will soon have sufficient Alarms and Notices, what these Waters do in the Body.

I know well, that there are some Instances, and even in Persons of considerable Age, where the Waters take off Symptoms that were on the Habit. But that is only the firmer, and more hardy Constitutions, where the Stomach is tight, and acts its Part well, and the Matter that causes the Symptoms is in no great Quantity. In this Case the Waters dilute that Matter, swell and disperse it about the Body: But either the Symptoms recur again, or it exerts itself in some new ones in a little Time. Nor, such is the Method of their Operation, can any one take them, without at least running some Risque of Injury.

As to purging Waters, it is true they sling some of the morbid Principles out of the Body by Stool; but a great Part of these Waters is so apt to pass into the Blood, and to convey so much of the Errors of the Stomach and Guts thither; that the Damage they do that way, is vastly superior to the Service they do the other. So that, if ever they are to be used, it is only at the Conclusion of the Cure, after due Evacuation of the Stomach and Guts, that the Passages are cleared, and all possible Precaution

Of the Use  
of purging  
Waters.

caution used for their Passage through directly by Stool.

Of Acids.

Berberly Bark is reputed a Specific in the Jaundice. It has some slight Effect on the Stomach, as it is an Acid. But Juice of Lemon is more simple, more powerful, and vastly preferable in every Respect. It is grateful to the Stomach, cools, and tempers the Heat, somewhat composes the Effervescence of the Bile there. By this Means it may gratify and please the Patient; but it is meer Amusement, and only temporary. So that, tho' a little of this Juice may be permitted, whatever some, who are little apprized of the true Nature of Things, may fancy, a Quantity of it cannot but be very detrimental, and dangerous; especially in a diseased State, wherein it is great odds, but there are vastly too many of these Salts already. Nor can they do good any way; unless by their Insults they force the Powers of the Body upon a necessary Effort to get rid of them; when possibly some other vitious Matter may be thrown forth along with them. But the good, produced this Way, is by Chance; owing meerly to the Powers of the Body; and the Method is so hazardous, that if they fail, it is but too easy to discern what Turn the thing must take.

Of my own  
Method in  
these Cases.

I shall now proceed to bring to the Test those Remedies, that I think legitimate, consensaneous to Nature, and of Use in this Case; and shall begin with Oils and unctuous things. These temper the Acrimony, and break the Colluctations of the Bile. By that Means they allay Wind, and take off the over great Tension of the Stomach, and the Injury done by its pressing on the Aorta, and the neighbouring Parts, when it is inflated by Wind, and distended.

tended. There are those that fancy Oils may contribute to the relaxing of the Stomach ; but we see it is quite the contrary. They anoint and smear over the Membranes of the Stomach, Guts, and other Vessels, where-ever they come ; defend them against the Acrimony and Predation of the bilious Salts, lubricate the Passages, promote Motion, and prevent Obstructions. Nay, they contribute to Nourishment, and to the Supply of Fat ; a thing of the utmost Importance and Use to the Body in all, and especially in these Cases. Besides, in pure simple Oils, and unctuous Remedies, there is nothing that can possibly be otherwise than amicable and beneficent to the Body ; a thing surely of great Weight and Consideration.

Calomel is a Medicine, when discreetly administered, very kindly, and ever of great Action and Power. By the Subtlety, Weight, and Roundness of the Parts, it irritates the Stomach, rouses the putrid Phlegm there, attenuates, and renders it fluxile, and liable readily to be wrought upon, and made to descend by the Purges. Of these and the other Instruments and Methods of Evacuation, I shall have the less need to offer any thing here, since I have done it so particularly and fully on other Occasions. I shall only add, the main of the Cure depends on these ; and, so long as there remains a Quantity of vitious Bile behind, the Body is left to the Courtesy of it ; and it will have its Effects. The putrid Phlegm likewise will continue to incommode the Digestion, cumulate the Habit, make Obstructions, and form Tubercles and Scirrhi.

On Account of the Faintness that attends Of Faintness, this Case, it will be requisite that I say something

Of Cordials. thing of Cordials. Tho' the Importunity of some Patients must be complied with, these are rather injurious than of any Benefit; I mean both the urinous and the vinous Spirits, especially the latter. These do little more than rouse the Bile of the Stomach, and fling it about the Body; by that Means both hurting the Frame, and putting it still farther out of the Reach of Medicines. The urinous Spirits are, indeed, of the same Constitution with one kind of the biliose Salts, so that they increase, and make an Addition to the biliose Salts. I the rather note this, because I know there are some Practitioners, who are very fond of them; when in Truth, there is no so sure a Way of relieving the Faintness, Debility, and Lassitude that attends these Cases, as removing the Cause of them. After the Body was duly prepared, and the Contents of the Stomach disposed to be wrought upon, I have known a Vomit act the Part of a real Cordial, and do more to the raising of the Spirits, and taking off the greatest Faintness, than will easily be imagined; when the common Cordials availed nothing at all.

The Use of  
a Paracen-  
tesis in an  
Ascites.

The Jaundice is frequently attended by a Dropsy, in Persons of ill Habits, and those in Age. The Bile, flung into the Lymphæducts, and the tender capillary Blood Vessels, lacerates them, so that the Lympha and Serum gleans and issues out. From Consideration of the Condition of the Body, it is easy to collect why tapping, where there is an Humour extravatated in the Abdomen, is ordinarily of very little Use. There can be no Reason for attempting that Operation till the Belly is big, and the Quantity of the Humour very considerable; nor indeed till other proper Means, purging,

Purging, and Diureticks have been sufficiently tried, and found unsuccessful. 'Till that be done, there can be no Certainty that the Humour is not in the Stomach or Guts; or, if it be in the Cavity of the Abdomen, whether, upon Evacuation of the Vessels, by Diuretics, it may not be again absorbed by them, and so carried off; which I have Reasons to believe does sometimes happen, where the Humour is thin, and not vitiated by too long a Stagnation. But where the Humour is thicker, and has stagnated long, becoming vitious, it vitiates and taints the Parts, the Guts, the Omentum, and the Peritonæum; and after this, though the Humour be drawn off by Tapping, more must continually be supplied, the Lymphæducts being so much torn and vitiated as to be irreparable; or, if that were otherwise, the Guts, and neighbouring Parts, being tainted, and near mortified, Death cannot be far off. So that, in such a Case, the Tapping is putting the Patient only to an useless Pain and Trouble.

*Mr. JOHN WILKINSON, Queen Street.*

*August, 1716.*

**H**E was born at the latter End of *March*, 1657. From the earliest Time that he remembers, he has been frequently persecuted by Gripes and the Cholick; and was generally costive, 'till about the Year 1700, when he took to the Drinking of Ale; upon which he fell into a Looseness, which has followed him Night and Day, with commonly twelve or fourteen Stools in twenty four Hours, ever since, till the Time that I came. He has, for the Time of this Looseness, had frequently

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rheumatic Pains, sometimes very severe. For two or three Years past, he has been subject to be asthmatick ; and in *June* last, the Asthma became very troublesome. Dr. *Plumtree* was consulted ; by whose Directions he took bitter Wine, for about a Month, and two Vomits. This Method availing nothing, he removed into the Country, in Hopes of Relief from the Air ; and rode out frequently on Horseback ; but without any Benefit. He grew worse and worse ; and the Asthma particularly was increased to such Degree, that it was thought, at the Time that I came, he could not live many Hours. He had not been able to lay down of near three Weeks ; and had not been in Bed, or had a Quarter of an Hours sound Sleep, of eight Nights. Besides the Difficulty of Breathing, which was excessive, and beyond what I had ordinarily observed, he had great Pains in each Hypochondre, and in the Small of his Back. He was vertiginous, and had a slight Delirium, for the last two or three Days. He was lean, reduced, and extreme weak. He had little Appetite, and less Digestion, for three or four Years past ; and frequently vomited up what he eat. He made very little Urine ; and his Legs were much swelled, quite up to his Knees. Some Weeks before, while he was in Condition to lie in Bed, the Swellings of his Legs decreased in the Night ; but the Matter, that caused those Swellings, returned to his Stomach, offended him there, oppressed his Breast, rendered his Breathing difficult, and almost stifled him in the Morning. As this went off upon his Stirring, and was flung back through the Lacteals into his Blood, the Oppression above was lessened, and his Breath be-  
came

came somewhat more free; but then the Swelling of his Legs came on a-new, and increased gradually till he went to Bed again. The Returns to his Stomach became at the last so very troublesome and exorbitant, the Matter that caused it continually increasing, that he could not lie down at all without Danger of being suffocated; and, sitting almost continually, the Matter was thrown upon his Legs; which was the Reason that they were so much swelled when I came.

*August 13, 1716, I directed;*

*Ol. Amygd. d. rec. ℥ij. Oxymel. Scillit. ℥j. post Semibor. injic. Enema. seq.*

*R. Fl. Camomel. m. j. Fol. Malvæ m. fs. coq. in Aquæ Fluv. f. q. ad ℥j. Colat. ad. Syr. e Spina Cathart. Sacch. com. et Ol. Lini aa ℥j. m. f. Enema; Repetatur Haust. Ol. pr. hora 6a. p. m. si opus fuerit.*

*R. Syr. Bals. Tolu. Ol Amygd. aa ℥ij. Con. Fr: Cynosb. ℥j. Sp. Lavend. c. ℥ij. Sacch. crystal. rub. ℥jss. m. cap. coch. j. frequenter.*

*R. Aq. Ceras. n. ℥vj. Pæon. c. ℥iij. Sp. Lavend. c. ℥ij. Syr. Croc. ℥j. M. cap. coch. iv. vel v. ad libit.*

The Clyster was followed by much Wind; and several Stools, slimey, frothy, green, and stenchy. These things succeeded so well that he got three Hours Sleep, on his Couch, the following Night, and had much Benefit and Refreshment from it; the Swellings of his Legs were sensibly abated the next Morning, and yet his Breath much easier than of some Time; quite contrary to what was wont formerly to befall him.

*August 14*, the oily Mixture and Clyster were repeated in the Morning, with as good Success as the Day before. Afterwards he took the unctuous Electuary. At Night he went into Bed; and had better Rest than he had had of some Months before.

*August 15*, the oily Mixture and Clyster were repeated, with the usual Success; only the Stools were, of green, become yellow. He eat more heartily at Dinner than he had done of some Months; and indeed than he ought; so that, it not well agreeing with him, and he being uneasy in the Evening, I directed the following paregoric Draught:

*R. Aq. Ceras. n. ℥ij. Pæon. c. ℥ss. Syr. Paralys. ℥ij. Ther. Androm. ℥ss.*

with this he passed the Night pretty well. The unctuous Medicines were continued, and the paregoric Draught at Night; and *August 19*, he took a Bolus, with a Clyster half an Hour after:

*R. Rhabarb. p. ℥ss. Syr. Fl. Persicor. q. s. m. f. Bolus.*

this worked very much, and the Quantity discharged was very great. Which, considering the Discharges made before, and the long Looseness, besides that the Medicine was not strong, was surprizing. Upon this his Swellings went wholly off; and he had little or no Trouble in his Breathing.

*August 21*, instead of the former oily Mixture, the Oxymel being now no longer of Use, the following was prescribed:

*R. Ol. Amygd. d. rec. ℥jss. Syr. Violar. ℥ss. m.*  
*August*

*August* 22, and 23, he took  $\mathfrak{z}$ ijss. of the Decoctum amarum with Senna. It was at his own Request, he having an Opinion it formerly did him Service; but disagreeing with him, I directed the following Electuary:

*R<sub>x</sub>. Elect. Lenitiv.  $\mathfrak{z}$ j. Syr. Ros. Damasc. Ol. Amygd. d. rec.  $\overline{aa}$   $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. Sp. Lavend. c.  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij. cap. Coch. j. Mane & Vesp. quotidie.*

The Symptoms retiring, he recovered Strength apace; and *August* 28, he took  $\mathfrak{z}$ ss. of Ipecacuanha; whereby a great Discharge of Phlegm was made. He proceeded afterwards with the Use of the foregoing lenitive unctuous Electuary; and sometimes the paregoric Draught, or five Grains of the Storax Pill at Night, with some other small Matters occasionally interposed, scarce worth mentioning. In the Beginning of *September* he was so far recovered, that I directed him to take now and then a little Oil of Sweet Almonds; to ride out daily; and then took my Leave of him. But he neglected both; and the Beginning of *October* was something indisposed again. But it went off, on taking two or three Purges. Having received an Invitation from a Relation in *Oxfordshire*, to come down into that Country, in Hopes the Air might contribute to the perfecting of his Health, he set forward the Beginning of *November*. He was then in moderately good Health, excepting a Cold that he had taken, by having been long Abroad, and the Weather very bad. I wish the Country Air do not prove too sharp for him at this Season, the Depth of Winter; and that he may live there, with that Temperance and Regulation of Diet that these Cases require.

His Condition in the Country.

The Country Air proved, as I foresaw, too chill for him. His Appetite, on his first Arrival there, failed; and he eat little during his whole stay. His Strength failed in Proportion; and in a few Days he became so ill, as to be obliged to keep his Chamber. He had been there but about a Week, when his Legs began to swell; and he had the Piles, which he never had before in his Life. They were tumid, sore, and sometimes emitted Blood. Growing worse and worse, Dr. *Frampton* was sent for, from *Oxford*. He took three Purges by the Doctor's Advice; but they working very little, he grew sensibly worse afterwards; and could not be prevailed with to take any thing further. His Cough grew more troublesome than ever; and his Breath more difficult. He spit very foul; and for the last ten Days of his Abode there he spit Blood, clodded and black, Night and Day. Judging the Country disagreed with him, after a stay of thirteen Weeks there, he returned to *London*.

His Condition after his Return to *London*.

Upon his Arrival, I was sent for; and much concerned, tho' it was what I had Reason to expect, to find him so much worse, than when he left the Town. His Legs were now vastly swelled. He was very feeble, faint, and weak, and frequently sick at Stomach. His Breast was oppressed; his Head heavy. He was melancholy and delirious by Fits. He was very sensible, that the Hopes he formerly had of his Recovery, were frustrated by this Journey, which his Friends projected sincerely for his good. But however, desired I would attempt the giving him a little Ease and Relief; which I did, by Means of unctuous Medicines, Clysters, and Purges. The Swellings of his Legs abated; his

his Breath became more free; and the Spitting of Blood ceased. When his Breathing was most difficult, I directed twice or thrice,  $\mathfrak{zjss}$ . of Oil of Sweet Almonds, and as much Canary. Growing sick constantly after it, and drinking plentifully of an Infusion of Ground Ivy in Water, urging it briskly with a Feather, he vomited freely; and made very great Discharges of Phlegm. A while after, the Swelling of his Legs constantly abated very sensibly; but in a short Time he became again oppressed, and sick at Stomach; than which I think there cannot well be a stronger Proof of a Communication betwixt the Blood Vessels and Stomach; and of a Discharge of Phlegm out of them, into that Organ. With the Evacuations downwards, there came away likewise great Quantities of Phlegm.

*February 2, 1716-17,* he has taken no Medicine for some Time past; but desires me to visit him daily. The Weather being cold, he keeps much to his Bed. His Sleeps are short. When they are without Dreams, or Disturbance, he awakes tolerably easy. But he has commonly frightful Dreams; and then he awakes in Surprize, great Confusion, and is then constantly very sick at Stomach. He awakes likewise sometimes delirious. His Legs, while he thus lies in Bed, somewhat decrease as to the Swellings, the Cause probably passing into his Stomach.

*Mr. BARTON, in Curfitors Alley.*

*September, 1716.*

His State in  
Infancy and  
Youth.

**H**E is in the twentieth Year of his Age. He had the Measles and Chicken Pox while a Child; and had generally pretty good Health, till the Spring of the Year 1715; when he had a Fever, in which he was in some Danger. But being recovered, he continued well, till *May 1716*, when his Stomach began to be qualmish and disorderly; and his Appetite, that had been very quick, somewhat abated; tho' it was, betwixt whiles, very craving and sharp. That will be the less strange when it shall appear, by and by, how great a Quantity of Matter, excessively sharp, there was in his Stomach.

A Diarrhœa.

*September 1, 1716*, a Looseness came on; and continued, with eight or ten Stools daily, till *September the 6th*. During this Looseness he was very hungry and voracious.

The Apparatus to the  
Small Pox.

*September 6*, the Looseness continued. He was this Day invaded with a violent Pain in his Head and Back; and vomited twice. In the Evening he took a Vomit, which worked very much; and continued working all Night. The Looseness continued the two following Days; and he was very weak, faint, and sick; but the Pain of his Head and Back ceased. On the 9th, in the Morning, the Small Pox appeared; upon which the Faintness and Sickness wholly vanished. His Looseness also now stopped; and he had no Stool till *September 12*.

I was called in *September 13*, and found the Small Pox not very thick, but distinct, and pretty

pretty well risen for the Time. Inquiring, I was told he had had two loose Stools the Day before; and he had had two also this Day. His Pulse was somewhat slacker and lower than usual in this Case; his Tongue was white and furred; his Urine was turbid; continuing so for above two Months, to the End of the Case; and, if it was kept a while, it emitted a very strongly putrid Carrion-like Smell, much like that of his Stools. I prescribed,

℞. *Decoct. Peēt. ℥jv. Aq. Hord. ℥viij. Syr. e Moris ℥j. m. f. Gargarisma.*

℞. *P. e Chel. Cancror. c. Margarit. pp. āā ℥ss. Croci, Cochinelæ āā gr. iij. Syr. Caryoph. q. s. m. f. Bolus sum. statim, et repetend. 6a. quaque Horâ, superbibend. Coch. iv. Julap. sequent.*

℞. *Aq. Ceras. n. ℥vj. Pæon. c. Epidem. āā ℥iss. Syr. Citri ℥j. m. Hujus insuper cap. Coch. iv. ad libitum.*

℞. *Decoct alb. ℥ij. Aq. Cinam. Hord. ℥iss. Sach. opt. q. s. m. bibat ad libitum.*

September 14, he had four Stools consisting of a black, grumous, bloody, crass, gelatinous Matter, with a horrible putrid stenchy Carrion-like Smell. He had three like Stools in the Afternoon. Tho' I was not told that before, I now learned there was Blood in the two Stools that he had Yesterday; as there was also in those this Day. I know it is the Custom to give strong Astringents in such a Case: But, considering the very putrid malignant Nature of the Matter coming away, I thought fit rather to favour, than stop or restrain it. In order

to

to which, and somewhat to embarrass and temper the Sharpness of those Salts, that wounded the Vessels, and caused the Bleeding, I prescribed the following Eclegma to be taken, and pretty freely used :

*Rx. Ol. Amygd. d. rec. Syr. de Symphyto aa ʒij.*  
*Cons. Cynosb. ʒv. Tinct. Croc. ʒiss. m.*

The following Drops were also directed,

*Rx. Sal. Volatil. oleos. Tinct. Croci aa ʒss. cap.*  
*gtt. xx. in Cock. iv. Julap. præscr.*

and, somewhat to pacify things in the Night, I ordered a paregoric Draught, very gentle, that it might the better comport with his State, and with the other Things prescribed :

*Rx. Aq. Ceras. n. ʒij. Pæon. c. ʒss. Syr. de*  
*Mecon. ʒij. Ther. Andr. ʒss. m.*

September 15. This Day he had five Stools, of still the same Constitution ; but his Pulse kept up, and there was no other ill Symptom. The Small Pox was very plump and full.

September 16, he had five like Stools. The Small Pox of his Face began to turn. Complaining of Qualmishness at Stomach, and the Small Pox of his Body being sore and troublesome, I made an Addition of ʒij. of *Syr. de Mecon.* and *v gr. of Theriaca Andromachi* to the Draught for the Night.

September 17, he had rested well ; and the Soreness of the Pustules was wholly ceased. This Day he had three Stools, still bloody and slimy. The Small Pox of his Breast began to turn. His Eyes never closed ; nor did he spit during the Small Pox. Indeed the Load in his  
 Stomach

Stomach was too great to rise; and therefore it took the contrary course, running off downwards by Stool. It ought to have been noted above, that he was conscious, for some Time, he should have a Stool before it came. The first Token presaging of it was a Faintness. This was followed by a Sickness; and that, after a few Minutes, by a Stool.

During the Sickness he sometimes puked up Phlegm, and a little recent Blood. Those Stools, that were not very bloody, were slimey, green, or yellow. The Blood in the Stools was usually black, incorporated with the Phlegm; and sometimes grumous. He was sensibly relieved by the Stools; and ever easier and better after each came away, than of some Time before the Faintness and Sickness happened. The more Stools he had, the better he found himself. This was Reason sufficient for my not endeavouring to stop them, and for giving no Astringents; but I much wish the Cause was removed, and this Looseness at an End.

The Qualms, Fits of Faintness and Sickness at Stomach, rather increasing, I gave him this Evening;

*Rx. Oxymel. Scillit. Aq. Steph. Aq. Hyssop. aa*  
*℥ss. m.*

This very kindly and easily flung up much Phlegm, and bitter Choler. After which he was free from those Symptoms and Affections of his Stomach, for several Days after.

September 18. He had this Day four bloody slimey Stools; and seven September 19. This alarmed me much; and, being in great Apprehension of Danger of his Guts, I proposed his taking of a Dose of Ipecacuanha. I told him,

him, his Guts were continually torn and wounded by an hot sharp Bile, from Time to Time thrown down upon them by his Stomach; and that the surest Way to save the Guts, and secure his Life, was to cast that Bile up by Vomit, immediately out of the Body. He is a Man of a reserved, slow, cold Temper; positive, tenacious, and would not yield to the taking the Vomit. His Friends, convinced by the Reasons I had laid before him, pressed him much, after I was gone; but in vain.

September 20, he had seven large Stools, consisting wholly of a bloody Slime. I repeated the Instances for taking the Vomit. But he persisting in his Refusal, the only Way I had left, was to endeavour to temper the Acrimony of the Bile, in his Stomach, to remove the Obstacles as much as possible, and facilitate the Descent of that, and of the putrid Slime, downwards; as also to lubricate, smear over, and defend the Guts. In order to this, I appointed the unctuous Electuary before prescribed, to be used very frequently, directing also an oily Draught:

*R. Ol. Amygd. d. rec. ℥iss. Syr. Violar. ℥ss.*

to be taken next Morning; and a Clyster.

*R. Fl. Chamæmeli m. j. coq. in f. q. seri Lactis cerevisiat. ad ℥xiv. Colaturæ adde Syr. Violar. Sacchar. commun. et Ol. Lini āā ℥j.*

to be given an Hour after. I ordered the pargoric Draught to be repeated every Night; the Cordial Julap to be taken pretty freely; as also scalded Wine.

September 21, the Clyster succeeded well; brought down Wind in great Quantity; and Slime, putrid, and stenchy beyond Measure, froath-

froathing and working up like Yeast, in a very strange and extraordinary Manner; but there was not near so much Blood as the Day before, though the Discharge was this Day greater. He had six Stools, besides what came away with the Clyster: and some of them to the Quantity of above a Pint. His Nurse was a very careful discreet Woman, observed all Things very accurately, and took Notes of them daily. He was this Day free from Faintness and Qualms, easier and more chearful than he had been from the Beginning, and rested well the Night after, without the paregorick Draught, which, he going quietly to sleep, was omitted, though that was an Error.

*September 22.* The Stools were as bloody this Day as ever; and he had five of them. He took freely of the unctuous Electuary; and the paregorick Draught was taken at Night, with addition of *℞s of Theriaca Andromachi*.

*September 23.* Having five bloody Stools this Day, I appointed the oily Draught and Clyster to be repeated *September 24*, which were followed by six slimy Stools, wherein there were only a few Streaks of Blood, though they were large, some of them near a Pint in Quantity. He was this Day lightfomer and better than ever. This I was much pleased with, both on his Account, and as it justified the Method.

*September 25.* He had only three Stools this Day, but slimey, and near as bloody as ever.

*September 26,* he had seven bloody Stools. On Consideration of which, this Day I directed a stronger Cordial Julap, with Addition of some Alexipharmacks: and five Drops of *Dr. Sydenham's Liquid Laudanum* to be added to the paregoric Draught at Night.

*September 27*, he had three Stools, slimey and bloody. This Day he had a slight epileptick Fit, with a choaking and froathing at Mouth.

*September 28*, he took the oily Draught and Clyster; and had five large Stools, with only a few Streaks of Blood in them. This Day he had no Fit.

*September 29*, he had five Stools, slimey, but not quite so bloody as formerly. He had a slight epileptic Fit again, this Day. I confess I suspected the Addition to the paregorick Draughts, by impeding the free Descent of the Bile, and the other vitious Contents of the Stomach, brought on these Fits, and therefore would have set that Draught aside; but he would not part with it.

*September 30*, he had six much such Stools as Yesterday, and a like slight epileptick Fit.

*October 1*, he had five like Stools; and a slight epileptick Fit.

*October 2*. The had two slight Fits; and four Stools, not very bloody.

*October 3*, the oily Draught and Clyster were followed by five large slimy Stools, wherein there was no Blood at all; and to the very End of the Case, when he took the Clyster, either with the oily Draught, or with the Purge, which was afterwards directed, there was little or no Blood in the Stools; how much soever there might be in the Stools, voided either in the Evening or in the Night before. He never had any epileptick Fit on those Days that he took the Oil and Clyster; and particularly had none this Day. It is very observable, that in these twenty two Days he had an hundred and seven Stools. They consisted chiefly of a Slime, become very corrupt and putrid, and stinking like Carrion, with

with an Intermixture of Bile and of Blood. They were incredibly large, some near a Quart in Quantity; several of a Pint; and not any less than half that Quantity. But, that I may not exceed in the Computation, I will suppose them, one with another, to be not more than half a Pint. From which Computation it will follow, that he had, of this vitious Matter, in him, above six Gallons, when the Small-Pox came on. Then he had a great Looseness, and took a Vomit that made a vast Discharge, just before. 'Tis certain this could never be altogether in the Guts, and Stomach; and therefore must have been successively sent through the gastric Vessels out of the Blood. I have been the more precise in noting these Things, that it may the better appear, how great a Quantity of morbid Matter may be resident long in the Body, without the Patient being in the least aware, or perceiving any thing of it, and seeming to be in perfect Safety, and to enjoy Health all the while. Such in the main, was Mr. *Barton's* Case: and such that of very many others, Men, Women, and Children, that have come under my Care, and that I could not restore to perfect Health, till I had made like Discharges. All the great acute, and all the lasting chronical Diseases, are owing to Causes within as great. As long as the Body can well grapple with those Causes, vitious Bile, and putrid Phlegm, and the Organs are able to act their Parts, the Patient seems to be safe, and in Health. Nor does any Sickness, Disorder, or Symptom arise, till that Matter becomes more and more vitious and annoying, is increased in Quantity, prevails, disturbs, and incumbers the Organs. Those that are not aware of this, nor duly qualified,

The Origin  
of Phlegm.

lified, from the Symptoms, Constitution, and Condition of the Body, to form a Judgment both of the Nature and Quantity of it, will act but a very blind and uncertain Part in the enterprizing the Cure. That Mr. *Barton* had in him the far greater Part of this morbid Matter before the Small-Pox appeared, is very certain, not so much from the vitiated putrid Nature of the Matter, which affords us a Proof of it's long Residence, Stagnation, and Corruption within, as from his making no Addition to it for all that Time. What slimy phlegmy Matter consists chiefly of, is, the Gelly of Flesh, not thoroughly digested, and rendered corrupt, by stagnating, and being detained too long within. This was owing partly to the Imbecillity of his Stomach and Guts, and partly to the Nature of the Matter; that Slime being viscid, apt to stick, and indisposed to Motion. Then the biliose Fumes and Wind make Stops in the Guts, and check its Progress. He had not eaten any the least Flesh, nor any thing solid, not so much as one Mouthful of Bread, in all these twenty two Days. Indeed his Stomach was in such State as not to bear it. From *September 12*, to the 21<sup>st</sup>, he took nothing, besides his Medicines, but Water Gruel, and twice a little Panada. Afterwards he drank sometimes a little Bohea-Tea; and had a little Milk added to his Water Gruel. This could make very little Addition to his Excrements, and is not of a slimy Nature; and this, excepting now and then a little warm Wine, was all his Fare till *October 4*, when he first began to eat a little Fish, and Bread; continuing it daily on, to *October 13*. Now in these nine Days, he had fifty one Stools: and voided a Quantity vastly superior to what he

he eat, which Redundance ought to be added to the Reckoning above.

*October 13*, he began to eat Flesh, boiled Chicken, Pig, Rabbit, and sometimes Fish, tho' very little till *November* the 8th, that he took the Vomit. In which twenty seven Days, he had one hundred and twenty one Stools, which was still much superior in Quantity to what he eat.

*October 4*, he had seven Stools, but small, and without Blood. About Noon he had a choaking and an epileptick Fit, but without any Froathing. When the vitious Principles agitated and froathed in the Stomach, they rose and got Vent by the Mouth; it was a Crisis, and those Fits were very slight. But now those Principles, pent up, made greater Efforts, so strong, that it was hard for three lusty People to hold him. This Day I pressed him again to take the Ipecacuanha; and it was got ready, but he refused it. I appointed a strong Tincture of Asafoetida to be taken very freely.

*October 5*, after the oily Draught and Clyster, he had four large Stools, without any Blood. He had no Fit this Day.

*October 6*, he had an epileptic Fit, as strong as that *October 4*. This Day he had only four small Stools, without any Blood at all. It is observable, that, when he has these Fits, which are owing to the Effervescence and Action of the vitious Principles stopped in the Stomach; or when, by Means of the Oil and Clyster, free Way and Passage is made for those Principles to descend, there was constantly little or no Blood in the Stools.

*October 7*, he had eight large Stools, without any Blood, after the Oil and Clyster. He had

Q

no

no Fit this Day ; nor indeed ever after, to the End of the Case. That was what I hoped for, from the plentiful Discharge made of Wind and of putrid stenchy Slime in this Operation. The Nurse assured me, the fourth Stool was near a Quart in Quantity. He was easier and better this Day than ever.

*October* 8, he had five Stools, with pretty much Blood : and *October* 9, eight Stools : *October* 10, five Stools ; all with Blood more or less.

*October* 11, after the oily Draught and Clyster, he had five large Stools, without any Blood at all. Henceforward he voided little or no Blood till towards the End of *October* \*, when he had a few Stools with Blood again. But till the Time that he took the Vomit, *November* 8, the Stools were stenchy, slimey, very green, or yellow.

*October* 12, he had five Stools.

*October* 13, he had four Stools ; the 14th two ; the 15th, with the oily Draught and Clyster, four ; the 16th, five ; the 17th, with the oily Draught and Clyster, eight ; the 18th, four ; the 19th, with the oily Draught and Clyster, four ; the 20th, four ; the 21st, four ; the 22d, with the oily Draught and Clyster, four ; the 23d, five ; the 24th, four.

*October* 25, his Stomach began now to be pretty easy, and his Appetite good. What he eat sat well with him ; and he had recovered a considerable share of Strength. But the Clyster, with the oily Draught, having of late failed, and made little Addition to his ordinary

\* During this Interval, wherein there was little Blood in the Stools, his Urine was vastly thicker than ever ; and, if kept a while, stunk like Carrion, as the Stools ever did.

Discharges; these being as corrupt and putrid as ever, and he continuing yet averse to the Vomit, this Day he took the following Purge:

*R. Decoct. Sennæ ℥ijss. Syr. Ros. Damasc. ℥j.  
Elix. Salut. ℥ss. m.*

and, half an hour afterwards, the Clyster, which succeeded well, produced seven Stools, and he was cheerful, brisk, and much better than he had ever hitherto been; his Stools continuing likewise stenchy and foul, tho' much different, green, sharp, and not near so slimey as formerly. He was so pleased with the Operation, and his present Condition, that he desired the Purge might be suddenly repeated, and made stronger.

October 26, he had five Stools; the 27th, two. October 28, he took the following Potion;

*R. Decoct. Sennæ ℥ijss. Syr. e Spina Cathart.  
℥j. m. f. Potio.*

and half an Hour after the Clyster; whereby were produced thirteen large Stools, slimey, frothy, working up very much, green as Grass, sharp and excoriating. Excepting some few slight Pinches that he received from this green sharp Matter, during the Operation, he was cheerful, easy, and well. The unctuous Medicines, that he takes betwixt whiles, smear over, defend, lubricate, and so produce a Disposition in his Guts, thus plentifully, safely, and happily to part with what had been so long dangerous to him within.

October 29, he had two Stools; the 30th, one; and the 31st, one.

November 1, the last Purge was repeated, with the Clyster; and produced eleven Stools, very kindly and well.

*November 2,* he had three Stools.

*November 3,* the Purge and Clyster were repeated ; and followed by seven Stools, not quite so green as the former, but more inclining to a yellow.

*November 4.* He complains his Water is very sharp and hot, otherwise he is well ; and gains Strength apace. He had this Day two Stools ; the same Number the Day following ; and three *November 6.*

*November 7.* From the Purge and Clyster this Day, he had seven Stools.

*November 8.* With the Strength that he recovered, he had now finally attained so much Courage, that of his own accord he offered to take the Vomit. I took him at his Word ; and in the Evening gave him the Infusion of  $\mathfrak{zj}$ . of Ipecacuanha in  $\mathfrak{ziii}$ . of Canary. It worked well ; and brought up a very surprisngly great Quantity of Phlegm ; as also of Choler, extremely bitter, and four in turns, and withal so excessively sharp, that it set his Teeth on Edge, flea'd his Throat and Mouth, so that it made him cry out, and even dread its coming up. It was likewise so hot as, even coming up, to scald him ; rendring the Liquor, which was Sack Whey diluted with Water, eight Times as hot as when he drank it down. From that great Quantity of Phlegm, may be learnt the Origin of the putrid Slime, wherewith his Guts were so filled, and which supplied so great a Number of Stools, horribly stenchy, and carrying an Appearance of Corruption. Then that excessively sharp, corrosive, hot Choler, passing the Guts, like an Oil of Vitriol, lacerated the Blood Vessels, and let forth the Blood that came with the Stools. From the Symptoms, I  
had

had frequently given him Notice of the Existence of these two Principles in him in Quantity; charged the Dysentery upon them, and urged him to take the Ipecacuanha to fling them up, and directly out; for it is this Way that that Remedy has its Effect; I mean by turning the Course of the Choler; and casting up that, which, going down, wounds the Guts, and produces the Blood. But, till this Day, my Persuasions had no Effect; tho' all his Friends joined me in them. He now acknowledged, that the State of his Stomach was, as I had foretold him *September 19*; that the Choler was as sharp as I had represented; and that, sent down into his Guts, it could not but tear and make them bleed.

The Reason why the Small Pox, in Mr. *Barton*, were so favourable, was, because the Matter in the Stomach and Guts was too slimey, viscid, and crass to pass the Lacteals.

I wish they be not very many of them stopped, so great a Quantity of crass Matter, as we learn from his Urine there did, continually passing them. If that be the Case, a Marasmus must follow, and his Death cannot be far off, which I should be much concerned to find.

*Mrs. WATTS, Bolt and Tun Court.*

*Erysipelas.*

**O**ctober 10, 1716, she had a sudden Rise of Bumps on her Head, that itched very much; and a profuse Running, for about twelve Hours, of an Ichor, with a yellowish Cast, from the Back Part of the Head, about the Sutura Lambdoides. The Humour running down her Neck, scalded, excoriated, and

etched off the Skin. She never had any like Humour in her Head before. Her Body appears to me to be foul; but she has no great Sense of Indisposition; and her Head is easy, in other Respects; only she has frequently a great Pain in the Left Temple, extending to the Middle of the Forehead. She has frequently, for two or three Years past, had severe cholerick Pains in her Stomach; going ever finally off in a Looseness. A few Days after, she had another like Flood of Humour from her Head; after which there came forth Eruptions behind in her Neck, the upper Part of her Back, on her Shoulders, and Shoulder-blades. These were attended with an Itching and Burning; which continually increased and constituted the fiercest Erysipelas, that I have ordinarily seen. Her Pulse was too quick and high; and there was a Fever attending. I put her into the Use of Oils, unctuous Medicines, and Purges with Clysters; which succeeded well; and the Discharges made of Matter, scalding hot, sharp, corrosive, and stenchy, in surprisingly great Quantity, gave sufficient Testimony to the Truth of the Presage, that I had before made, of the great Quantity of vitious Matter in her. In Proportion to the Discharges made, the Fever, as also the Inflammation, Burning, and Itching of the Neck, and neighbouring Parts, abated. It was so molesting and vexatious, that she would have a Liniment to be used outwardly to the Parts; but that, as I foretold her, availed nothing, till the Principles dispensed to the Parts, from within, were drawn off. In Conclusion she took, *Tart. Emet. gr. ij. Ipecacuanhæ ʒss.* which brought up much Phlegm, and Choler, bitter, sharp, and hot.

Upon

Upon this the few Remains that there then were of the Erysipelas wholly fell; and a happy Scene of Ease, Cheerfulness, Vigor, and Health ensued.

Mr. BOWCHER, Coleman Street.

**N**ovember 15, 1716. He has long had a Strangury, Pain, and Difficulty of making Water, and has sometimes voided grumous Blood and Slime. But what I think the most surprizing is, his having voided pretty much like Slime by his Navel. He has sometimes had a Suppression of Urine for a considerable Time together; and it is not improbable that the Slime, and phlegmy Matter, got down into the Bladder, and, swimming at the Top of the Urine, at the Rise of the Urachus, this gradually opened, expanded, and finally gave Passage to the Slime out by the Way of the Navel. It ordinarily came forth in Form of Froth; and was attended with Puffs of Wind. Like Froth and Wind was likewise frequently discharged, in very sensible Quantity, by the common Way of the Urethra\*.

The Bladder of Urine finding Vent by the Urachus, and Navel. Wind in the Bladder.

I directed a lenitive unctuous Electuary, and an oily Draught, to be taken sometimes. The former contributed kindly to the Cooling and Opening his Body. On taking the Draught he became qualmish, and vomited up much putrid Phlegm, as also Choler, yellow, bitter, and sharp, in great Quantity.

November 28, I directed ʒss. of *Pulvis Sennæ composit. major*, and a carminative Clyster to be taken half an Hour after. This was followed

\* Similar Instances of the Urachus being pervious, and of the Discharge of Urine by that Means at the Navel, have been collected together by the illustrious *Albinus*, in his *Academicarum Annotationum*, Lib. i. Cap. 6. EDITOR.

by five or six Stools, sharp, hot, stenchy, and very much Wind. Upon which the Bladder, before very much distended, so as above the Os Pubis to bear out the Abdomen in form of a Swelling, went down; and both Wind and Froath ceased any longer to come out of the Urethra, or the Urachus, by the Navel. The Parts also became more easy; and the Passage of the Urine by the Urethra much more free and easy.

*Mr. THOMAS HEDGES, his Son.*  
Beech Lane, White Cross Street.

*April 25, 1717.*

**H**E was born *June 3, 1716*, a fine Child; but appeared to have some Hoopings and Catchings of his Breath, a few Hours after. He likewise had a Fit, was black about the Mouth, froathed and foamed. After a few Hours a violent Looseness came on, with excessive Gripes; since which he had no Fit till after half a Year, *viz.* in the Beginning of *November 1716*.

The Gripes and Looseness returned by Fits, from the Birth till the last Illness, when they both ceased. Upon which he had again a Hooping and Catching of his Breath frequently, unless when prevented by Clysters, till the Beginning of *January 1716-17*, when he had a convulsive Fit; in which he was black in the Face. His Tongue likewise was very black. His Stomach and the opposite Part of his Back worked each for the whole Time. He froathed and foamed at the Mouth. His Arms, Hands, Legs and Feet were stretched out, and inflexible, as if dead.

He

He was cold from Head to Foot; the Heat, probably, and the Bile, the Principle of it, remaining in his Stomach; which, as likewise his Back, continued working to the very End of the Fit; while the Blood Vessels of his Limbs, and perhaps of his whole Body, were filled and distended with Phlegm and Wind. After eight or ten Minutes he began to rattle in the Throat, to froath, foam, and then came to himself. But his Lips and Parts about his Mouth, continued convulsed, twitching, and working for four or five Minutes. About half an Hour after he relapsed; and had a second like Fit. After which the Mother gave him a Clyster; and at distance two or three Purges; so that he had no Fit till the Beginning of *February* following; when he had a third Fit. She observed that these Fits never came on him but when he was bound and stopped in his Guts; so that she endeavoured to relieve him by Clysters and Purging; and by those Means kept them pretty well off till the Middle of *April* 1717\*. He had several Hoopings in the Interval; and she ever observed that they contributed to the preventing of a Fit; so long as he could hold them on, no Fit ever ensuing. Sometimes in the Fit, Wind went downwards with great Violence; and sometimes a Stool; upon either of which he ever came to himself. Tho' each sometimes happened apart from the other, the Hoopings were ordinarily attended with Convulsions of his Hands and Fingers, usually before the Fit came on; insomuch that when she ever saw them

\* In the Beginning of *April* he was blooded. After which he was more heavy, torpid, stupid, faint, and feeble than before; all the other Symptoms increasing.

so convulsed, she expected a Fit to follow. She has ordinarily observed, that if she clapped her Hands to the Hypochondres on each Side his Hands and Fingers became convulsed at the Instant, and once a Fit ensued upon that Accident. When he was a Fortnight old, he had a Rash broke out all over, and has frequently since had Pimples break out by turns, in all Parts of his Body. When these Pimples are out, he is neither so subject to the Hoopings nor to the Fits as at other Times; tho' they never come out but when he is costive. After the Fit his Forehead frequently was hot, and his Hands; in the Declension of the Fit he constantly fell into a cold Sweat; which, a while after he was recovered, was succeeded by a hot Sweat. He had then also a Pain and Heaviness in his Head. From the Time he was born he has been subject to a deep Sighing, which Sighing was followed by a Shivering, in the Part of his Back opposite to his Stomach.

*April 20*, the Pustules came out on his Throat so thick, and on the upper Part of his Breast, that for the Space they covered, the whole was as red as Blood; as also burning and hot. In the Evening this struck in. Upon which his Bowels became more teased than usual with Wind and Gripes, as also costive; and his Clysters have not been successful. The Scrotum was likewise several Times inflated with Wind; and this receding, he ever became immediately sick at Stomach and puked. An hecking short Cough, that he has had by Fits, about four Months past, has been for this Week more troublesome than ever. The Fits have been likewise more frequent and violent. He has had at least six within these last Twenty  
four

four Hours. So that if not speedily relieved he cannot longer stand them.

*April 25*, in the Evening I was consulted. He is bloated and foggy; but his Flesh soft and flabby. His Pulse is quick; tho' he be drowzy betwixt whiles, he is very uneasy and unquiet.

*Detur Enema aliquanto fortius quamprimum.*

*Rx. Aq. Rutæ Oxymel. Scillit. aa ℥j. Aq. Pæon. c. ℥ij. Tinct. Croci gtt. xxx. m. detur cochleatim.*

*Rx. Calomel. gr. i. Diagrid. gr. ij. m. f. Pulv. sumend. post 6 Horas in Lact. Saccharat. coch. ss. et deinde post semihor. injice Enema præscriptum.*

Taking the first Spoonful of the Mixture, a Fit immediately ensued. After the second the Clyster was given, worked well, and brought down much Wind, the Child had a good Night afterwards.

*April 26*. This Morning the purging Powder was given; and half an Hour after the Clyster, both with good Success, tho' the Child vomited half an Hour after the taking it. The Oxymel Mixture run down with the Clyster, and never seemed to disturb the Stomach. This Evening I directed,

*Rx. Ol. Amygd. d. recent. Syr. Capill. Ven. aa ℥jss. Cons. Rad. Enul. ℥ss. Cons. Fr. Cynosb. ℥iij. m. cap. Coch. ss. frequenter in Die.*

the Child had again a good Night.

*April 28*, the Child is in a good Way; and has had no Fit since that last mentioned,

*Cap. Pul. e Chelis Cancror. comp. gr. ij. Hor. Somni. Repet. Pulv. purg. præscr. cum Enemate cras Mane.*

*April*

## SELECT CASES

*April 29, 1717,* during the Operation of the Purge this Day, he was much griped; and for all the Time was free from the Hooping; the Bile, which, distending the Stomach, causes those Hoopings, being turned off, and in a Course of Descent. A while after the Purging ceased, somewhat of the Hooping returned.

*May 1.* The Purge was again given him this Day in a Spoonful of sugared Milk; which he vomited up in half an Hour, in a very hard Curd; whence may be collected, how great a Quantity of Acid there is in the Stomach. The Purge worked more gently than the Day before, and without any Gripping; but then he had the Hoopings upon him, during the Operation, very thick; and was frequently near being choaked, and falling into a Fit. The great Advocates for gentle Purging would do well to reflect upon this; and many other like Instances occur in Practice. The Clyster was not given after this, as after the former Purge. The unctuous Medicine and Purges were afterwards repeated; by Means of which the Fits were repressed and his Health restored.

*November 2,* he continues very well.

*July 12, 1721,* he continues yet well; and is a lusty thriving Boy.

EDWARD STEWARD, *at the hitherto*  
*End of Camomile Street, Joyner.*

*May 24, 1717.*

**H**E is in his Twenty seventh Year; has had generally pretty good Health; and tho' he be middle sized, has had greater Strength than usual; but has been ever inclining to be lean  
and

and coſtive, till within theſe laſt four Years, that he has been more ſoluble and free. He had the Meaſles at Ten; a Rheumatism at Eleven; and the Small Pox at Fifteen. He has been ever ſubject to the Head-ach; of which he has had ſometimes ſevere Fits. For ſeven Years paſt his Urine has been frequently exceſſive hot. He never had the Cholic.

In *Auguſt* 1715, he had firſt an epileptic Fit; and has had ſeveral ſince; about Twenty in all. They come on uncertainly, and are, at ſome times more rare, at others more frequent. They ever invade him in Sleep; and commonly towards the latter End of the Night. The Fit generally commences with a great Start; and at firſt, he had ſeveral Startings in the Night, for near a Week before. Of late the Starts ſeldom happen; unleſs at the Entry of his Fit. He had alſo at firſt, frequent Startings in the Day; eſpecially upon Nodding, or ſetting in to Sleep. The Starting is ever preceded by a Breathing thick and ſhort; and by a Palpitation, exactly like that of the Heart, but thicker and ſtronger, on the Right Side of the Thorax, in the Part oppoſite to the Heart.

Preſently after the Start, that precedes the Fit, he ſtretches himſelf out; and, at the Inſtant, ſomething riſing up his Throat, choaks him. Immediately he froaths at Mouth and Noſe; and his Eyes are ſet in his Head. Then he ſtruggles with his Arms; and toſſes his Legs, but the latter not with near the Exertion of Strength that he does the former. At firſt the Struggles laſted about half an Hour; of late not above a quarter. He paſſes off his Urine in the Fit; the Fit goes off with a Snoring, and an heavy dead Sleep of about the  
I Length

Length of the Fit; out of which he ever awakes very sick at Stomach, and Belching up of Wind; neither of which ever were formerly wont to befall him. No Wind ever descends; at the same Time his Eyes are dim, and he hath a Sense of Weight in them. He has a like Sense of Weight with a great Pain, thence, up his Forehead, quite on to the Mould; attended with a Dizziness and Vertigo; which Symptoms of the Head and Stomach last usually several Hours; and the Fit leaves him weak and feeble. He does not perceive either his Memory or his Intellects sensibly impaired. His Wife confirms this; from whom I have the Account of what passes in the Fit; he being himself not sensible for the Time.

He has, for six or seven Years past, had a Pulsation at Times, uncertainly, in the Mould of his Head.

His Pulse is regular and good; but somewhat too quick. He had his last Fit two Days ago, about Three in the Morning; and is feebler, and worse after it than ever. Indeed he sensibly finds himself running down, lower and lower, after every Fit.

*R. Elect. e Succo Ros. ℥iſs. Syr. e Spina Cathart. Ol. Amygd. d. rec. aa ℥ij. m. cap. Coch. i. Vesp. & Mane.*

May 26. After a Clyster he had nine Stools. He is more cheerful and easy; he has had no Fits since, nor any of the Startings:

*R. Calomel. ℥ſs. Scammon. p. Pulv. Sancti aa ℥ſs. Syr. e Spina Cathart. q. ſ. m. ſ. Bol. ſumend cras Mane; et poſt ſemihoram injic. Enema præſ.*

This

This worked plentifully, but kindly; carried down much Filth and stenchy Fumes; contributed greatly to the raising his Strength, and his Courage; and made a farther Advance towards dissipating his Chagrine and Melancholy.

May 28, he took *Ipecacuanha* 3*ss*. *Tart. Emet.* gr. *ij*. This, being well managed, flung up an incredible great Quantity of heavy tough Phlegm, and four Choler. In the Operation he was very sensible of much Wind in his Stomach; and the Sutures, at the Top of his Head, opened sensibly upon every Strain. After this he was still stronger, better, and more lightsome; and has neither had any Fit or Starting since.

\* \* \* \* \*

N. B. The  
Name suppressed by the  
Editor.

**H**E is upwards of Sixty five Years of Age. He had the Measles at Five, very favourably; and the Small Pox at Seven, confluent, and very dangerous, insomuch that he was given over by the Physicians. He was before, a fine Child; and, in all Appearance, healthy and well; but being not now sufficiently purged, he was afterwards much indisposed; and had particularly very great Affections of his Eyes, Rheums, and Inflammations, for which he took Medicines without Number, to very little Advantage.

Measles and  
Small Pox.

Affections of  
his Eyes.

At the Age of Twenty four he was invaded with an hypochondriac Affection, and a very deep Melancholy; which he never recovered from to this Day. He tried Physician after Physician, and Course after Course, without any Benefit. He was very sensible that this great Indisposition  
pro-

proceeded from his Stomach; and that his Digestion was very defective; of which there being not due Care taken, the Methods were not attended with Success.

A Cough,  
and Spitting  
of Blood.

From about the Age of Twenty five, or Twenty six, he has had a Cough, and spit very much, and foul. Of late he has sometimes spit Blood.

Gripes.

In the Winter of 1707, he had violent Tormina, or what he calls the Cholic, in the Stomach, to so great Excess that it was thought he would have died. But, drinking plentifully of warm Water, and Vomiting, it by Degrees gave him Ease, he bringing up much Phlegm, with a great deal of Choler, yellow, green, and black, hot, sharp, sour, and bitter, in incredibly great Quantity. From this plentiful and happy Discharge he had much greater Relief, than he had found from any thing that he ever used. He became more cheerful; and had for three or four Years somewhat better Health than formerly.

Various  
pressing  
Symptoms.

But, by Degrees, his Indisposition regained; and his Disorder became as great, if not greater than before. His Melancholy increased in Proportion. From great Inflations and Disorders of his Stomach, his Breast became oppressed; and his Breath frequently near stopped. At the same Time he had violent Palpitations of his Heart; and his Head was in the utmost Discomposure, his Thoughts were confused, and the whole Frame was in an Agony, and the utmost Disorder. These Fits, and this Distress, continued sometimes for five or six Hours. Setting in to Sleep he was cruelly teized with the Incubus; and had nightly very vexatious and frightful Dreams. Remedies were tried, and  
several

several Methods used in vain. The only Relief he found was from generous Wine, and very strong Cordials; or from Opiates. He entered <sup>Of Opiates,</sup> upon the Use of these in the Year 1703, and came finally to take thirty, forty, or fifty Drops of Laudanum, without which he had no Sleep at all. Indeed, with it, he was dozed and stunned for the Time; but had no Benefit, Comfort, or Refreshment from it. On the contrary, he ever awakened with the utmost Oppression, Horror, and Confusion of his Thoughts. Before the Use of Opiates he was pretty free to Stool; but, by Degrees these rendered him costive; brought on Piles, that were very troublesome; and whenever he was most costive, the Affections of his Stomach, Breast, and Head, were constantly the most urgent. He had frequently very nauseous and ill Tastes in his Mouth. Since the Small Pox he never had any Fever.

His Appetite was craving, and he eat pretty <sup>Of his Meat</sup> freely; but had scarcely any Refreshment or Be- <sup>and Drink.</sup> nefit from it. He was uneasy till he had it, and afterwards had hardly any other than a Sense of Load and Oppression. What he drunk had little better Effect; only putting him under a kind of Intoxication and Amusement; during which, he had of Course, for the Time, less Sense of his Indisposition. He was come, finally, to drink seven Pints of Wine in Twenty four Hours; besides Rum, which was the only Spirit that agreed with him. Brandy put him into great Disorder; indeed it made him almost mad.

Blood, sometimes clodded, came away with his Excrements. He had frequently pleuritic <sup>Dysentery,</sup> Pains; as also a Tension and Aching of the <sup>Pleurisy.</sup> Hypochondres.

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He

Of his Passions.

He was wholly subject to his Passions; and under their Government. He was conscious that all arose from his Stomach; a Sense of Anxiety and Grief commencing in that Organ, involuntarily to him, ascended gradually, and took Possession of his Head and Mind, even without any exterior Cause. Fear, Dread, and Horror was wont to invade him in the same Manner; but much more frequently. Indeed he was seldom free from these, and had them sometimes to great Excess; ordinarily without any Reason, and for he knew not what; he being perfectly at the Sway and Mercy of his Passions, and wholly out of his own Power. He was as much subject to Rage and Anger; ordinarily without Provocation; but oftentimes to such Degree as to bring on the Fits mentioned above. He was frequently under so great Perturbation and Uneasiness, that he could neither sit, stand, nor lie at quiet.

Melancholy and Approaches of Distraction.

But his Melancholy, continually increasing, was come finally to a Pitch very high and uncommon; and he was under that Terror, Consternation, and Uneasiness, that it is not possible to express. He seemed ever to himself as in an Hell upon Earth, to use an Expression of his own. Even his most lucid and comfortable Moments were so dismal and miserable, that he thought Death more desirable. His Thoughts were become now likewise more extravagant, and his Mind unruly; insomuch that he expected nothing but sudden Distraction; a thing the most horrible to him that could happen. So that, partly to avoid that, and partly to ease himself of that insupportable Burthen of Melancholy, he continually resolved to lay violent Hands upon himself; and several Times

Times attempted it. His Distemper was at last so increased, that he fell frequently into very high Discomposures and Ravings.

In this State I found him. He was, withal, lean, and very weak and faint. I put him upon the Use of unctuous Medicines; and of Purges with Clysters. These last brought down Phlegm, in incredible great Quantity, corrupted, and emitting a most noisome Carrion-like Smell, as also much Wind and Choler, chiefly green and black, hot, sharp, and corrosive. He took likewise one Vomit; which succeeded kindly and well. The Benefit he presently found from these Administrations rendered him very punctual, exact, and observant of them; so that in a short Time all the great Symptoms were so far mitigated, and brought to a Truce, that his Life was become tolerable; and the main of his Distress at an End. This encouraged him to proceed; and by Degrees his Appetite became moderate; what he eat, sat now easily and well him, animated and raised him; what he drank did so too; and a very little Wine now sufficed him. Nay, he came at length to such a State as to need none, to like Water, and to be very easy with that alone. His Cordials and Spirits were likewise wholly dismissed; being now no longer needed. That was likewise the Case of the Opiates; he quickly coming to good Rest, sleeping the greatest Part of the Night quietly, comfortably, and awaking refreshed by it. He was no longer costive; but soluble and free. His Stomach and Bowels became easy; the Inflation and Aching of the Hypochondres went off. The Incubus gave him no farther  
R 2                      Trouble;

Trouble; nor the Palpitation of the Heart. The Oppression of his Breast ceased. The Fits rarely recurred; and gave him very little Trouble. His Passions were reduced; and brought under his Command and Power. His Courage was raised; his Temper was become calm, serene, and easy. His Head was come wholly to rights; and his Reasoning regular and free. At present his Deportment is with very calm, discreet, good Sense, good Manners, and great Humanity. His Melancholy is not now any longer troublesome; so that his Life is comfortable. He is very thankful, sensible, and much transported at the Change; but, considering his Age, how many Years these violent Symptoms have pressed him, and the Detriment the Organs must needs have sustained, from so great a Load of noxious Matter, he thinks it reasonable now and then to repeat his Medicines; which he all along found kindly to him, and easy to take; and hopes, by a regular Conduct of his Life, to pass the Remainder of it comfortably, cheerfully, and with that orderly Use of his Reason which he now enjoys, and which he thinks the highest Happiness; declaring he would undergo any thing, and even have all his Limbs broke on a Rack, rather than relapse into the cruel State wherein he lately was.

I ought not to dismiss this Case, without taking Notice, that his Father was of a melancholy Disposition, frequently teized with the Incubus, and died at the Age of Forty eight, of an Apoplexy. His Mother was of a very hysteric Constitution, subject to Affections of her Stomach, and Head, Vapours, and Melancholy. So that this Gentleman's Distemper

is

is not only hereditary, but derived from both Father and Mother. That has been the Reason why it has been so tedious, so vexatious, and why it had so universally possessed, and taken into its Power, his whole Constitution. What contributed further to the heightning his Disorders was, that he had several very great Losses and Misfortunes in his Affairs.

*Mrs. GODFREY.*

*Fluxed Small Pox.*

**S**HE has near completed her Twenty sixth Year; and has been, all her Life, persecuted by the Head-ach; by Pain of the Stomach, Wind, and the Cholic. She has been likewise subject to Indigestion, to a Cough and Oppression of her Breast, and to be costive.

*August 7, 1717,* a Looseness beset her, that continued with such Violence for three Days, that she had near forty Stools in the Time.

*August 13,* another Looseness came on; and she had about twenty Stools before *August 15,* in the Evening; when the Looseness stopped, and the Small Pox appeared. A while before the Looseness came on, she was invaded with a Chillness and Shivering, like that of a Fit of an Ague. This was followed by as great an Excess of Heat, with a Pain of the Head and Back, which continued till the Small Pox shewed themselves.

They proved to be confluent; and almost her whole Body was crusted over with them; but, notwithstanding, things went on very smoothly and happily. In the Intervals of the temperate testaceous Medicines, she took pretty freely of an unctuous Lamberive, made with Oil of

Sweet Almonds, Syrup of Maiden Hair, and Conserve of Hips. This contributed to the appeasing of a Pain, Qualmishness, and burning Heat, that she frequently had in her Stomach. What she spit was very foul, putrid and offensive; and she raised of this, betwixt a Pint and a Quart a Day, from *August* 16, till *September* the 6th, notwithstanding the paregoric Medicines that she took, and three or four Clysters that wrought very freely.

*August* 30, having a pretty severe Fit of Coughing, and becoming more than usually sick at Stomach, she vomited up near half a Pint of Phlegm; with Choler, almost scalding hot; yellow, bitter, excessive sour and sharp, setting her Teeth on Edge, and flaying her Throat and Mouth.

I had before told her of these ill Principles in her Stomach; and now proposed a Vomit. But her Mother being full of Fear, and apprehensive of Danger from the Operation, I could not prevail with her to admit it. The Cough and Spitting continued, as also the Qualmishness and Pain of her Stomach. What gave me greater Concern was, she grew daily more feeble and weak; till *September* the 6th, when, she fortunately longing for Eel, and eating of that luscious Diet, till her Stomach was cloyed and offended, she became insupportably sick, and fell into so great an Agony, that all present thought she would have died. At length, vomiting, she brought up near a Quart of Phlegm, thick, heavy, putrid, and nauseous beyond Expression; with Choler very sharp and hot. This pretty well convinced her of her Error, in not taking the Vomit when I proposed it; and of the Danger she had been in by Reason of

the Omission. But, after this so great Discharge of such noxious Matter, the Spitting, as also the Pain and Heat of her Stomach, wholly ceased; she became serene and easy immediately; her Strength daily increased; and she recovered afterwards apace. What is very remarkable is, that her Cough, that with the Spitting had been so very troublesome to the very Moment of her Vomiting, now likewise entirely ceased; and hath never returned since; tho' it had been so frequent, and so molesting of her, for so many Years of the former Part of her Life, on to that very Time. Nor is this the only Instance, I have seen, of this kind; which I chuse to note, as it may serve to give Light into the Cause and Cure of these Coughs.

There can well be no great Wonder, why the Disease is so dangerous, and attended with so many surprizing Symptoms; nor why the Pustules are so numerous and confluent, in these Constitutions; if it be considered, how great a Quantity of morbid Matter hath discovered itself; how much was discharged by the so great Looseness, that happened twice before the Small Pox, by the Spitting, by the Pustules, by three Clysters, by Vomiting, and by the Purges that were given after all.

SARAH REEVES, *in* Lovet's Court,  
Pater Noster Row.

*September 7, 1717.*

**S**HE was born *October 28, 1695.* In the Middle of *July 1717,* she had a Pain at the Pit of her Stomach. This was constant; and

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grew

grew daily greater, till at last it was very sharp. About the End of *August*, going to Sleep, the Pain was very urgent; but, awaking in the Morning, that Pain was ceased; and another like Pain, and of like Extent, *viz.* not quite the Breadth of the Palm of her Hand, arisen in the midst of the Sternum, more troublesome than the former; shooting frequently into the Left Side of the Thorax, so as to give her excessive Pain if she stirred, and indeed in Respiration.

About the Time of the Access of the latter Pain, she first observed a Shivering in her Stomach, like the boiling of Water. It has returned frequently, sometimes two or three Times in a Day, but irregularly, and at no certain Hour. It comes on when the Pain is most urgent; begins at the Pit of the Stomach, but descends gradually into the main Cavity of the Stomach. Her Stomach is raised, and intrenches much upon the Region of the Thorax. If the Shivering continue, in four or five Minutes she has a like Shivering, and slight Tremor, over her whole Body. The Pain does not affect the opposite Part of her Back; nor the Shivering. But this is attended with a slight Chillness in her Stomach, which extends to that Part of the Back; and the Chillness attends the Shivering all over. This rarely lasts a Quarter of an Hour. It is immediately succeeded by a Thirst, and by an Heat in the very Part where she first feels the Chill, at the Pit of her Stomach; which diffuses itself lower into the Stomach; and, at about the same Distance of Time, that the Chill is wont, over her whole Body. This continues much the same time that the Chill is wont. Neither of them is very intense; the Thirst ceases with the Heat,

Heat. She is subject to a Pain of the Head; which is usually most urgent, during the hot Fit; and decreases with it. She had the Catamenia at Seventeen; and they have returned regularly ever since. She had them in Course, once since the Access of these Shiverings; and tho' they continued four Days, neither the Pain nor Shiverings varied their Tenor in the least.

She has been subject, for her whole Life, to Pains of her Head, and to Vapours, and Vertigo. Besides the Small Pox and Measles, she has had two dangerous Fevers. Of late Years she has been much teized with the Cholic. She had frequent Sickness at Stomach; sometimes her Appetite failed; at others was too craving. She was ever somewhat costive; but, more than ever, since she had this Pain of the Stomach.

I directed two oily Draughts; and a purging Bolus, with a Clyster; from which she had seven or eight Stools, sharp, hot, excoriating, with much Wind. This is the fourth Day since she took the first Draught; and she has had no shivering Fit since. She is likewise more easy, cheerful, and lightsome.

*September 10*, I appointed the same Medicines to be repeated; and afterwards Ipecacuanha *ʒij.* to be taken. Hearing nothing of her since, I conclude she is easy and satisfied.

*Mr. GRISBY. October, 1717.*

**H**AVING been many Years severely persecuted by the Gout, and for some Time past scarce ever perfectly free, he consulted me *October —, 1717.* His Ancles are swelled; and his Knees, especially the Left; his Limbs are weak; and his Feet rarely wholly free from Pain.

Pain. He is of a foggy gross Constitution; and has a craving Appetite. I put him upon the Use of Oils and Evacuations, Clysters, Purges, and Vomits, with good Success. The Vomits brought up much Phlegm, putrid, foul, and stinking, as also Cholera, bitter, sour, and sharp beyond Expression, and frequently very hot. The succeeding Vomits brought up continually what was worse and worse. The Phlegm descending with the Purges, was excessive putrid and stenchy; and the Cholera so very sharp and hot, as cruelly to excoriate and scald him coming away. Wind descended also frequently, in incredibly great Quantity. Reflecting on these Phænomena, he soon became convinced, that his Swellings were owing to that Phlegm, cast upon the Habit; and his Gout Pains, with the Fever attending, to that sharp hot Cholera. This encouraged him to pursue the Method; and tho' the Discharges both Ways were in unusually great Quantity, yet, excepting the Pain that necessarily arose from the Excoriations, they were very easy and kindly; and he gained continually Health and Strength under them. His Head became more clear and serene; and his Limbs more lightsome, easy, and strong. He was more vigorous and hearty; and looked so much fresher, clearer, and better, that all his Friends took Notice of it.

Being, upon this, somewhat exalted; and in the Beginning of *November* walking, near two Hours, in a Garden in *Essex*, the Ground damp, and the Weather cold and raw, riding several Times on Horseback, and eating and drinking high, after a few Days a Fit of the Gout came on, invading him in the usual Manner,  
and

and attacking him pretty sharply. I ordered an oily Draught in the Morning, with a Clyster, which succeeded well; a Vomit in the Evening, which worked plentifully and kindly. Going to Rest, I directed half a Drachm of the Cortex powdered, and ten Drops of Laudanum. He rested pretty well in the Night; but was sick in the Morning, and vomited. What came up froathed, fermented, and hissed very loud. It was very hot, sharp, and ill tasted. The Pain was removed out of the Right Foot into the Left; but was become sensibly less troublesome. The Cortex and Laudanum were repeated at Night; and the Purge and Clyster the Morning after, with good Success. He took but one Dose more of the Cortex and Laudanum, at Night, going to Rest; some Hours after which he vomited, and made great Discharges of Phlegm and Cholèr. In four or five Days the Gout Pains and Swellings were gone; and he could put on his ordinary Shoes. He has a violent Prejudice to the Cortex, having taken a vast deal of it, for Cure of an intermitting Fever, in vain. He will have it, that the Cortex fetches up the Gout into his Stomach; but is satisfied, since he sees the Cause cast out again so copiously and easily.

*May 2, 1718.* His Legs and Feet having been somewhat clumsy and heavy, but without any considerable Pain, for some Days, he took, this Morning the purging Bolus, with a Grain of Elaterium in it; and a Clyster a while after. It worked freely, well, and made an incredible great Discharge. In the Evening, some Hours after all was over, becoming qualmish, drinking of a warm Infusion of Paraguay plentifully, and urging the Rise of it with a Feather,  
he

he made a vast Discharge with great Freeness and Ease, of coarse, heavy, foul Phlegm, with some very nauseous Choler. To his great Surprise, he observed his Legs and Feet, which had received some sensible Relief from the Purging, after the Vomiting to be easy, pliable, light, and strong, beyond what he had observed them of some Years before. He is very positive that what was thus vomited up, was sent out of his Limbs into his Stomach, since the Discharge in the Morning. For, after that Discharge, his Stomach was become lightsome and easy, by being so far emptied by the Purge. But, by that Means, Way being made for the Reception of it, he thinks the peccant Matter came gradually out of his Limbs into his Stomach; they becoming continually better, and his Stomach becoming more and more uneasy, till Vomiting, as above, he cast forth the Cause of it. He is the better Judge of what is transacted within him, as he hath a nicer and more exquisite Sense than usual. He eat and drank very little at Dinner, so that that could make very little Addition to what thus came into his Stomach; and indeed very little of what he had eaten came up in this Vomiting.

May 3, having taken two Ounces of Oil of Sweet Almonds, it was followed with five or six large Stools. In the Evening he took a Vomit, *Ipecacuanhæ* ʒss. *Tart. Emet.* gr. iij. This, managed in his usually dextrous Manner, brought up pretty much nauseous Choler; and at least a Quart of very tough Phlegm. It is scarce to be credited, by those who are less conversant with these things, and know not the Methods of successfully fetching forth this Matter, what Quantities of it are contained in some Bodies.

This

This once known, no one can well wonder that it should produce so great Symptoms within: or that the getting it happily out, should require much Application and Art. After this Vomiting he was chearful, easy, and well; his Limbs more free, disengaged, and lightsome than ever. Convinced of the Reasonableness of these Operations, and sensible of the Benefit he receives from them, he ever sets about them with great Cheerfulness; and, conducting himself discreetly in them, they constantly succeed well, and give him very little Trouble or Offence; besides that he finds himself ever afterwards much easier, stronger, more chearful, and every way better than before. He has drank hard, and lived high from his Youth; and has had the Gout for . . . Years; generally every Fit worse than other, and some to such Excess, as to be scarcely credible. Before he entered on the unctuous Method, with Evacuations, he concluded the next Fit could not fail to carry him off.

*Mr. GRISBY. South Sea House.*

**W**HEN I was first consulted, he observed Stenchy Perspiration. that his Shirt, when he came to pull it off, daily stunk like Carrion. But after, when, on account of his Gout, and other Symptoms, proceeding from the Foulness of his Stomach and Guts, I had made great Evacuations, his Shirt, tho' worn now two or three Days, had no offensive Smell at all.

*December —, 1718.* Having found his Stomach of late somewhat capricious, being easy Choler, vitriolic, and hot. to vomit, he hath flung up much Phlegm and Choler, sour and somewhat resembling Tartarus Vitriolatus.

Of the Gout.

*Vitriolatus.* And once, being very sick, he vomited up near a Pint of Choler, of a Taste perfectly vitriolic, very sharp, and so hot, as almost to scald his Mouth; reeking and fuming after it was out, very much, in the Bason, for some Time. After these Discharges, his Legs, that had been before clumsy and feeble, became much more active, and strong.

The Gout  
relieved by  
Evacuations,  
and the  
Swellings  
lessened.

*November —, 1718.* The next Morning after, a Vomit, that worked well, and made a great Discharge, a Ring came easily on his Finger, over the Knob, made by Tumours of the main Joint, which would not near pass over them the Day before. This affords an Instance of the Succession of Matter out of the Blood into the Stomach; and of the Way, by which gouty Tumours are taken down, and the Matter, that causes those Swellings, as well as that which causes the Inflammations, and Pains, disposed of.

In this Fit his Knees were much swelled, and painful. But both the Swellings and Pains sensibly decreased after every Purge and Vomit, both which were strong.

Vitriolic  
Bile.

In the Middle of *January, 1718-19*, after having suffered something from the Gout for several Days before, about four Hours after Dinner, he vomited up a considerable Quantity of a Liquor, thin, plainly vitriolic, excessively sharp, and corrosive, near scalding hot, reeking, fuming, and smoaking much when out.

The next Night but one, awaking out of Sleep, he vomited up an incredible Quantity of foul Phlegm. This proved a Crisis; and his Gouty Symptoms all ceased upon it.

*Mr.*

Mr. THOMAS HANCOCK, at Mr.  
Perry's. College Hill. 1716.

*Rheumatism, Throbbing of the Heart and Stomach.*

Coming from Sea, and being purged with some impotent trifling Purge, it cast the vitious Contents of his Stomach into his Blood, and brought on a Rheumatism. By Means of stronger Purges with Clysters, and unctuous Medicines, I took this Rheumatism off again.

He is in the seventeenth Year of his Age, and has, for four Years past, had a Palpitation of the Heart; so great at Times, as to put the Trunk of his Body under great Concussions and Agitations; and much to shake the Bed if he lie down.

The Palpitations seem to him to be in his Stomach; and are felt there, outwardly, very high and strong, by the Hand applied. During his Rheumatism the Palpitation ceased.

January 20, 1716-17, after his Medicines he grew above an Inch in Height in three Months, recovering his Health apace. He was formerly ever costive; but since has been regular and free. But the Palpitation of the Stomach continues, tho' not near to the Height that it did formerly. It does not appear to the Hand to be of some small Vessel, but of the whole Stomach; chiefly at the upper Orifice; and resembles the Throbbing of the Heart. It keeps Time nearly with the Heart, but seems to be some very small Matter later; he has none in his Back; but has sometimes a Pulsation at the Mold of his Head. It is the  
most

most high and troublesome after Eating, and upon Walking, or other Action.

*Mrs. COOPER, against the Fountain Tavern in the Strand, 1717.*

**S**HE is thin, lean, and very weak; and spits much. It is putrid, foul, stenchy, and yellow. Her Breath stinks so as almost to poison her. Formerly she spit, and vomited Blood. In the Night she has been wont to have, for some Time, from the Waist upwards, Sweats, clammy, cold, sometimes with Fits of Heat, stenchy like Carrion, and so profuse, that she has been obliged to change both her Shifts, and the Linen of her Bed, very frequently. These Sweats were also attended with Salts, so sharp as to corrode the Vessels and Parts, and render her very uneasy as they passed forth, as also much to fret and offend the Skin, so that she lay, for the Time, under much Smarting, Pain, and Misery. I desired her to taste it; and she told me it was highly salt, and sharp, with a Smatch of acid. But she much repented her tasting it, being so sharp as to flay her Lips, and corrode her Tongue, so that it became not easy in several Hours. She has had formerly several violent Fits of the Cholic. I put her into the Use of oily Medicines, Clysters, and Purges; and she took Ipecacuanha twice; by Means of which she recovered her Strength and Ease very much, her Cough became much less troublesome; she raised the Phlegm with less Difficulty; she rested tolerably well of Nights, and her Sweats lessened continually; ceased to be

be chill. By Degrees they became likewise less sharp, and finally without any Sharpness at all.

*October 1717*, she took an oily Draught in the Evening; after which she grew very sick, and vomited up Phlegm, stenchy, putrid, tasting and smelling like Carrion; and indeed much like that which passed forth by Sweat, but worse. Till then she had a like Taste in her Mouth, and Stench in her Breath; both which ceased from that Time.

*Mr. HENRY FRAY, at Mr. Neaton's.*

1717.

**H**E has had a Looseness for some Time; and Endeavours have been used to stop it by Astringents. As they have had Effect, his Stomach became suddenly inflated, his Breast oppressed, and his Breath very short. His Brother, in the same Condition, being treated with Astringents, died, finally, in a deep Consumption. I have observed that the stopping of Rheums and Spitting, or of a Fluor Albus, by Astringents, has been followed with much the same Consequences as the stopping a Looseness. Of Fluxes; and the stopping of them. The Diarrhoea, Spitting, and Fluor Albus, proceed all originally from Indigestion and Phlegm of the Stomach. This Organ oppressed by that means, and impeded in its Action and Office, endeavours to free itself, and to get rid of it; and, to be sure, the restraining and keeping in, of what Nature would cast forth, as a Nuisance, is highly irrational, and cannot fail of being injurious to the Bowels, and interior Parts.

*Mr. HILLS, Grocer in the Strand, 1717.*

**H**E is subject to hypocondriac Affections and Disorders of his Stomach, Breast, and Head; and sometimes has a convulsive Fit, setting into Sleep. He has had a Tumor in the Gland under the Chop on the Left Side, for . . . . Years. After Dr. *Gibbons* and some others had given various Medicines in vain, I was applied to; and found the Tumor rather bigger than an Hen's Egg, and very hard. I put him into a Course of unctuous Medicines, with Purges; and, after a few Days, applied to the Swelling, *Emplastrum de Ranis cum Mercurio*. In about a Week there appeared a Disposition to Apostemation, in the Middle of the Tumor; and Mr. *Chefelden*, laying on a Caustic, it succeeded well, being followed by a moderately good Discharge, for . . . . Weeks; at the End of which, it dried up. But the Tumor was, by this, very little abated; continuing afterwards near as hard as ever; so that I put him upon Oils and Purges again; after which it became softer; and taking a Purge *November —, 1717*, which worked, tho' very kindly, very much, indeed beyond what is usual, the Tumor intirely vanished, and the Part became soft as usual.

That better Judgment may be made of the Fit beforementioned, I shall subjoin an Account of one that befel him, while he was under my Care.

*September 22, 1717*, setting in to Sleep, near Midnight, and not rightly attaining it, betwixt Sleep and Waking, he became very uneasy,  
and

and was teized with Frights, and very strange Fancies. All the while he had a Sense as of Steams, rising from his Stomach up to his Head; a Vertigo; Palpitation of the Heart; and a great Faintness at his Stomach. Upon this, after about half an Hour, he awakened suddenly with a Start, yawned, stretched, and had an Inclination to Water. He was chill, especially downwards, his Feet and Legs being very cold. This Chillness was succeeded by a Shivering. At that Instant the Ulcer, brought on by a Caustic, in the scrophulous Tumor under his Left Ear, ceased to run, tho' it run freely when he set in to Sleep. In a few Minutes he made very much pale, clear Water. After that, in about half an Hour, came on a Warmth, much greater than natural, all over. Immediately the Ulcer began again to run as before; and, after a while, a Sweat coming on, he fell asleep.

On the Use of unctuous Medicines with Purges, and two Vomits, all the Symptoms yielded; and he recovered his Health.

*Mrs. HOLMES, London Bridge.*

**S**HE was born *March 3, 1689-90*, being one of two Girls at that Birth; the other died seven Weeks after. This was puny, and ailing, till she was seven Years old; when she had a very dangerous Fever. But recovering, she had her Health thenceforward somewhat better. Not long after, she had the Small Pox; and after them the Measles; both very favourably. At twelve she began to have the Green Sicknes; and became very feeble, weak, lean,  
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pale,

pale, and short breathed. She eat Chalk, Plaister, Earth, and Coals; but had little Inclination to any natural Diet. She had a great Gnawing and Pain in her Stomach; which the Chalk and other Things mitigated, and asswaged for the Time. At Fourteen she had the Catamenia; which returned regularly, till, being married, she became with Child. But she had them generally in too great Quantity. She was commonly pretty well and free to Stool. She was married *January* 20, 1712-13; has had three Miscarriages; and two Children born alive, but both since dead. She was never sick, or subject to vomit, when she was Breeding; but had usually a Griping and Looseness at that Time, for two or three Days.

In *May*, 1716, looking out of a Window, she observed a large *Porpoise*, in the *Thames*; and was much delighted with the viewing of it. About a Fortnight after, when she was gone about twenty Weeks with Child, and just quickned, she was suddenly invaded by a very great gnawing Pain at the Pit of her Stomach, passing thence directly cross to the opposite Part of her Back; and at the very Moment something rose thence up to the Mold of her Head, and the Top of her Forehead, attended with a Heat and Agitation, like that of Water boiling, and with a Sense of Fullness, as if some new Fluid was actually poured in. This Disorder of her Head was followed, instantly, with a strong perplexing Thought of the *Porpoise*; and a Fright, lest that should mark her Child; which yet did not happen. She had not, till then, once thought of the *Porpoise* since the Time that she saw it, which was a Fortnight before, when she saw it  
with

with Pleasure. But the Thought was now attended with Dread, Fright, and Melancholy; and obtruded itself upon her, much to her Surprise, and without any Reason that she could conceive. But it molested, teized, and put her into a Disorder, so great as almost to distract her. Thus she continued till the Time she was brought to Bed, in *October*, 1716. She was persecuted almost incessantly with this Thought of the *Porpoise* Day and Night. She was, at Times, heavy and lethargic; and her best Sleep was disturbed by frightful Dreams. She never awaked but this Thought first came into her Mind; and continued till she went to Sleep again. The Pain of her Stomach, and the Thought continually attending it, increased and grew more and more vexatious, till the Time that she was brought to Bed. Only sometimes the Pain of the Stomach a little remitted, when the Thought did so too; but it became as vexatious as ever, upon the Increase of the Pain; the Disturbance of the Thought being commensurate to the Pain, and greater or less, as the Pain happened to be greater or less. She frequently endeavoured to cast that Thought out; and to introduce another, that might be more pleasing to her; in which she sometimes succeeded; but the new Thought, however pleasant at first, became, in a little time, as troublesome and disturbing as that of the *Porpoise*. She had at some times a Scotoma; at others, Fits of Weeping, very profuse; after which the Thought and Pain grew less troublesome for a while.

If she drank a little Cordial Water, it somewhat mitigated the Pain for the Time; and her

Thoughts were less vexatious. Or if Wind happened to descend, the Pain and Thoughts immediately remitted for a while. I have, in its Place, shewn, that the main End of the Catamenia is to dispatch forth such Bile as may happen to be redundant, or vitious. Her's appears to have been both; and not being dispatched forth, during her Impregnation, and the Suppression of the Catamenia, it acted these Parts and Reeks above, in her Stomach and Head. She advised with her Apothecary, and took several Medicines by his Appointment, but without the least Relief; and some that she thought herself worse after. Upon which he advised her *to be cheerful*, and *to be brisk*. Which is commonly inculcated by those who are not Judges of these Things, and who do not know, that People in this Case are subject to the Fury of a morbid Principle, and wholly under the Government of it. It is the Nature and Property of that Principle to disturb the Thoughts, pervert the reasoning Power, and present melancholy and vexatious Ideas and Images of things. So that to advise them to think rightly, or to be cheerful, is just the same, as to advise a Man under a severe Fit of the Gout or Stone to be easy, and to be in no Pain. To utter such *Sentences*, they must either think them *Charms*, and themselves Conjurors; or they do those that are in this unhappy Case the utmost Injury, by intimating to their Friends, that Ease and Cheerfulness is in their Power; and that, if they enjoy not both, they are to blame, and it is their own Fault; than which nothing can be more unjust.

Upon

Upon her being brought to Bed, the Thought and the Pain were, for three Days, somewhat less troublesome; but afterwards various teasing Thoughts, and many not rational, began to perplex her; and became more molesting than ever. Amongst others, she had Thoughts of the Devil, as tempting and vehemently urging of her to ill; particularly to fling her Child into the Fire, beat its Brains out, and the like; to which she had the utmost Horror and Aversion; being naturally mild, good-natured, and very virtuous. But she found herself so much out of her own Power and Guidance, excepting only when the Principle in her Stomach happened to be a little easy and quiet; and that she was so entirely under the Disposition and Government of that Principle, that she was in perpetual Fear of her doing something very ill, when that was boisterous in her. She had frequently Temptations to lay violent Hands on herself. These Molestations and Suggestions of the Devil, as she apprehended, became continually more frequent and troublesome, so as almost to distract her; and she was neither capable of Business, nor any regular Thought; she durst never be by herself, or alone, for Fear of some ill Accident; till the Time that she applied to me. She never saw any thing; but seemed to hear a Voice, which she apprehended was of the Devil; calling her into the next Room; she constantly refusing, praying, &c. She was sometimes able to change the Thought of the Devil, to that of God; but yet even this, by Degrees, became as troublesome and vexatious as the former. Tho' she had frequently a Sense of Fullness, and her Head seemed to swell, and to be bigger than usual, when her Thoughts

and Pain were ever the most urgent ; she had at other Times a Sense of Emptiness, and Howness of her Head, as if filled with Wind. She had the Lochia as usual ; only they were discoloured and somewhat more than ordinarily black. She has had the Catamenia once since she was brought to Bed, in greater Quantity, and much blacker than usual. In her Stools also, upon the evacuant Medicines, was an Atra Bilis enough to shew Cause sufficient of all these Disorders.

She consulted me, *November 6, 1716.* I directed her an oily Draught ; and the following Purge,

*R. Pulv. Hollandi. Scammon. ꝑ. et Calomel. aa  
℞ss. Syr. Ros. Damasc. q. s. m. f. Bolus.*

to be taken next Morning ; and a Clyster, half an Hour after it. In the Operation, the Pain of the Stomach remitting, her Thoughts became less troublesome ; and a Sickness came on at her Stomach, but not so great as to move Vomiting. It worked plentifully, giving at least a dozen Stools, excessively stenchy and frothy ; some of them black, and others green ; all very sharp, and rendering her very sore. She was much disturbed by Wind, during the Operation, passing both up and down.

She had, after this, a better Night than usual ; and the next Day the Pain of her Stomach was easier, and her Thoughts not so unruly as before. She continued taking  $\mathfrak{z}$ jss. of Oil of Sweet Almonds every Morning, excepting those Days on which she purged. In the Operation of the third Purge, which was very plentiful, her Stomach became wholly easy, her Thoughts free, and what she calls the Suggestions of the Devil,

Devil, wholly ceased. Nor has she perceived any thing more of that sort; but been light-some, cheerful, easy, and well, ever since.

I kept her solely to the Use of the Oil, and of the Purges with Clysters, to shew the more clearly what these great and strange Errors and Vagaries of human Nature are; and how effectually they are remedied, by Evacuations, removing the Atra Bilis, and other like vitious Matter, after it is saturated with Oil, appeased, tempered, and rendered more tame and liable to be wrought on. All this was effected for her, and so great and happy a Change wrought in her Constitution, in sixteen Days; of which there were Six on which she took nothing at all, on Account of the Intervention of the Catamenia.

In order to remove the Remains of this vitious Bile, and secure her against Returns of the Symptoms, I appointed the Continuance of the Oil; the Purge and Clyster to be two or three Times repeated; and the following Vomit to be taken:

*R. Ipecacuanhæ ʒss. Tart. Emet. gr. j. m.*

she took this in the Evening of *November 30, 1716*. It worked well, brought up much Phlegm, and Choler excessively bitter. The Evening before, finding herself very well, and being rejoiced at the great and happy Change she perceived in herself; and some about her inciting her, she eat and drank too much, and some things very improper. By this Means, the remaining vitious Principles in her Stomach being put into Emotion, her melancholy Thoughts invaded her afresh; she was teized with the *Porpoise*; and the Devil renewed his Visits; but the Scene was short, and not near  
so

so troublesome as heretofore; the vitious Matter in her Stomach being now much reduced and lessened. But the Vomit lessened it still further, and brought up a vast Quantity of Phlegm, and of bitter Choler. After this, her former melancholy Thoughts vanished; but she found herself subject to Passion; and observed that, in Anger, at the Instant, her Stomach is distended, pained, and she has a strong Pulsation, at the Pit of it, passing a-cross directly to the opposite Part of her Back; where she feels the like Pulsation. Indeed that before, and that behind, seemed to her to be continued, and to be the very same Pulsation; which happens from the tight Inflation of the Stomach. At the Instant the Pulsation ascends up her Back, to her Head; and she feels it there, keeping Time with that of her Back, and Stomach. She also has a Sense of Heaviness, and of a new Weight there, as of some new Fluid then cast in. It deprives her of Thought for a Moment. These Symptoms are attended with a Rising and Choaking in her Throat, and with an Aching at her Heart. She does not perceive any Palpitation, but is distinctly sensible of an Aching in the Part; which cannot be thought strange, if it be considered upon how great Stretch the Heart is, and what Labour and Pains it is at, to push about the Blood; and to force the Pass and Stop made by the Stomach, in the descending Aorta. She finds herself in much the same Manner, in Fright and Surprise.

*December 3*, she took the Purge, with the usual Success; and again *December 5*, as also the Vomit *December* the 6th. Tho' she managed  
this

this ill, it made a great Discharge; and she has been very well ever since, indeed as ever in her whole Life. The Pain is wholly ceased, and her Stomach easy. Her Thoughts are regular, and under Command. She is cheerful, and has recovered the utmost of her Strength; which is the more observable, because it hath been recovered under a Course of such Discipline, and so great Evacuations. But, such was the Ordination of Things, that the Evacuations were kindly, easy, inoffensive; and she was ever best, most easy, and cheerful those Days she took the Purges. In brief, she is, in every Respect, much better than she has been of some Years. For, now that her Head is cleared and relieved, she recollects that she had been, for some Years before this great Disorder befel her, frequently indisposed, subject to a Feebleness and Lassitude, Vapours, Fits of Dimness of the Eyes, Vertigo, Cloudiness of the Head, and Failure of the Memory; from all which she finds herself now happily free.

*Mrs. TURNEY.* 1717.

**I** Was consulted for her about the Middle of *March*, 1717. She appeared to be near thirty Years of Age. Were I to set forth her whole Case, it would be to enumerate almost all the Ills of human Life; she having laboured under so many of them. Those about her took most Notice of Fits that she had had, which, by their Account, were epileptic. She had colical Pains, and was subject to be costive.

I found her hectic, emaciated, and in the last Stadium of a Consumption. She had little Appetite, or Digestion. Besides, considering  
how

how much she was annoyed with Phlegm, how lean, feeble, and weak, I concluded most of the Lacteals, and Passages into the Blood, were obstructed. To be brief, I told her Relations that things were too far gone; and there remained no Hopes of Relief. But they urging me, and she herself being not only desirous of Help, but very serious, discreet, and ready to fall into any reasonable Measures for obtaining it, I put her into the Use of unctuous Medicines; and made some Evacuations, which succeeded kindly, and she became sensibly better and easier than before. Being exalted with this, and too adventurous, she took a great Cold; which set her much back. She was the more liable to be affected by Cold, because she gained little or no Nourishment to sustain and invigorate her; the Passages into the Blood being generally obstructed. Tho', encouraged by her steady and exact Pursuit of the Remedies, her good Manners, Prudence, and her good Disposition, I attended her constantly, and exerted my utmost; yet it amounted to little more than to give her ease, and some small present Relief; and to protract a Life, that was miserable, till two o'Clock in the Morning of *May 14, 1718*, when she died. The Evening of that Day the Body was opened.

*The Body opened.*

The Omentum had very little Fat remaining on it; the Blood Vessels of it were tumid, and full. It adhered, for almost its whole Extent, to the Peritonæum, descended into the Pelvis, and lined a considerable Part of it.

The

The Guts were all much distended with Wind. In the small Guts there was little, but in the Colon much Excrement, and very black. The Colon was so large as to cover a great Part of the Stomach. But to the Left Side, just over the Kidney, it suddenly became strait; and for near three Inches, would scarcely admit the little Finger. Another like strait Pass there was in it at the Distance of about ten Inches, on the Right Side, just over the Kidney.

The Iliac Glandules, and those about the Uterus, were hard, obstructed, and tumid.

On the Mesentery was very little Fat. It was set in all Parts very thick with glandular Obstructions, and with Scirrhi, many as large as the Garden Bean.

The Liver was tender, and near perishing; and very big, extending itself cross the Stomach, and passing on to the Ribs, it descended, betwixt them and the Spleen, near as low as the lower Part of the Spleen.

The Pancreas was large, the Glandules tumid, and hard.

The Stomach was somewhat larger, and the Coats of it thinner than natural.

The Gall Bladder was near full of Gall, of a blackish blue Colour.

The Choledochus entered the Duodenum, at the Distance of three Inches from the Pylorus.

The Spleen was as soft and tender as the Liver.

In the Kidnies there appeared nothing amiss.

There was very little Fat any where. In the Abdomen there was scarcely any Blood; but some in the Thorax. The Parietes of the Heart were thin; and the Ventricles somewhat larger than natural.

The

The Lungs were generally tender, and near perishing; but very full of Tubercles, cartilaginous, and very hard; several as big as Field Beans, and some joining so as to form Clusters or Racemi.

*Mr. DISNEY. March, 1717-18.*

**H**E had been indisposed for about a Month; complained of a Stoppage of his Stomach, and Want of Appetite. At the Beginning of *March*, he had a violent Looseness for three Days and Nights. Upon the Stopping of this, his Head was invaded by a violent Pain. He was very chill and feeble. *March* 6, he was thirsty, treated as in a Fever; and I, being called in *March* 8, found him in one; his Pulse was quick and pretty high, his Tongue hard and dry, his Mouth clammy; his Urine high and little; there was in his Countenance a Cast of livid or blackish. He was faint, dejected, and his Breast much oppressed. He had had little or no Rest the two foregoing Nights. He was very hot, but, having many Cloaths on the Bed, inclinable to sweat. I advised him gradually to lighten the Cloaths, and somewhat lessen that Heat; and tho' there was among those about him a great Out-cry of a Fever, I directed very few Alexipharmics; putting the Stress of the Cure on unctuous and mucilaginous Medicines, particularly a Linctus and Apozem. I ordered him to take of the Linctus apace; and, returning at Night, found he had taken it all. He told me his Fever was become somewhat less; that he had had a Stool, much bound, very black, and offensive; and that he began to make Water somewhat more freely; that

that he was not so faint, nor his Breast so much oppressed as before. But he said the Medicines had brought on a Coughing and Spitting, which he had not before. I told him that was well for him, and would contribute to his Relief. What he spit was chiefly in Pellets, strangely clodded and hard. One or two of them were of Blood, clodded and black. I directed him to go on with the Use of the Linctus freely. Having had little or no Sleep of two Nights before, I was much urged to prescribe an Opiate, and did so; but one that was very gentle; ordering withal, that it should not be taken, unless there was pressing Occasion. In the Morning I found he had rested pretty well without it; was better in all Respects; and now without any the least Remains of his Fever. What he spit had no longer Blood in it; was now in greater Quantity; much of it thinner, yellow, and exactly resembling Gall. The Urine began to break. This, and what he discharged by spitting, shewed plainly enough what was become of the Fever; and which ways the unctuous Medicines disposed of the Cause of it. For the next Morning I appointed an oily Draught and Clyster, which succeeded well; and brought down very much Wind, with Fœces, black, and terrible stenchy. This Evening the Urine had the largest and foulest Sediment that I ever saw. He continued the Use of the Linctus and Apozem; and passed the Day tolerably easy, spitting more and more. In the Evening, by the Neglect of the Nurse, he took Cold. He had no Rest all Night; but was light headed, and very much discomposed. His Spitting wholly ceased. He made not a Drop of Water all Night. What he made in  
the

the Morning was little, and without any Separation. After due Caution to keep warm, and use hot Spoon-Meats, I appointed the oily Draught again, with the Clyster; which succeeded as before; and in the Evening I found him much relieved. He began to spit again pretty freely; and his Water to break. I directed the Continuation of the Linctus; and the Draught and Clyster to be repeated next Morning. After the Operation was over, I directed that he should rise.

From this Time he recovered apace; and, in a few Days all the Symptoms were gone happily off. He had pretty near regained his Strength; and, from livid and cadaverous, his Countenance became fair, clear, and fresh.

*Mrs. MIDDLETON's Son.* Bishop's Gate Street.

**A**T the Time that Mr. *Disney* was in this, *Mrs. Middleton's Son*, a Boy of nine Years old, had a like Fever, but more intense and high; attended likewise with hypochondriac Pains; and was cured by the same Method. This Fever, tho' his Mother observed it sensibly to abate after every oily Draught, and especially when a Clyster was given a while after it, went not off till after five Days. From his first entering on the Method, a Spitting arose; and in three Days he was brought to spit Phlegm, heavy, tough, blackish, near a Pint in Quantity in Twenty four Hours. In Proportion the hypochondriac Pains abated; and with them the Fever. This being finally little, and intermitting, I directed a slight Decoction of *zj.* of the  
I Cortex;

Cortex; which, as it is wont in Children, succeeded well, appeased the Fever, and brisked him up mightily. But it lessened the Spitting, and brought on a slight Deafness; so that I permitted him to take but little of it, and indeed there was little Occasion. I have observed, that there happens a Diminution of the Hearing frequently upon the Use of it. Sir *Jeremy Sambrook* had a great Opinion of it; took it frequently; and, to pass by other ill Effects of it upon him, it rendered him very deaf. As it is a Styptic and Absorbent, it takes up the Bile of the Stomach, restrains it there; and the Flatus, arising from this, affects the Parts above, the Organs of Hearing, and frequently the Brain.

Deafness occasioned by the Cortex.

WILLIAM EMMETT, *Esq*; Bromley,  
in Kent.

January 12, 1717-18.

THERE have been some Notes of this Case, printed in the *State of Physick*, p. 240.

For near twenty Years past, he hath been frequently followed with severe Fits of the Strangury; in which he made Water in little Quantity, commonly by Drops, very hot, sharp, and very salt. The Pain was wont to be so violent, as near to put him into Convulsions; and frequently into excessive Sweats.

He has been for ten or twelve Years past, subject to Agues; his House being situated in a high thin chill Air.

Agues.

In November, 1716, he had a vehement Attack of an Ague; and was relieved by taking great Quantities of the Jesuits Powder. At the Distance

Strange Symptoms arising on taking much of the Cortex.

Distance of about a Week from the last Fit, he was invaded by a violent Inflammation and Swelling of the external Parts of his left Ear. It began with an Itching, and Burning; and, upon the Use of some Ointment, those Symptoms of the Ear ceased in about a Week. Three or four Days after, his Lips began to burn, throb, blister, and break out. This Affection spread and diffused itself gradually on, till it had covered his Face quite up to his Eyes. It invaded likewise his Nose and Chin; and so, excepting only his Forehead, took Possession of his whole Face; which was much inflamed, swelled, and scabbed. Thus it continued, with great Trouble to him, and Want of Sleep, for three Days and Nights; at the End of which, there suddenly arose a Salivation, or Flux of a Rheum, very sharp and salt, in incredibly great Quantity, to near two Gallons in Twenty four Hours; at the End of which, it much declined; and went quite off in three or four Days. From the Beginning of the Flux, his Face became somewhat easier; and the Inflammation and Swelling began to abate. In about three Weeks, the Symptoms of his Face were wholly off, and the Scabs cleared.

The cold Fits of his Agues were wont to be inconsiderable, and short, going usually off in about half an Hour; but the hot Fits generally lasted about Twenty four Hours, with great Vehemence; his Head being affected, for the Time, with a Sense of Fullness, Weight, and Pain. In *August* 1716, he had three Fits of the Ague; the hot Fit of the last whereof continued near seventy Hours. The Day following the third Fit, he was invaded by a violent Pain in the Left Kidney, which lasted about twelve Hours;

Hours; and was attended with a Pulsation, plainly felt outwardly. He could make no Water for the Time; but had several glowing shooting Efforts of Pain, down through each Ureter to the Bladder and Urethra. At the End of twelve Hours, a Terebinthine Clyster being given, the Pain passed instantly to the Right Kidney; and in about half an Hour, as the Clyster began to work, he made Water, and the Pain went off. It was apprehended that he had a Stop in his Kidnies; and indeed the Apprehension was just. For in the first Water discharged, there was observed a great Quantity of tough Phlegm. From that Time the Phlegm in his Urine continued, generally increasing, for about four Months; and then it ceased for about six Months, *viz.* till about *June 1717*; when his Water stopped a-new, but without any Pain of his Kidnies. In the Water next voided, the Phlegm was more in Quantity, thicker, and tougher, than ever before. From that Time to this it has continued; and the Quantity of the Phlegm has been gradually more and more, as well as thicker and thicker. Only now and then, he has had a few Intervals of two or three Days, or sometimes a Week; but for these seven Months past, he judges that, for at least three Quarters of the Time he has made this thick Water\*, he finds a Benefit

\* *January 4, 1717-18, Mr. Emmet sent me his Water from Bromley; there was something above a Pint of it. It was made the Night before, in about twelve Hours. When I came to examine it, it consisted entirely of a very ropy heavy Phlegm. There was not one Drop amongst it that was not tenacious and viscid. And yet it had a pretty strong Smell, saline, urinous, foetid, much resembling the Smell of salted Fish, tending towards Putrefaction, but with an Halitus, something more sharp and saline. I had*

and Relief from it ; and upon the Access of the Phlegm, he becomes easier and more lightfome than before. Nor has he had near so violent Fits of the Strangury, for this whole Space of Time, from *August* 1716, as before. Not but that before and after voiding the Water, in which is this Phlegm, he has much Pain, and Sense of Sharpness, especially after making it. And at the End of the Interval that this is suspended, he has Fore-notice of the Access of the Phlegm, by the Sharpness and strong saline Smell of the Urine. And for the whole Time that it is thus impregnated with Phlegm, his Water tastes and smells saltier than ever. Every Time he makes Water, it is usually preceded by a little Phlegm, pretty thick and yellow ; and likewise followed by a little, but thinner, and more transparent. The Water comes from him in a Stream, and thin \* as usual ; but is ordinarily of a whitish Colour. After it has stood, and is cold, the whole Mass of it becomes ropery, to such Degree of Strength, as hardly to be credited ; rather stronger than any Phlegm I have ordinarily seen discharged by Vomit. Of this he discharges to the Quantity of about five Pints in Twenty four Hours. But he

two or three other Opportunities of examining his Water ; and ever found it exactly of the like sort.

\* Were not the Phlegm thus thin, it could not pass the Kidneys ; and this Thinness is owing to the Heat in him : As the strongest Gellies, heated over a Fire, lose their gelatinous Consistence, are put into Fusion, and become thin and liquid for the Time. The so great Heat of his Body is owing to the so great Quantity of biliose Salts in it. Of these we have Proof, in those Fits of the Cholic that he had ; in the Salts of his Urine ; in the incredibly great Heat and Pain, that attend the Fits of the Strangury in him ; and in the hot Fits of the Agues, some of which lasted twenty, or thirty, and one seventy Hours.

drinks

drinks pretty freely of a Decoction made of common Mallows, Liquorise, and Raisins, which promotes his making Water, and renders the Passage somewhat more free and easy. The Water that he makes of Nights is much thicker, and the Phlegm more ropy, than of Days. If he drink Wine of any sort, with equal Water, he is somewhat easier, and his Urine thinner for the Time; but afterwards his Water is so much the hotter and sharper, especially after white Wine. His Belly, that was wont to be pretty tumid, hard, and big, is sensibly shrunk and decreased, since he has thus voided Phlegm; and he thinks his Flesh rather declines. He is frequently faint; and apt to be chagrined. His Pulse is low and heavy; which indeed it commonly is. His Tongue is well coloured. He has not been so regular and free to Stool, for this last Year and a Half, as formerly; and observes, that he is the most costive, when he discharges most of this Phlegm. He was wont formerly to be flatulent; and offended with Wind in his Stomach and Guts; but for this last Year and a Half, since the Discharge of the Phlegm, he has had little Trouble from that. He formerly had some Fits of the Cholic; and in *October* last, one that was very severe, attended with a Strangury, Fever, and much Phlegm in his Water. He is frequently yellow, and has Flushes of the Jaundice. He had, when he was young, some Eruptions of an Elephantiasis, with which his Father was much infested; but these soon disappeared, and have not returned since. He is in his Forty seventh Year.

I prescribed, *January* 12, 1717-18, Oil of Sweet Almonds two Ounces, and Syrup of Elder

half an Ounce, to be taken in the Evening, and to be repeated twice daily. A carminative Clyster was directed to be given him the next Morning. Upon the Use of these, the Phlegm abated apace; and, in about nine or ten Days, he was clear of it. He became likewise daily more lightsome, brisk, and lively.

January 20, I think, I prescribed the following Bolus,

*R. Calomel. Scammon. p. et Diasennæ aa ʒss.  
Syr. Ros. Damasc. q. s. m. f. Bolus sum.  
Mane.*

this gave him Fourteen large Stools, consisting chiefly of a crass, heavy, tough Phlegm. After Dinner he vomited up much like Phlegm, and, in Conclusion, salivated and spit to above a Quart. The Day after this, there was little or no Remains of Phlegm in his Urine. This I assert, not only upon what he writ, but upon careful Examination of three Phials of it, that he sent hither to me. He says he is perfectly easy, makes Water freely, and is now convinced, that he has no Ulcer in his Bladder, which some before persuaded him he had. On this Purge his Belly fell very much; and a-while after I ordered it to be repeated, with the Addition of one Grain of Elaterium. Tho' he had formerly taken four Grains of that Medicine, and the Operation was not immoderate, this was now very great, working eighteen Times downwards, and bringing away above two Gallons of Phlegm and Water. It likewise vomited him several Times; and brought up great Quantities of Phlegm and Choler; yellow, very sharp, bitter, and hot. Upon this his Belly went entirely down; and he wrote me  
word,

word, a Day or two after, that he was more lightfome, cheerful, and easy, as also more strong and vigorous, than he had been of Fifteen Years past; adding, that his Water continued easy and free, without Heat or Sharpness, and without any Phlegm in it.

*September 14, 1718.* His Lady, who has been married to him about Twenty seven Years, sends me word, *He is now as well, in all Respects, as ever she knew him.*

*Mr. JOSEPH REDMAN, Surgeon. 1718.*

**H**IS Father is healthy, strong, and cheerful; his Mother passionate, fretful, and much subject to those called hysteric Affections, with Vapours. Two Brothers, born before him, were very melancholy; and died young. He himself was born in *September, 1694*, a fat, lusty, strong Child. He sucked his Mother for some Time, at first; but afterwards had another Nurse. At seven Years of Age he had the Measles; at nine the Small Pox; both very gently. He has been, for as long as he remembers, subject to Pains and Pulsations on the Top of his Head; and likewise generally costive; which Disposition has increased yearly upon him; insomuch that for some time past, he has gone frequently a Week, and sometimes a Fortnight, without any Stool. Indeed of late, he rarely had any without the Assistance of some purging Medicine; and yet he has had a great Appetite, and eat more than ordinary.

He never rests well without Meat in his Stomach. But, eating usually a Supper, he sleeps out the Night; tho' rarely without Disquiet, and being disturbed by frightful Dreams.

Awaking in the Morning he has been, for some time, commonly thirsty, and his Tongue and Mouth very dry. Nor does that Thirst and Dryness ever cease, till he eats, tho' he fast never so long; they being caused by an hot adust Choler, resident in his Stomach, and sending up hot drying Steams, till covered and oppressed by Meat.

When he was about Sixteen, he began to be melancholy, and much teized with anxious Thoughts. His costive Disposition became then greater than while younger; and was certainly greater when he was in the Country, much alone, and gave himself up to those Thoughts. But, when he was in agreeable Company, which diverted and took off those Thoughts, the costive Disposition relaxed in Proportion. As the biliose Salts in the Stomach are the Instruments of Thought, so, when restrained there, by their own Action and Coluctations impeding their Egress, the Person must of course be costive for the Time. It is for this Reason, that Men that are studious and thoughtful, are ordinarily more than usually costive. That it was Thoughtfulness rendered him costive, he had too plain Proofs afterwards, as the melancholy and anxious Thoughts increased, and gained upon him; which they did continually, and, at length, to a very great Degree. At their first Invasion of him, when they were most urgent, a Bleeding at his Nose succeeded; which somewhat relieved him, and mitigated their Anxiety, for the Time; Part of the vitiated Bile, that caused that Anxiety while in the Stomach, passing thence into the Blood, on the Room made there for it, by the Blood issuing out by his Nose. He is  
always

always distinctly sensible that, of his whole Tragedy, and Disturbance of his Thoughts, the Rise and Beginnings were in his Stomach; in which he had ever a Sense of much Wind, and a great Tension for the Time. The greater the Disorders of his Stomach are, the more disturbed constantly are his Thoughts. At the same Time his Breast is oppressed, his Breath short, and he has frequently a Sense of Pricking and Pain in his Back, in the Part opposite to his Stomach; all which Symptoms I have elsewhere shewn to proceed from Bile and Wind, arising from the Colluctations of it, in that Organ.

Some Hours after Meals, when the Meat is near digested, and sent out of his Stomach, so that the biliose Salts there are disengaged, and at Liberty to act on each other, and on the Stomach, he becomes extremely sharp, hungry, and craving; his Stomach is, of course, raked, stimulated, and uneasy, as also inflated and distended by Wind. In this State the irregular Thoughts are most insolent and tumultuous. At the same Time he is jealous, suspicious, apprehensive, faint, and dispirited, feeble, and weak; his Courage sinks, his Head becomes light and vertiginous, he is chill all over, pale and wan, his Cheeks thin and lank. In this Case, Drinking contributes little towards his Relief. But Eating, at the same time that the Meat eases the Pain and Disorders of his Stomach, as it entertains and saturates the Bile there, takes it off, and employs it in the Work of Digestion, so it allays the Flatus, checks and suspends those enormous Thoughts, and relieves his Head. In a short Time, it raises his Courage and his Strength, plumps up his Face,

Face, fills the Veins all over, but more especially those of his Face and Hands, restores the ruddy Hue of his Countenance, renews an Heat every where, but, above all, in his Face and Hands, where, after Eating, he was constantly sensible of a Glowing very considerable, and his Face is ordinarily flushed; all which Phænomena are evidently owing to the Action and Tumult of the Bile, passing forth of the Stomach, jointly with the Aliment, into the Blood Vessels; as those of his Head and Thoughts were owing to the boisterous Action of it in the Stomach.

When these turbulent Thoughts happen to be the most molesting, and of longest Duration, his Face is commonly flushed with a Yellow, full as high as ordinarily in a Jaundice. A like Yellow also comes on at any Time, on hard Exercise, Walking, or Riding; which shews how great a Redundance of Bile there is in him; of which there will by and by appear further Evidence in his Vomitings. Of late he has been subject to a very stinging Itching of the Skin, in most Parts of his Body; which, if he scratches much, becomes ulcerous, and very sore. He hath, when the morbid Principle is most active in his Stomach, a Quavering and Trepidation of his Voice, and sometimes a Faultering of his Speech. Daily Experience convincing him, that those troublesome Thoughts were wholly owing to disorderly Principles in his Stomach, he took several Vomits, very strong, *Vinum Benedictum*, or else *Tartari Emetici gr. vj*; which never failed to give Relief for the Time. He became, upon the Discharges made by these Vomits, less melancholy, and faint; and the Thoughtfulness,  
and

and other Symptoms, were less urgent for a few Days after. When he happened to take a Vomit, upon his Thoughtfulness being most troublesome, he constantly raised the most Choler; which was of a mixed bitter-sweet Taste, and of a yellow Colour. Of this, in Conclusion of the Operation, he brought up frequently about a Pint, clear and separate, besides what rose before.

He has been, all along, sensible, that, as the ill Principle in his Stomach was augmented, his Sollicitude and Melancholy were so too; and his Thoughts became daily more and more troublesome and unruly. Nor can it be thought strange, that as the Principles, which are the Instruments, and excite a grateful and placid Sensation, being enforced and multiplied, should cause an ungrateful Sensation and Pain; so the Principles, that assist in Thinking, præternaturally increased, should also increase the Disposition to Thought; or, being depraved, by Interposition of Salts, extraneous and improper, should pervert the Power of Cogitation, and wrong Instruments produce wrong Thoughts. In those Persons, who happen to have the Organs and Parts more than usually delicate, and of quick Perception, which was the Case of Mr. *Redman*, they will be the more suddenly irritated, and the Fibres the more easily put into Struggles. These will produce new Commotions in the biliose Principle; and, by these Reciprocations, the Action of it will be perverted and confounded. It is on this Account, that People of the finer Constitutions are the most obnoxious to these Maladies. Then, an Increase of one Set or Order of the biliose Salts must, in Proportion, increase the Action of that Order. By this Means

Means some Persons are pushed on with greater Impetuosity to Anger and Rage; others to Cheerfulness and Joy; others to Sollicitude, Anxiety, and Melancholy. As the Increase of these Salts increases the Action, so the Retrenchment and Discharge of them, by proper Medicines, reduces and diminishes that Action. Nor is there more Reason to suppose any exterior Agent concurring with the Action of those Salts, in the Production of these Affections, disorderly Thoughts, and Passions, than in their Production of the Cholic, the Gout, and other Symptoms and Diseases. Nor had he himself any the least Notion, that even the worst Suggestions were ever owing to any Colusion of the Devil, as a Divine, he consulted, would have persuaded him, but entirely to a Principle within, and seated in his Stomach. Not but that they were so molesting and terrible, at some times, that he declared he should have been in less Fear and Apprehension from the Devil, if present, than he was actually from them. Indeed, he found himself now, finally, entirely under the Government of this Principle, and very little in his own Power. When it was most predominant, it wholly steered and determined him; he could hardly fix his Thoughts on any thing, without it's forcing him off from the Subject, and rarely think of those things to which he had Inclination, and that his Fortunes and Affairs required; but it suggested and prompted him ordinarily to others very different, and frequently quite contrary. Then, when it had put him upon these, it would presently toss him thence to such as were still different; and afterwards to others, with great Impetuosity, and Hurry, so as to let him have little or no Quiet,

or

or Respite. It sometimes obtruded on him Thoughts that were, as silly and impertinent, so frequently wicked, and even blasphemous. But, as he is a Gentleman naturally of good Sense, and of a very virtuous Disposition, he ever detested these Suggestions. For, all the while he was thus teized, and hared, he retained his Reason, and had true Sentiments of Persons and Things; continuing, notwithstanding these perverse Thoughts, to pursue his Business; but with great Disturbance, and Interruption. Nor was this Principle ever so prevalent over him, as to dispossess him of a right Understanding, so that he was not capable of judging, even while he was under the Dominion and Influence of it, and of the Errors and Absurdities of its Impulses. His Memory is near quite abolished; and, indeed, he is become now at last, little capable of turning his Thoughts to any thing, but just what this leads and determines him to. It misrepresents all things to him; and exhibits them to him in a Manner really different from what they are in themselves; but, generally, as black, dismal, and horrible. What, in his best Health, was the most grateful and pleasant to him, is now offensive, and even shocking. As this vitious Principle disposes and urges him on to think, so does it also to speak, frequently contrary to his Reason and Inclination. In like Manner it compels him to act, to do and to undo, to run, to go, and to return. For Instance, it once incited and compelled him to take a Journey, of about sixty Miles, to search for a Paper that he well knew he had some time before burned, and that was then really no where in being; and yet, tho' he was satisfied of that, the Incitements  
and

and Impulses were so strong, that he could not forbear undertaking so great a Journey in quest of it. When the Principles were in the greatest Perturbation, it several times urged him vehemently to destroy and kill himself; which he ever abhorred, and guarded against, as foolish, unnatural, and sinful. Not but that he was very weary of Life; and Death, in a natural or honourable way, would have been very welcome to him. For he knew no Pain or Torment so great, not even a Rack, that he would not submit to, rather than those so cruel and even intolerable Persecutions.

This is the main of what I have collected from Mr. *Redman*; but he, abhorring to talk of the Subject, relates it with some Confusedness; so that it was not practicable for me to draw up and digest the Relation, in so good Method as otherwise I might.

He applied to me in the Spring, 1718. I directed,

R<sub>x</sub>. *P. de Duob. Scammon. p. & Calomel. aa gr. vj. Syr. Ros. Sol. q. s. m. f. Pil. vj. cap. summa Aurora superdormiend.*

this gave him six Stools, very kindly and well. He observed they were choleric, and very yellow, and he found himself sensibly more easy, and his Mind more disengaged and free, after the Operation. Thenceforwards, I directed him to take ℥ij. of Oil of Sweet Almonds twice a Day; which he did, till he had taken off a Pint. A Day or two after, a very great Looseness came on, attended with a choleric Griping. His Affairs calling him into the Country, I saw him not till . . . . 1718; when he told me that he had passed the Time, since he had left

*London,*

*London*, much more agreeably than he had done since he had been invaded by these Disorders. The Cause was, the Principle, that had obtruded on him those unreasonable and molesting Thoughts, was so far diminished, by the great Evacuation that followed the Use of the Oil, that its Ascendant over him was not now considerable. On the contrary, he found himself much more in his own Power, was more chearful; and, when at any Time the vexatious Thoughts began to be again troublesome, he took a Dose of the Pills; which constantly relieved him for the Time; and he continued easy and free for some Days after. I now directed him a lenitive unctuous Electuary:

℞. Ol. Amygd. d. recent. Syr. Ros. Damasc.  $\overline{aa}$   
 $\zeta ij.$  Electuar. Lenitiv.  $\zeta iss.$  m. f. Elect. cap.  
 Coch. j. Vesp. et Mane.

this having prepared his Body, and rendered it soluble, I ordered the following Bolus:

℞. Calomel.  $\mathfrak{ss}$ . Scammon. p.  $\mathfrak{S}$  P. Sancti  $\overline{aa}$   
 gr. xv. Syr. Ros. Dam. q. s. m. f. Bolus.

this was repeated, at two or three Days distance, three Times. On the intermediate Days he took Oil of Sweet Almonds, as before; and, afterwards, the following Vomit:

℞. Rad. Ipecacuanhæ p.  $\zeta ss.$  Tart. Emet. gr.  
 $ijj.$  m.

it worked well; brought up some Phlegm, with much Choler, bitter, and sour. The Bolus's, Oils, and Vomit, were repeated at proper Distances; and, in Proportion to the Discharges made by them, he recovered gradually the Government of his Thoughts, and  
 the

the Quiet and Freedom of his Mind, till, in fine, he had it wholly under his Command, and clear of all Disturbance; the Principle that caused those Disturbances being now cast forth.

Whenever Symptoms and Diseases are owing to the same Causes, Bile and Phlegm, these being diminished, all those Symptoms yield and relax; and in this Case, with the disorderly and unruly Thoughts, the Melancholy, the Horror, the Dread, the Fears, and Anxiety declined. So likewise did the Flatus and Tension of his Stomach, the Pains and Prickings of his Back, the Vertigo and Pain of his Head, the Oppression of his Breast, the Difficulty of his Breath, the Trepidation, Quavering, and Faultring of his Speech. In a word, his Memory returned, his Appetite became moderate, a much less Quantity of Meat sufficed him, and his Body was soluble and regular.

After Absence from *London* near a Year; returning, he told me he had been, and still continued, more serene, cheerful, and strong; and had his Thoughts more orderly and composed, than ever in his Life; he enjoying now a perfect Health and Tranquillity, which he hardly remembered himself to have ever done before.

An Attempt  
to explain  
the Phæno-  
mena me-  
chanically.

The Salts in the Stomach consist of various Sets; one serving for the Production of one Passion, or of one sort of Thought, another Set of another; the Brain and Organs being affected, as the various Sets of Salts act upon them. Where it happens that, being preternaturally increased, one Set prevails, is in greater Proportion, and acts more powerfully than the rest, there the Passion that that Set are the Instruments of, *e. gr.* Fear, or the Sort of Thought, *e. gr.* gloomy

gloomy and dismal, will prevail above the rest: Much as in playing on a musical Instrument, where the striking on one Key, produces one Sort of Sound, *e. g<sup>r</sup>.* a Bass, and the striking on another, a Treble; if the Agents, appropriated to the striking and playing a Bass, be numerous, active, unruly, and prevail over the rest, that Sound will be produced oftner, and louder than the rest. All the while, if there be proper Instruments; tho' much fewer and less powerful, to play on the other Keys, a Treble, and other Sounds, will be produced, tho' not so frequent or loud. Thus it was in Mr. *Redman's* Case; the Principles, producing gloomy Thoughts, being numerous and impetuous, struck up such Thoughts in him, in a very boisterous and unruly Manner. But the Principles, producing other Thoughts, acting also their Part, tho' more slackly, he was made conscious and sensible all the while, that those gloomy Thoughts were exorbitant, and obtruded upon him \*. As the Increase of those Salts præternaturally increases the Disposition to Passion and Thought, so the Diminution of them, by proper Evacuations, diminishes that Disposition; than which there cannot be a more certain Proof, that those Salts are the Instruments of both the Passions and Thoughts.

\* This Hypothesis is not, I think, more absurd than most other Hypotheses; where the Assumptions being without Foundation, and merely imaginary, the Conclusions, however beautifully set off with Similes and illustrated by Allusions, can of Course give the Mind no rational Satisfaction. How much better is it to think and say, with *Cicero*, in all such Cases, *Quam bellum est velle confiteri potius nescire quod nescias, quam ista effutientem nauseare, atque ipsum sibi displicere!* EDITOR.

Mr. PRATTEN. 1718.

*Cholera Morbus.*

**H**E is turned of Sixty; has had a very happy Constitution, and enjoyed his Health, without any considerable Interruption, till the Summer of 1717; when he had a slight Fit of the *Cholera Morbus*. But, in a few Days, he recovered his Health; and it continued till April 13, 1718; when the Cholera returned, with a Vomiting and Looseness, greater than before. By the Advice of a private Friend, who very rightly cautioned him not to be prevailed with to use any Astringents, he took several Medicines, and particularly Purges; by which the Distemper was somewhat reduced: But the Vomiting and Looseness returned by Fits; so that Dr. Cade was sent for, May 12, 1718.

Dr. Cade's  
Method

He prescribed as follows:

℞. *Sp. Diamb. sine odorat. gr. viij. Lap. Contrayerv. ʒj. Ol. Nuc. Mosch. Chym. gtt. j. Sal. Absinth. gran. iij. m. f. Pulv. sumend. Mane & Vesperi quotidie, è C. j. aq. Spadan. superbib. Haust. Aq. ejusd.*

℞. *Elixir. Vitrioli Mynsycht. ʒiij. Sumat. gtt. xvj. ex. Haust. Vini albi Horâ 11<sup>a</sup> matutina, & 5<sup>a</sup> pomerid. quotidie.*

℞. *Aq. Lact. Alexit. Ceras. n. aa ʒiij. Absynth. magis comp. ʒij. Syr. Mentb. Limon. aa ʒij. m. f. Jul. sumat. C. iij. in Languoribus.*

'Tis plain, at first View, here are prescribed Medicines of a Nature the most opposite and repugnant

nant that can ever possibly be, Alcalis and Acids; Medicines, bitter and sweet; some extremely heating, and others as much cooling; Absorbents, Astringents, Aromatics; to be taken all the very same Day. It cannot surely but puzzle any Man, in Case this Gentleman had any Design in this Prescription, to find out what it could be. I remember one, who was wont to compare this sort of Practice to shooting in the Dark; and, by letting fly various Arrows, different Ways, some might happen to hit. Whatever this Gentleman's Aims were, these Medicines must needs make a strange Medley in the Stomach. The Case would be here much as in the Chaos;

— *Congestaque eodem*

*Non bene junctarum discordia semina rerum.*

And it may be truly said,

*Frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis,  
Mollia cum duris.*

I could wish that there was so much Appearance of Thought, of Reasoning, and of Light in these Administrations, that it might not as truly be said here, likewise,

*Nullus adhuc mundo præbebat lumina Titan.*

But, whether they who prescribe, reflect and reason or not, Nature will not, on account of any Want of Light and Thought in them, depart from her own established Laws. The Properties of Bodies will be ever inseparable from them; and every preceding Cause will be perpetually followed with its natural Effects. Here are three different Medicines, consisting of Twelve several Ingredients, given all in one

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Day;

Day; and such too, that I cannot, I own, conceive, how it could reasonably be expected, that any one, given singly, could be of any real Benefit; and there are several that must unavoidably be hurtful. But when things, of Natures so extremely different, shall come together, it is not possible but that they must produce a strange Jarring, Clashing, and Disorder in the Body, and make no Change, but greatly to the Disadvantage of the Patient. That that was the Case here, will appear but too plainly from the Sequel.

The Vomiting and Looseness, which at the Time that Dr. Cade was sent for were very urgent, were, on Use of these Medicines, suppressed; and he who had ever, in his best Health, been free and open, was rendered now, finally, by these Means, so costive, that he had not a Stool in four or five Days. But, in Proportion as the Vomiting and Looseness stopped, the Patient became excessively faint, dispirited, shattered, and disordered; and the Principles, now pent up in his Stomach, affecting his Head, it was thereupon strangely confused. He was dizzy, and vertiginous; his Understanding was sunk; and he hardly knew what he said, or did. His Memory was so far gone, as almost wholly to fail him, and he hardly remembered, at any Time, the most memorable Things that had passed but a few Minutes before. Then so much Choler, the Instrument of the Passions, being now detained and pent up in his Stomach, he became fretful, vexatious, angry, sometimes in a Manner so outrageous as nearly to border on Madness. Upon this so unhappy a Change, Dr. Cade was sent for again, May 17. In what Manner he  
reasoned

reasoned, or what Judgment he made of this Affair, does not appear. This is certain, he went on in much the same Road as before, and prescribed,

*Applic. Regioni Ventriculi Empl. scutiforme e Ol. Pic. Burgund. q. s. sed illinatur Empl. Chem. Caryoph. q. s. priusquam applicetur.*

*R. Sp. Diamb. sine odorat. gr. vj. Lap Contrayerv. ʒj. Ol. Cinamon Chem. gtt. j. m. f. Pulv. sumend. Mane & Vesperi quotidie e C. j. Aq. Spadan. superbib. Haust. Aq. ejusdem.*

*R. Aq. Laët. Alex. ʒjss. Absynth. magis comp. ʒjss. Elix. Proprietatis gtt. xx. Syr. Menth. ʒjss. m. f. Haust. sumend. Hora 11<sup>a</sup> matutina, & 4<sup>a</sup> pomerid.*

From like Medicines, like Success must be expected; and it is not to be wondered that the Doctor was called upon again May 20; when he directed,

*Persistat in usu ultimò præscript.*

*R. Tinct. Sacr. Vino alb. parat. ʒijss. Sp. Lavend. comp. ʒj. m. f. Haust. sumend. cras Mane.*

Here is indeed a Purge directed, on Complaint of the Relations of the Patient that he was now extremely costive; but of the very same Constitution with the peccant Principle that was the Cause of the Disease. It was not, as the Boys say, *out Nettle, in Dock*, but rather the contrary; the Remedy being really worse

than the Disease, and rendering him worse than ever. The Friends of the Patient finding him decline, and, by every new Prescription, Symptoms still added to the old, cast off all Hopes of further Help from this Method; and had recourse again to the Person that gave them Advice at first; who avoided Astringents, and gave him Purges, but such as were slight, and not over proper; besides, he sometimes gave him Bitters; so that Mr. *Pratten*, tho' he became somewhat better, made but slow Advances towards Health.

I was consulted in *August*. I found him emaciated and hectic. His Pulse was little and quick; his Urine rather paler than common. He had a cadaverous Aspect; his Countenance was tarnished; and there was a considerable Blackness under his Eyes. He was wholly without Appetite; shattered, discomposed, very capricious, and passionate. He was withal very weak. One Symptom they particularly took Notice of, that he was pinched in at the Pit of his Stomach, and all round his Waiste. During the Time that he was thus pinched in, he was feeble, chill, faint, and had Twitchings in his Legs, but was quiet and peaceable for the Time. Whereas, whenever the Pinching ceased, he was hot, boisterous, quarrellsome, and angry to great Outrage. In the former of these States, the Bile, the Cause of the Heat of the Blood and the Body, being confined in the Stomach, the Body was chill, of Course. Then the Bile, fermenting in his Stomach, sent up Wind that distended it, and raised up the Diaphragm, so as to make it drag in the Parts all round, to which it was connected.

While

While things were thus on the Stretch, he could not stir, or put himself into any Motion, without hurting himself. So that he kept quiet of mere Necessity. But in the later State, the Choler getting out of the Stomach, that Stretch and Dragging of the Parts ceased, being caused by Wind and Fumes sent up by the Choler restrained there. So that then he was released, and at Liberty to act what Part he pleased; and the Bile now passing into his Blood, rendered the Body hot, uneasy, and disorderly. I ordered an unctuous lenitive Electuary; of which he took a Spoonful the following Night, and another the next Morning, with a Clyster half an Hour after. By this Means was brought down an incredible Quantity of Wind, and Fœces, black, putrid, and stenchy, beyond what can be expressed. That will be thought the less strange, since they had been thus unhappily stopped, and so long suppressed within him. The Consequence of this Discharge was, the Pinching round his Waiste wholly ceased, and he became, that very Day, apparently more lightsome, easy, and cheerful, as also more sensible, remembered better, and took more Notice of every thing that passed. Notwithstanding he proceeded not regularly in the Use of the Medicine, frequently omitting it, yet all perceived he was better, upon his Body being rendered thus soluble and free. His Urine began now to be turbid, and break; which it had not done of some time before.

*August* 16, 1718, he took Oil of Sweet Almonds, and Syrup of Damask Roses, of each an Ounce; which succeeded well, gave him several Stools, and he was this Day rather more lightsome than ever. The next Morning,

perceiving a slight Qualm at his Stomach, and inciting it with his Finger, he made a considerable Discharge of Phlegm, foul and offensive; and of Choler, hot, sour, bitter, and green as Grass. This shews what had been pent up here; and no one, who can judge of these things, can well wonder that there were so disastrous Consequences of it. It is indeed more to be wondered, and a sign of a good tough Constitution, that he stood such a Shock, and could abide that Trial. Not that this was really to his Advantage, he living then a Life worse than Death; notwithstanding the utmost Care, Tenderness, and Humanity of his Relations about him.

*August 19.* Tho' he trifles with his Medicines, and has since taken only two or three Doses of the Electuary, yet he is so far advanced in Health and Strength, by Means of the Evacuations downwards, and the Vomiting, that all Lookers on are surprized at it. The Family allow that his Head is become near as clear and free as it was before this Illness. His Appetite is returned; what he eats agrees with him; he is more brisk, quick, and lively; and there begins to appear a Clearness and Freshness in his Countenance. Upon this, going into the Country, he left off the Use of his Medicines abruptly, too soon, and before the Business was done.

Mrs. ARNE.

*The Cholic.* 1718.

AUGUST 6, 1718, being gone eighteen or twenty Weeks with Child, and having eaten pretty much Fruit over Night, about Three in the Morning she awaked, in much Disorder, with a great Pain on her Right Side, Gripes in her Stomach, Sicknefs, Reaching, and finally Vomiting of Phlegm and Choler, very sharp and hot. Thus she continued all the Day, the following Night, and the next Day. Notwithstanding that great Endeavours were used to stop the Vomiting, these proved vain, and were frustrated, partly by the Boisterousness of the Principles in Emotion in her Stomach, and partly by the Vigour of her Bowels, and Constitution. The only Effect that could be perceived of what was given, was, that her Head, before easy and well, became, by Fits, heavy and dizzy. Dr. *Warcuppe*, who had attended her hitherto, declaring he could not stop the Vomiting, or do any thing further for her; she, being past Hopes, I was brought in, *August 6*, at Eight in the Evening. The Pain of her Side, and Tormina of her Stomach, were as great as ever; the Sicknefs and Reachings were likewise as great; but her Stomach, by the long and continual Efforts, was so much weakened, that she now raised little. Indeed she was so shattered, faint, and sunk, that she herself, and all present, thought her dying. I sent out instantly, to the next Neighbour Apothecary, for two Ounces of Oil of Sweet Almonds; gave it her; and, as soon as it

it could be warmed, near half a Pint of Canary. Upon this, breaking up much Wind off her Stomach, she became somewhat easier, and less faint than before. By the Oil, the Acrimony of the Choler was tempered and repressed; and the Fumes, arising from the Colluctations of it, that distended and hurt her Stomach, were so far lessened, that they now could ascend, and began to get forth; by which Means, Way was made for the more easy plying and contracting of her Stomach, and for Vomiting, tho' the Sickness and Reaching were now likewise as good as ceased: By the Wine, her Stomach was comforted, animated, and invigorated. About a Quarter of an Hour after the Canary, she drank a Quart of Sage Tea, Milk-warm, very small, and a little sweetened with coarse Sugar. The Design of this, was to dilute, and break the Choler, to thin the Phlegm in her Stomach, and dispose it to rise. Urging the Rise of it with a Feather, she vomited now easily and freely; and drinking again near half a Pint of warm Canary, and upon it about a Quart more of the same warm Infusion of Sage, sweetened, she vomited near as freely as before. By this Means was brought up, in all, above a Pint of Phlegm, very heavy, tough, and foul; and much Choler, sharp, bitter, and hot. The Result was, her Head was become free and clear, her Stomach easy; the Sickness, Reaching, and Tormina wholly ceased. The Faintness now was inconsiderable; and her Strength near recovered. I chuse to take Notice of this, because the Faintness is generally urged in Argument against Vomiting; upon Presumption that that Action will increase the Faintness and Weakness; whereas, in reality, the Choler

ler being thus tempered, the Stomach animated, and Way made for the Rise and Discharge of what caused this Faintness, it is (by this Means) remedied and taken off. The Pain of the Side, caused partly by the Corrosion of sharp, hot, biliose Streams, and partly by the Inflation and Tension of the Stomach, was near taken off by the same Means; tho' this be generally made an Objection to Vomiting, and the Straining thought dangerous, and like to increase that Pain. After the Vomiting was over, I directed two Ounces more of Oil of Sweet Almonds, and one of Syrup of Damask Roses; and, half an Hour after, a Clyster to be given; which was done accordingly; and was followed by a great Discharge, that Way, of Wind, putrid Phlegm, and Choler. She being very importunate for a quieting Draught, having had no Rest the Night before, to satisfy her, and put her Mind at ease, I directed one; but advised her not to take it, unless she found Occasion for it; which I believed, after the Operations succeeding so well, she would not. It fell out accordingly, and the Draught was not taken; she having a pretty good Night; and sleeping, several times, awaked refreshed, and was tolerably easy in the Morning; when the oily Draught was repeated, and an Hour after the Clyster, with good Success.

After this, she had little Disorder or Uneasiness; only at about twelve Hours Distance, for two or three Days, she had a slight periodical Return, and Remembrance of the Pain of her Side. By repeating the oily Draughts, at convenient Intervals, and a proper Purge or two, her Health was restored. I forgot to mention, that, Straining to vomit, Oils, Clysters, and  
Purges,

Purges, are generally censured when given to Women with Child. Besides the Reasons of things, the Event here, and in many other Cases that I have seen, evinces the contrary. She was, by this Means, not only secured, but brought to a better State of Health than she had enjoyed of some Months. When, before, the least that was expected, was that she should miscarry. Not that it is to the Remedies, but to the Art, the Management, and the Administration, that the Relief is owing. It must be allowed, that the things here given are innocent, and easy to be taken : And, for the Benefit of those that may fall into this dangerous and unhappy State, I cannot but declare, that I have never known this Method unsuccessful, even in the most violent Cholic, of all the many Cases I have known it used in.

**O**CTOBER 31, 1718, happening to be at *Twining's* Coffee House, in *Devereux Court*, Dr. *Littlehales* came to me, and desired me to go and see *Thomas* . . . . a Servant in that House; saying, *that he had vomited Blood; that he believed his Stomach was mortified; that, if he was not dead, he was dying; that there was nothing to be done; and that all the World could not save his Life.* I found him wan, as if dead, cold, and without any Pulse. I directed half a Pint of Canary to be warmed, and given him; which was done in a few Minutes. A Quarter of a Pint of Oil of Sweet Almonds was given immediately upon this; presently after he began to recover and speak, saying he was better, and his Pulse returned; which was regular, but low, and somewhat too quick. He became also warm; and a little Ruddiness appeared in his

his Face. Examining all that they had saved of the Blood vomited, I observed in it much Choler. There had been six Ounces of Blood taken out of his Arm, before I came. I asked if he was not costive? He told me he was. I asked, if he had not an aching Pain in his Stomach? He told me he had had such a Pain for about three Weeks. I directed a gentle Clyster to be got ready, and given in half an Hour; I also ordered small Chicken Broth, a Decoction of either dry'd Ground Ivy or Marsh Mallows, to be in Readiness, in Case he should be again sick, and vomit, to drink, in order to the easier helping up such clodded Blood as might be remaining in his Stomach; of which, I told those present, I judged there was pretty much; and that great Care must be taken for removing it thence, lest, stagnating and putrifying there, it should render fruitless what had hitherto succeeded so well, and overset him after all; adding, that if the Symptoms shewed there was any such Blood remaining, that could not be passed out by any other Means, it would be proper to give a Dose of Ipecacuanha; which I had ever found to succeed happily in that Case.

Returning, five Hours after, I found him recovered very much, Walking about the Room, his Complexion now pretty fresh, his Pulse tolerably good, and his Strength very much increased. He told me, the Clyster had given him great Relief, brought down much Wind and Excrement, sharp, hot, very stinking and offensive; upon which the tensive Pain of his Stomach ceased. He added, that he had not vomited since. Dr. L. coming in, we agreed to give, when he went to Rest, a little Diacodium

codium in a Draught ; and the next Morning, Oil of Sweet Almonds and Syrup of Damask Roses, of each an Ounce ; withal directing the Clyster to be repeated half an Hour after that Draught was taken. Dr. L. wrote this down in a Note for the Apothecary.

*November 1, 1718*, calling in about Noon, the Family were in Alarm, upon his having, a while before, vomited pretty much Blood. Being all in great Fright and Hurry, they never questioned but that at least some of this was fresh, and that he bled a-new ; but that, I am satisfied, was a Mistake. All agreed, there were several large black Clods on the Floor, upon which he had vomited, there being no one present to assist or supply him with a Bason ; and grumous Blood has ever thin Parts in it, which, dashed on the Floor, would appear like fresh Blood, and so misled the less cautious Spectators. Assistants coming in, he vomited a second Time, in a Pot. This I saw ; and, that I might the better form a Judgment of it, I caused it to be poured into a white Bason : Examining it very carefully, there was not the least Appearance of recent or fluid Blood in it ; but there were, besides several black Clods, many small Grumuli of Blood, pretty red. These, on the Floor, would pass with him and the Family for fresh Blood ; and might serve to put them into the great Fright and Consternation, in which I found them. While I was carefully observing his Condition, and informing myself of all Circumstances of the Case, Mrs. *Twining* had sent him up a large Draught of warm Canary, of her own accord, seeing the Benefit he received from it the Day before. A while after this, he vomited ; and, the Wine having animated his Stomach,

Stomach, very easily and freely. I examined it carefully in every particular. Much of the Canary came up; bringing with it one pretty large Clod of Matter, grumous, black, and so tough that it was not easily broken. There was, besides, much Phlegm, Part very heavy and tough, and Part froathy. But the Canary had not the least Tincture of Blood in it; which, considering how active and thin that Liquor is, and that it was also very warm, it must needs have had, had there been any recent fluid Blood then in the Stomach: This must needs have mixed with the Wine, and rendered it bloody. As to the grumous Blood, I declared, again and again, the Day before, that I judged there was much behind in him, and therefore put them in a Method to facilitate the Rise of it, in Case the Stomach should make any Overtures to that Purpose. Had this been thought of, which all remembered when I put them in Mind of it this Morning, there would have been no Cause of the Hurry and Surprize that they had put themselves into. Upon the whole, I am convinced, that, from the Time of the first Administrations, no new Blood was discharged into the Stomach. The Oil then given, in so great Quantity, had tempered the Acrimony of the Bile there; and so much abated the Colluctations and Fumes of it, as to take off the Tension and Pain of the Stomach. It is also the Nature of this Oil, to smear over, anoint, and defend the Membranes of the Stomach, render them lubricous, and promote the Egress of any thing that may be injurious. Then the Clyster, given presently after, succeeding happily, and bringing down a great Quantity of hot, sharp, stenchy Fumes, and putrid, foul, offensive Excrement,

the main of the Cause of that Bleeding was removed. When I first came in, this Day, the Patient was very pale, partly on account of the Sicknefs, and partly upon the Surprize he was in, upon his vomiting again, increased by the Hurry and Consternation of all about him. But after he had drank the Sack, which eased his Stomach, and I had satisfied him, that this Vomiting was really for his Benefit, as it brought off what, staying there, and putrifying, must needs be dangerous to his Life, he took Courage, and began to look fresher and better. He told me, that, during the Fright they had been in, the Apothecary had given him something that sat very hard, heavy, and uneasy on his Stomach. Enquiring, I found it was a strong Tincture of *Lapis Hæmatites*, with other Astringents. But, as soon as he took the Wine, he said this much comforted, relieved, and eased him. He had sometime before taken the Draught of Oil, and Syrup of Roses, prescribed over Night; which beginning to operate, might probably promote the flinging up that grumous Blood; which was certainly a very good and needful Work. He had three or four Stools afterwards, very kindly; in which there were several Clods, but no fresh Blood. Had the Clyster been given, according to the Directions over Night, that might have contributed to the carrying down of more Clods, as also of Wind, and by that Means, to the securing his Life, and finishing the main of the Cure.

Dr. L. left me, going down Stairs, without ever once looking upon what was thrown up by Vomit. I the more wondered at that, because it was from this that we were to form a Judgment of the present State of this Case, and  
how

how to proceed and conduct ourselves in our farther Administrations. Following him down, I found him in the Coffee Room. There were two or three Gentlemen present. I intended we should have conferred privately, in the usual Manner, about the State of the Patient, and finishing the Cure. But he began immediately, before the Company, to talk loudly of *the Danger of this Vomiting*; declared that *it was of the utmost Importance it should be stopped*; and that the Patient *could not possibly live two Hours, unless it was stopped*. I told him, that at present, the Vomiting was ceased, but otherwise to stop it was not possible; that I knew not how to effect that; besides, that I judged it improper; rather choosing to refer him to what I had said Yesterday, than enter into a long Detail, before others, who were not Judges, contrary to the usual Method, the Reason of Things, and the Direction of the Statutes of the College of Physicians. He persisted to declare, again and again, of how great Importance it was, that it should be stopped; proposing the giving of Astringents. I told him I could not assent to that; that the Practice was not rational; and that I should suddenly offer some Reasons against it in Print. Besides, I desired him to reflect on the Success of the Method I had put him into; that we ought to take our Aims, *a Juvantibus et Lædentibus*; telling him likewise, what he did not stay to hear Above, that the Patient complained cruelly of a Disorder, created by a Dose of Astringents that he had just taken. I desired him to go up again, and hear it from the Patient's own Mouth. Which he did; and was then told by him, that it oppressed, and rendered him very uneasy, till he took some

X

Wine;

Wine, which refreshed, comforted, and eased him very much. Dr. L. replied, *To be sure the Wine would a little raise his Spirits for the present.* I told him my main Intention was, *to raise his Spirits*, and support him, till the remaining Clods, and other vitious Matter in his Bowels, that depressed and endangered him, could be carried off; adding, that Astringents, or any thing that should be instrumental to the restraining of it there, could not fail of being very injurious, if not fatal. Being again returned down into the Coffee Room, Dr. L. began to declare, that *that of Astringents was the established Method.* I could not imagine he had any real Objection to the Use of the Wine, the Oil, and my other Administration; or Suspicion, that what so apparently rescued him, and carried him happily on, when he declared that *impossible*, and when he was in so much a worse State, should now be hurtful. So that, observing him very pertinacious; and judging the Design of it was to put the thing out of my Method, in order to carry the Reputation of the Cure himself, which I was far from going about to hinder, aiming solely at the Relief of the Patient; and being unwilling to be longer involved in a Matter thus studiously rendered difficult and perplexed; having likewise the Care of some Persons of great Moment upon my Thoughts; I told him, if he would take the Care of the Patient upon him, I was willing to resign him to him. But it seems, he had not so much Trust of his own Method as to venture alone. For, of a sudden, leaving me, and returning presently back, he said, they desired a third Physician should be joined in Consultation,

sultation, if I was willing \*. I told him I was; being unwilling to lie under the Imputation of risking the Life of the Patient, which, I saw, would be cast on me if I refused; and the Apothecary, who was ready, brought Dr. Gibbons so suddenly, that I was surprized at it. We went up Stairs; and Dr. Gibbons just looked upon the Patient, was told of his vomiting Blood, of his great Danger, saw he was only a mean Servant, and presently went down again. Dr. L. had Pen and Paper ready in a Moment. Dr. Gibbons proposed Bleeding; I told him, he had no Blood to spare, and that it would be dangerous. Then he said, *he did not know what to do*. But, in a Hurry, bid Dr. L. write; and without enquiring into the Symptoms, what had been observed, or what had been given, dictated an astringent Mixture of *Aq. Germ. Querc. Aq. Cinamomi fort. Tincturæ Ros. rubr. &c.* without staying to read what was wrote, sign it, or consider further, went away. I did so too; not willing to involve myself further in an Affair thus perplexed, intricate, and where such Arts were used, and such Pains taken to frustrate, what I am sure I designed with the utmost Kindness to Dr. L. and Compassion to the Patient.

Returning in the Evening, Mr. Twining and his Wife told me, they *were so far from desiring a third Physician should be joined in Consultation*, that they never once thought of any such thing. Dr. L. coming to them, importuned and pressed

\* The Design of this was apparently to have my Method, that was not known, rejected, and to hook in the Astringents. He knew that was the common Method; and that hardly any Physician could be called in, that would not insist upon it.

them to it, recommending Sir *Hans Sloane*, or Dr. *Mead*; and telling them, amongst other things, that *they were bound in Conscience to do it*. I went up Stairs, found the Patient in the Use of the astringent Julap, judged his Pulse lower than when I was there before at Noon, and his Face manifestly more pale. After the Use of the Oil and Wine, both Yesterday and this Day, there was a Freshness in his Face; but now there was not the least shew of it; he appearing again wan as if dead. Astringents stifle things in the Stomach, restrain their Passage thence into the Blood Vessels, and, by that Means, impede the Nourishment, and the Supply of the Blood. What I judged of greatest Danger here, was, their restraining any extravasated Blood that might happen to be remaining in the Stomach; tho' I was not without Hopes that, by the Draught, given in the Morning, the greatest Part of it was carried off. What might happen to be so restrained must, of course, putrify there, contaminate his Nourishment, and endanger his Life. This I told the Apothecary; desiring him to relate my Sentiments to Dr. L. and acquaint him, that Oils and unctuous things were attended with none of those Consequences, but rightly answered all the Exigencies of the Case, particularly mentioning an unctuous Electuary, which I desired he would propose to Dr. L.

The next Day the Apothecary told me, he recommended the Electuary to Dr. L. who, upon that went to Dr. *Gibbons*; and that they concluded not to use it. He added, that Dr. L. said, *he did not approve of Oils; and that they would open the Mouths of the Blood Vessels*. I could not but remark, how little consistent the  
 Doctor

Doctor was with himself; and that he this Day declaimed against what, but the Evening before, he had given under his Hand. For then, without the least Hesitation, he assented to the giving the oily Draught, which was writ with his own Hand, as he might see by the Bill on the File. Such a Proceeding must be allowed to be very strange, and without Precedent. Dr. *Gibbons* knew nothing of my Reasons, nor of the Case, further than Dr. *L.* thought fit to represent to him; so that he might easily draw Dr. *Gibbons* into what Method he pleased. I desired the Apothecary to tell Dr. *L.* for I could now never see him, (tho' before this happened, there passed rarely a Day that I did not see him once or twice,) that I had never known such a Procedure before; that I had the more Reason to think his Treatment of me wrong, because I had nothing in View but the Relief of the Patient, and had ever treated Dr. *L.* with not only Civility, but with great Kindness.

Indeed Dr. *L.* was very inadvertent, if he did did not see Proofs of that Kindness and Tenderness over him, in this whole Transaction, notwithstanding his indirect Proceedings, and strange Arts, throughout the whole. He was wanting in his Duty, from the very Beginning. He attempted nothing for the Relief of the Patient; and, through that Neglect, had not I accidentally come in, he had lost his Life. He made a wrong Prognostic; declaring, that *all the World could not save his Life*. I am apt to believe he really thought so. Otherwise, from his Deportment afterwards, I conclude he had never called me in. He neither knew what all the World, nor indeed what any other Man knew. So that, by that Saying, he meant no more, than

that he himself knew no Way of saving the Patient's Life. But I immediately shewed him one ; and was in Hopes he would have received that Discovery made to him thankfully ; as also my not reproaching him in the least, on Account of his not knowing that Way ; which every one that practises Physick ought to know, or the Lives of those, who depend on them, will be cast away, by Reason of their Ignorance. Nay, I treated him all along with Deference ; as if the Patient was his. I readily consulted with him, tho' he had no lawful Right to practise ; and had not given Proof that he was duly qualified for it, by submitting himself, as it was his Duty, and as the Laws of the Land direct, to the Examination of the President and Censors of the College of Physicians ; tho' he knew well there was lately one, who practised on the same Foot with him, examined, but a few Days before, and rejected, as not duly qualified.

He made three Prognostics. We have seen how much he was mistaken in the first. The second was, that the Stomach of the Patient was mortified. Had that been so, he had been in but a bad Plight ; *all the World could not have saved his Life* indeed. But his Stomach was so far from that, that, after my first Administration, he desired to eat ; and, a *Whiting* being got ready, he eat it. And the next Day, after the Discharge of the main of the extravasated Blood remaining in his Stomach, he was very craving and hungry. Nay, his Stomach acquitted itself so well, that he recruited very sensibly. His third Prognostic was, upon the Patient's second Vomiting of Blood ; when he declared, over and over, that the Patient *could not possibly live two Hours, unless it was stopped*. Whereas, he

not

not only lived, but recovered hourly, on Use of Diet alone; he taking no Medicine for near four Hours after.

Nor am I apt to think it will pass for a Sample of very great Modesty, that a Gentleman, that must be conscious he had no legal Qualification to practise, and that therefore I consulted with, out of mere Courtesy; nay, by that Means, in Condescension to him, strained a Point of Duty, our Statutes not allowing it; that such a one, I say, should, notwithstanding the former Success, beyond his Hopes or Expectations, in a Manner so tenacious and positive, insist on his own Opinion, in Opposition to mine; when in reality he had nothing to offer in Favour of Astringents, but that they were commonly given. I gave my Reasons why I thought them improper. I told him, if there was extravasated Blood remaining, it was not possible to stop the Vomiting; or, if it was stopped, it would be a Detriment to the Patient. Our Statutes require, in Case of Difference in Consultation, that the younger Physician, after having proposed his own Sentiments, should modestly acquiesce in those of the elder. Nor, in my whole Practice, have I ever known one Instance, where there was Occasion to call in a third Physician, on Account of any Disagreement betwixt me, and the other joined in Consultation. A Regard of our Duty, Compassion on the Sufferings and Distress of the Patient, Justice and Humanity to each other, right Reflections on Nature, and the Reasons of things, having ever swayed those I had hitherto been concerned with, and determined the whole Affair.

Mr. CHARLES PRISICK, *Surgeon.*  
1718.

**H**E was born *March* 8, 1691, a fine strong Child; brought up by Hand, and throve well. At the Age of four Years, he had the Measles pretty full; and at Eight the Small Pox, confluent and very dangerous. Being then in the Country at Distance, and Care not taken to purge him, a great Scene of Ills ensued, which his Mother rightly ascribes to the Neglect of Purging him after the Small Pox. He was from that Time onward, costive, as also ailing, and, at the Distance of about a Year, fell into a Fever, very violent, during which he was delirious for fourteen Days. Nor did his Head come to rights for above two Months after; he demeaning himself for the Time, in all things, as silly, and a mere Mope.

When he was about ten Years old, he had sometimes a Qualmishness at his Stomach, attended with a Dizziness of his Head, and slight Flashings as of Fire in his Eyes. These Qualms came upon him but seldom. At the Age of Fourteen he had another Fever, but not near so violent as the former. He has been wont to bleed at the Nose, by Fits, from the Time that he was Two Years old, till he was near Twenty.

When he was about Fifteen, he was invaded by an epileptic Fit. In the Evening, having drank near a Pint of cold Milk, in about six Minutes his Pulse became quick, high, and very disorderly. The Flashings, as of Fire, in his Eyes, came on much more vehemently than ever before. After this he was also  
verti-

vertiginous. In two Minutes there seemed to him to appear *Negroes*, or black Figures, all holding in their Hands Knives, large and crooked like pruning Knives; they looked all very fierce and terrible, and to attack him, but so as to aim chiefly at his Left Shoulder; seeming to him to screw his Head awry towards that Shoulder. In fact, his Head was screwed, and his Chin brought to that Shoulder, so strongly, that his Mother, with her utmost Force, could not reduce it in the least. The black Figures appeared as well when his Eyes were open, as when they were closed. In an Instant, shrieking violently, he lost all Sense. A Scotoma came on, and the Pupil of the Eye appeared foul and thick, as of one dead, to the End of the Fit. He froathed a little at Mouth; his Face became blackish, and, in about fifteen Seconds, turned pale and wan, as if he was dead, continuing so till the End of the Fit. Just before his Recovery, his Face sweated very much, and the Backs of his Hands. Both his Face and Hands were, for the Time, very cold; but, in less than a Quarter of an Hour they became as much too hot. At the Time that he recovered Sense, he became violently sick at Stomach, reached and vomited. He has had several, at least Twenty, of these Fits since; some of them much greater, and Three or Four that lasted an Hour and a Half. Nay, unless he discharge much hot, frothy, sour, and bitter Choler, upon his returning to Sense, he relapses into a second Fit, as severe as the first. He has never relapsed thus more than once at a Time, but he has done that four or five Times. The more he vomits, the sooner he ever recovers, and is less ruffled, shattered, and indisposed afterwards. When he  
comes

comes to himself, he commonly prattles and talks much, and not sensibly, unless he happen to fall asleep, which he sometimes does; and is very stupid, heavy, and as dead for the Time, which is frequently five or six Hours; during which he generally sweats very profusely. Awaking, his Senses return, but he is ordinarily faint, and continues feeble and weak for two or three Days after. During the Fits, he has great Struggles and Jactations of his Arms, with such Strength, that two lusty Men can scarce hold him. His Head continues writhed to his Left Shoulder all the while. Tho' the Pulse in his Arms, so far as can be perceived, ceases for the Time, his Heart beats violently; and tho' he has not the least Respiration, his Stomach is swelled, agitated, and forced out in a very strange Manner, as if it would burst or fly forth of his Belly, for the whole Time of the Fit. His two last Fits have been somewhat easier; the Convulsions and other Symptoms gentler; and, instead of the black Figures, that were horrid and frightful, there appeared in these two Fits others that were white Men and Women, pleasant, gay, and inoffensive. His Neck was in these also screwed towards his Left Shoulder, but gently, and not much to his Disturbance. The last of these befel him about two Months before he applied to me, which was *August* 1718.

For eight or nine Years past, composing himself to Rest at Night, closing his Eyes, a continual Flashing of Fire succeeds; and sometimes Figures of Men, naked, black, and ugly, passing continually before his Eyes. Both disappear if he open his Eyes. These Figures exhibit nothing formidable, or much frightening  
or

or affecting him, tho' they be so very terrible to him in his Fits.

These great Insults of his Constitution had very much impaired and hurt it. His Head was rendered very heavy, his Thoughts were no ways free, and his Memory near gone. His Eyes have suffered as much as his Brain. The Flashings are frequent, the Mists almost continual, so that he can hardly see to read. He has Fits of Melancholy, very cruel and affecting, that seize him without any exterior Cause. To these he has been obnoxious ever since he had his first Fit. He has likewise frequently Fits of Faintness, is oppressed, dispirited, cowed, in perpetual Fear, Apprehension, and Dread, without the least exterior Cause. He is very subject to a Palpitation of the Heart; and, for this last six or seven Years, has had several Fits of the Incubus. He has frequently an Aching, sometimes attended with a pricking Pain, in that Part of his Back opposite to his Stomach.

In Anger, the Flashings of his Eyes become greater; in Grief, the Thickness and Mistiness of them. He is sensible that the Principle or Agent that brings on his Fits, has so far got the Ascendant over him, that he is wholly under its Dominion, and he has neither the Command of his Mind or his Body, but merely as that Principle happens to be quiet, and to permit.

This indeed became finally so potent and unruly, that he is shattered and harrassed beyond what is easy to be expressed; his Life is a Burthen to him, and he rarely has a comfortable Hour. The Principles that, in great Tumult and Emotion, bring on his Fits, when quiet, confound his Digestion,

Digestion, poison his Nourishment, and annoy his whole Constitution.

I directed pretty strong Purges, with Clysters, interposing now and then a Vomit. In the Intervals of the Evacuations, he took Oils and unctuous Remedies, very freely. In this Method his Stomach became daily more and more easy, his Digestion improved, and the whole Habit was sensibly more free and disengaged. He became stronger, his Courage rose, and his Fears vanished. He grew gradually more serene and cheerful. His Head was clearer, and his Memory better. But, his Affairs requiring him to leave *England*, before I had the Satisfaction so far to have freed his Constitution as was needful, I shall rejoice to hear that he does not relapse, or lose some of the Health he has gained.

*Additional Notes, taken occasionally during the Administration.*

Upon straining in the Operation of a Vomit, there happened great Flashings in his Eyes, as of Fire.

He trifling, and not promoting the Operation of a Vomit once in my Absence, it heightened all the Symptoms, and did him very great Injury. The other Vomits did him sensible Service, without ever incommoding him in the least. They brought up much Choler and Phlegm. Upon taking a purging Bolus with Calomel, and a Clyster, which gave eight Stools freely, he vomited once, spit very much, and a Rheum, sharp and scalding hot, run in Quantity out of his Nose; his Urine became excessive hot.

The

The last Vomit, tho' it made a great Discharge, was followed by a Looseness, to thirty Stools, very sharp and corroding.

He had no Flashings in his Eyes since he took the first Vomit; but the Mists continue, tho' not so great.

*Mrs. MARY CLARK, at Mr. Milton's,  
Oxford Street. 1719.*

**S**eptember 24, 1719, I was first consulted for her; and found her in a very deep scorbutic Atrophy, attended with a short, dry, husky Cough. I have not kept Notes of the Case; but remember that great Evacuations were made by Means of Purges, chiefly with Oils, and a Vomitor two; under which Discipline she gained Strength and Flesh very sensibly, and Health in so great a Measure that both she and her Relations judged her cured and well. I thought further Care necessary; because I observed her two Brothers in much the same Condition, and that it was a Family Distemper; but I could never prevail with myself to press People, where I found them at a stand, and satisfied.

One thing is remarkable in her Case, that a Needle held in her Mouth, became first of a bright shining blue Colour, after a while it became yellow or green, and finally rough, fretted, and rusty. She first took Notice of this in the Year 1718. I saw two Needles, that she had held some Hours in her Mouth; and observed them changed, not only to a deep blackish Blue, but that they were besides rendered rough, harsh, and in some Degree rusted. I directed her to hold in her Mouth larger Pieces of bright polished

A remarkable Corrosiveness of the Saliva.

polished Steel, which became tinged, and rough, in like Manner as the Needles were. She ever observed, that when she was most indisposed, and especially if her Stomach was disturbed, the Steel constantly became of the deepest black, and was most corroded.

I ought to take Notice, that when I first came to her, there appeared in her Complexion a dusky, livid, blackish Hue, sometimes with a Cast of Yellow and of Green. As the Evacu-ations went on, those Colours drew off, her Complexion cleared, and became gradually fair, and, in fine, had a slight Addition of Ruddy. Her Health, Strength, and Flesh, increased in Proportion. The Discharges, so made, discovered the principal Cause of these Phœnomena and Symptoms, both rising up in Vomit, and going down by Stool, *viz.* a Choler, hot, sharp, and corrosive; sometimes black, sometimes yellow or green.

I know not on what Occasion, but some Blood was taken out of her Arm; and I find the following Note about it: “The Coagulum  
“ was of a dusky brownish Colour, approach-  
“ ing black; pretty soft, tender, and of little  
“ Consistence. The Serum was of an Amber  
“ Hue, with a Cast of Green and Yellow, like  
“ some Urine abounding in biliose Salts.”

*Mrs. CLARK, now married to Mr. Gardiner, Rector of Walton upon Thames.*

**I**N the Beginning of the last Spring, she had an intermitting Fever, in the Country, where she took the Cortex; by Means of which the Fever was indeed suppressed, but she was,  
after

after that, worse and more uneasy than before. Upon which she came to Town, and I pursued the Cure by Evacuations; which succeeded happily, and great Discharges were made, particularly by Stool, of Choler, black, green, very hot and sharp, in greater Quantity than will be presently imagined. In the midst of this Course, upon a great Fright, on Sight of a rude Soldier, she fell into a violent Looseness, discharging some Quarts of like Choler daily. I took Care to support her under this Discharge, and to renew it, by proper Purges, as oft as it faltered, till she had taken several, and some pretty strong. In the Operation of one of these, becoming suddenly sick, she vomited, and brought up a pretty deal of Choler, black, bitter, and very sharp. It was doubtless owing to the ascending Steams of this, that polished Steel, held in her Mouth, became, as noted above, black and corroded. These Discharges succeeded so happily, that, from a very great Tarnish that there was in the Complexion of Yellow, Livid, and Green, she attained a Clearness and Ruddiness, preferable to any she ever had before in her Life. Her Strength and Health were increased in Proportion; and she had gained sensibly in Flesh. It was further remarkable, that Needles, and polished Steel, that formerly held in her Mouth became presently black, fretted, and corroded, now held in like Manner, suffered no Change at all. Returning into the Country, her Husband tells me, *July 7, 1724, She continues to enjoy much better Health than usual.*

*Mrs.*

*Mrs. REBECCA WHITE, Sister of Mrs.  
Westly, Yorkshire.*

*Of the Stinging of a Wasp.*

**S**HE has been subject to the Heart-burning, the Head-ach by Fits, attended with Vomiting sour and sometimes bitter, the Cholic, Jaundice; and is sensible of Indigestion, Wind, and Affections of her Stomach. She had formerly an Erysipelas, almost quite round her Waist, but chiefly on her Left Side.

Being stung in one of her Fingers, by a *Wasp*, without being surprized or frightened, she became immediately faint, her Stomach was inflated, she had a Sense of Chillness in it, with a Rigor and Horror, became sick, reached, and brought up much Rheum, her Breath was oppressed, she wheezed and coughed, her Head became pained and heavy, and her Nose and Eyes run. All these Symptoms came on in about a Minute. A while after, the Arm of the same Hand became swelled, pained, and inflamed; as also her Hand, Shoulder, and her Face on that Side. These Symptoms continued increasing for some Hours; and, in Proportion as these increased, the Symptoms of the Stomach, Breast, and Head decreased. She has been thus stung three Times; and the same Symptoms ever followed, in the same Order.

*Two Relations of the Stinging of Wasps, and the strange Symptoms that followed\*.*

A Gentleman near *Doncaster*, in the *West Riding* of the County of *York*, happened, in the Month of *August*, 1718, to be stung by a *Wasp*, upon the Inside of the Middle Finger, a little above the Joint; which was attended with violent Pain, Flushing in the Face, Dizziness, and Sweating. It increased, upon the Application of *Venice Treacle* to the Part affected. After these Symptoms he was immediately insensible, tho' not two Minutes from the Time of his being stung. In the Fit his Eyes were open, and fixed as upon a certain Object, he had no Pulse, was extremely cold, and cold Sweats hung in large Drops upon the Surface of his Skin. He did not froath at the Mouth, but breathed strong and slowly, with a Stertor. His Eyes were red, Hands and Nails black, and Countenance pale, with a black Circle about his Mouth. He continued after this Manner for near an Hour and an Half. Upon Bleeding he began to come to himself; and, after the Loss of fourteen Ounces of Blood, from both Arms, was perfectly well. He afterwards took a Vomit; the first that came up was sour, and his Stomach was extremely loaded with Phlegm. He was in perfect Health before the Sting. The first Alteration he found in himself was a Dizziness and Pain upon the Fore-parts

\* A Venom externally cast into the Blood, passes into the Stomach, and affects that. The Symptoms are owing to the Operation of the Bile, incited by the Venom.

of his Head and Eyes, upon blowing his Nose violently, which did not last the tenth Part of a Minute; he is of a sanguine and scorbutic Habit, large headed, and short necked, and rather fat than otherwise; he has usually had cutaneous Eruptions, which have not troubled him this Year. His Friends are inclined to believe this Disorder to be entirely the Effect of the Sting.

There was another Accident, of the like Nature, happened at *York* about the same Time; the Person that has described the Circumstances of the Case above, had the Curiosity to enquire after the Truth of this, and received the following Account of it from the Gentleman's Wife. Her Husband was stung by a *Wasp*, a little above his Eye, the Consequence was, a violent Pain upon the Part affected, then Sickness at Stomach, then a Complaint of Pain in the Soles of his Feet, and all this in a few Minutes; then he fell into a Fit, in which he was swelled all over, had no Pulse, and would not bleed, but was looked upon as dead by the Spectators. He continued in this Condition for an Hour. At last, by pouring down Spirits of Harts-horn and Lavendar he came to himself; but looked wild, and for some Time after was not entirely sensible; upon the Recovery of his Speech, he complained of a Numbness and Pain in his Thighs, and began to vomit a *greenish Matter*; which he continued for four Hours; by which he was relieved \*.

\* *N. B. M. Perrault* dit que les feuilles de Laurier pileés et mises sur les piqueures de Mouches ou de Guespes les guerissent aussitôt. *M. Blondel* assura la même chose de la corne de Chamois mise en poudre. *Histoire de l'Academie des Sciences pour l'année 1685*. Tom. i. Page 427. EDITOR.

*Mrs. DAVIS's Daughter, [Miss SEARL]*  
Pye-Corner.

**S**HE is near six Years old. *February 10, 1718,* I found her in a Fever, very hot, especially about her Stomach, which burnt so much, it was not easy to bear my Hand on it. Her Pulse was quick and high. She was in great Anxiety, Inquietude, Hurry, Fright, and very delirious. It came on in the Night, but rose to this Height suddenly, and in a few Hours.

The Relations were talking of Blisters, and other ordinary Applications. I directed *Scammon. p. gr. vj.* to be given immediately, and a Clyster half an Hour after. With the Clyster much Wind descended. Immediately the Symptoms all came to a Truce; and the Purge succeeding happily, all vanished in four or five Hours. After which she was wholly free from her Fever, her Pulse was become regular, her Passions wholly appeased, the Delirium entirely ceased; and she was serene, easy, and well in every Respect, desiring to eat. With Care, Observance, a little Oil of Sweet Almonds now and then, Regulation of her Diet, and one Purge more, she attained as good State of Health as ever.

Here was, by this timely Removal of the Cause, a Tragedy prevented, and several Scenes of Disorder and Danger, that must have ensued in the ordinary Way of Blisters, with Medicines that are absorbent, and serve only to restrain, and keep in the Body the Principles that cause the Fever, and other ill Symptoms. These Medicines, indeed, may something appease, but  
Y 2
they

they certainly prolong them. All Persons present were prepared for these, judged this a malignant Fever, and the Child's Life in Danger. They were greatly surprized at the giving a Purge; but when they saw so sudden and great a Change, they had no Thought of the Method; but said they were mistaken in the Distemper. They were indeed before not very well pleased with the Method, it being contrary to Custom, and their Notions. But this an honest Physician must dispense with; rather risque his own Reputation than the Life of the Patient, preserve his Conscience, and do his Duty. Had I proceeded in the vulgar Method, all would soon have seen a Fever in earnest. Indeed, the Mother of the Child, who is a Woman of very good Sense, made a right Judgment of all these things.

This was a Child, young, and had a fine Constitution; and therefore was affected more easily, and by fewer morbid Principles. Consequently she was more easily and suddenly helped; which cannot happen to People in Years, where the Principles are more numerous, Nature less officious, and consequently more Application requisite. But the Reason and Indications are the same in both old and young.

Mrs. HANNAH STURT, Camberwell.  
1718, or 1719.

SHE is between fifteen and sixteen Years of Age. On *Sunday* Morning she complained of a Pain in her Stomach. On *Monday* came on a Fever, her Head was heavy; she had a Pain in the Small of her Back. *Tuesday* the Fever and other Symptoms increased. In the Evening,

Evening, Dr. *Levett* prescribed a Blister ; and for the next Morning a Purge, which worked violently. *Wednesday*, during this dangerous Operation, they observed the Small Pox, unheeded before, but now very plain to be seen. But the Purging continuing incessantly, in Twenty four Hours the Small Pox vanished, on which she became very delirious. *Thursday* she continued delirious. Her Fever was very high ; the Purging violent. Dr. *Levett* now prescribed astringent Powders, Rice Gruel, Cinnamon in every thing she eat ; the Hartshorn-drink very thick.

This is the constant Procedure of those, who, not being apprized of the Art of Physick, practise merely on Receipts. And these, if they are but in the Combination, and of the Physick Party in Vogue, all they do is right. Such have no need of common Humanity, Care, or Observation. This young Lady had all the Symptoms that are the ordinary known Fore-runners of the Small Pox. Nay, had he attended, with the Care he ought, the Small Pox, in all Probability, were out and apparent, when he prescribed the Purge, for she was uneasy on *Saturday*, and the Symptoms were very high on *Sunday* Morning ; so that on *Tuesday* Night, in the usual Method of the Disease, the Small Pox must be out. At least, it is plain, from the foregoing Symptoms, the Small Pox were to be expected, she having never had them. But thus they that practise on that foot proceed. They do not relieve Nature in her Exigencies ; they know not what these are ; but prescribe in Form, disturb the Animal Oeconomy, raise dangerous Symptoms, and then endeavour to lay them by Methods as dangerous

Y 3

and

and unnatural as those they raised them by ; and therefore commonly, as in this Case, they endanger the oversetting the Boat on one Side ; and, to rectify that, run with as much Precipitation and Hazard to the other.

*Vitia dum vitant stulti in contraria currunt.*

Thus this ingenious worthy Practitioner goes backwards and forwards, makes Marches and Counter-marches, and all in the Dark. He brings on a violent Looseness ; and then endeavours to stop it, and bind her.

*Friday* she spit up a Clod of Blood as big as a Horse Bean. The Fever and other Disorders, as also the Looseness, persist, in a manner, as urgent as ever. The Looseness continued so incessantly, Day and Night, that it was with great Difficulty that she was kept dry and clean, 'till *Monday* Night that I was called in.

I found her so extremely shattered, weak, and sunk, that she could hardly speak. The most I could perceive was, to beg *that she might take no more Physick*. It is certain, that her last astringent Medicines were as absurd, as odious, and offensive to Nature, as dangerous and annoying, as the first that were purging. To be short, she desired *rather to die, than to take any more* of what thus teized, molested, endangered, and hurt her. Nor can it surely be thought that her Determination was wrong.

I endeavoured, with my utmost Art, to comfort, inspirit, and encourage her. I knew well the two Extremes, into which she had been so irrationally put, were to be avoided. The Astringents were nauseous, offensive, and injurious ; and, in all probability, molesting the Stomach, as being offensive to Nature, carried on the  
Purging,

Purging. My Business was to quiet her Mind, allay her Fears, and pacify the great Emotions raised, by things grateful to the Stomach, and amicable to Nature; by which only she could likewise be comforted, supported, and relieved; to this Purpose I ordered a Julap, and an unctuous Eclegma, both palatable, and well tasted. Any other would have carried on the Disorders. Instead of a vain Pomp of them, I directed the Use of some Mountain Wine heated, with a little Mace and Sugar. Panada with Wine in it, to be taken freely, and both to be made as pleasant to her as possible. Nature immediately recognized these things, and became appeased; the Resentment of her Stomach and Bowels ceased, the Looseness wholly desisted, and she had pretty much Rest, by Intervals, this Night, which she had not had of a Week before. With Continuance of the Use of these things she recovered. This may shew the Practitioners in a Road, without Countenance of Reason or Nature, what may be done thus, in the Way of plain common Sense.

*Mr. WHITEHEAD, Wine Merchant, 1719.*

*Suppression of Urine.*

**H**E appears to be betwixt Fifty and Sixty; and has been, for above twenty Years past, subject to be costive. He has frequently had cholical and rheumatic Pains, tho' not of any long Duration. But he has had nephritic Affections, and been liable to a Difficulty in making Water, for several Years. This rather increasing in the Summer 1718, he took several

Doses of the bitter purging Salts, and two Quarts of *Epsom* Water after each. He found no sensible Benefit from this, but he observed that Blisters rose on his Legs, some very large, which, being cut, a thin watery Humour run forth.

In the Spring 1719, he used the Salts and Water again; after which the Blisters came on his Legs as before. Making Water still in little Quantity, and with full as much Difficulty as ever; being likewise something more than usually indisposed, he consulted me, *June 22, 1719*, I directed a lenitive and unctuous Electuary:

R. Ol. *Amygd. d.* r. Syr. Ros. *Damasc.* aa  $\mathfrak{z}$ ij.  
Elect. lenit.  $\mathfrak{z}$ jss. m.

Of this he took a Spoonful Night and Morning, with good Success; his Water becoming more copious and free, besides that it rendered his Body soluble. Upon which, being averse to all Medicines, he left it off.

The Difficulty of Urine returning, towards the latter End of *July*, he sent for another Pot of the Electuary; but neglected taking of it, for some Days, till, the Weather being hot, it worked and fermented very much.

*July 31,*  
*1719.*

Of the Electuary, thus fermented and spoiled, *July 31*, in the Morning, he took a large Spoonful. This huffed, worked in his Stomach, distended it with Wind, but gave him no Stool. Upon which he drank two Quarts of *Epsom* Waters; which only farther increased the Wind and Tension, but gave him no Stool; nay, he could not then make one Drop of Water, and had a cruel Pain in the Bottom of his Belly, and in the urinary Parts. His Pulse was little and

quick; his Tongue black. I being sent for in the Evening, directed the following Draughts:

*Rx. Aq. Fœnic. Petroselini aa ʒiss. Raph. c. Syr. Althææ aa ʒj. m. cap. statim.*

*Rx. Elix. Salut. Ol. Amygd. d. Syr. Ros. Dam. aa ʒj. cap. cras Mane, et post semihor. injic. Enema sequen.*

*Rx. Fol. Malvæ flor. Chamæmel. aa m. j. coq. in f. q. aq. fluv. ad ℥j. Colaturæ adde Syr. de Spin. Cervi, Sacchari com. et Ol. Lini aa ʒj. Terebinth. com. in Vitello Ovi solut. ʒss. Colocynth. pulv. ʒss. m. f. Enema.*

Upon the coming away of the Clyster, much Wind descended; and was followed by six or seven Stools, stenchy and offensive beyond what will easily be believed. This gave him great Relief; the Tension and Hardness of his Stomach were considerably abated; and he made some Water. In the Evening I directed,

*Ol. Amygd. recent. ʒiss. Syr. Bals. ʒss. m. cap. ho. som. et repet. cras Mane.*

*Rx. Aq. Ceras. n. ʒvi. Pæon. c. Bryon. c. aa ʒij. Syr. Caryoph. ʒj. m. cap. coch. iv. ad libitum.*

August 2, visiting him this Morning, I was sorry to find he had not taken the oily Draught. He finding himself now pretty easy, being unaccustomed to Medicines, and having an Aversion to them, told me he was become well, and needed no more. But he had not made any Water all Night, nor this Morning. He took nothing this Day, nor the Day following.

August

*August 3*, I was sent for to him this Morning, and found him in great Distress. He had made no Water, and had great Sense of Pain and Heat in the Parts, and the Bottom of his Belly. His Stomach was bloated; and his Pulse was become as bad as ever. I gave him presently,

*Ol. Amygd. d. r. ℥j. Syr. Ros. Solut. ℥iss.*

and ordered the Turpentine Clyster to be given in half an Hour. They succeeded well, brought down much Wind, and six or seven Stools, very foetid, with a great deal of Blood, black, and most of it clodded. In the Afternoon, being sick at Stomach, I gave him half a Pint of warm Canary, and appointed him to drink afterwards of a Decoction of Marsh-Mallows in Water, very plentifully. He did so, and brought up an incredible Quantity of Choler, black, so as to tinge all that he drank of the Colour of Coffee, with much Phlegm. He was for some time easy; but the Sickness and Vomiting returning, and he observing what ill Matter came up, as also finding Relief by it, he ordered a great Quantity of the Decoction to be made, and drank mighty freely of it, provoking the Rise of it briskly with a Feather. He drank thus in all about two Gallons, interposing now and then a little warm Canary, all returning up, to the last, as black as Coffee. In the Evening, I found his Pulse somewhat better. He told me, his Stomach and Belly, and the urinary Parts, were pretty much relieved, but he had made little or no Water. A Catheter being passed into his Bladder, no Urine was found there. Though he assured me he was not the least weakened by this so assiduously pursuing

pursuing the Vomiting; yet all things, and particularly the Pain considered, I thought convenient to appoint the following Draught to be taken:

*Rx. Aquæ Ceras. n. ℥ijss. Pæon. c. Syr. Papav. errat. aa ℥jss. Ther. Androm. ℥ss. m. cap. statim, et repetat 4<sup>a</sup> quaque hora; si opus fuerit.*

this somewhat relieved him; and three Hours after, a second Draught being given him, he got some Sleep, and was easier in the Morning; but had made no Water.

*August 4,* the following Draught was given,

*Rx. Decocti Sennæ ℥ijss. Syr. Ros. Damasc. Aq. Mirab. aa ℥jss. Resinæ Jalapii in Vit. Ovi sol. ℥ss. m. cap. statim, et post semihor. detur Enema Terebinth. pr.*

this had little Effect, his Guts being very much stopped with Wind, and glutted with Phlegm. He was himself so sensible of this, that he called for warm Canary, and drank of the Decoction of Marsh-Mallows plentifully upon it, provoking Vomiting very briskly, and raising Phlegm in incredibly great Quantity. He judged very rightly, that this impeded the Operation of the Purge; and with the Wind, likewise obstructed the urinary Passages. I confirmed him in his Opinion, and told him, that his greatest Hopes were from Vomits and Clysters. He found these last likewise so beneficial, that he sent sometimes for one on his own accord. The former being all taken, I ordered the following Julap;

*Rx. Aq.*

*Rx. Aq. Ceras. n. ℥vi. Aq. Bryon. c. absinth. mag. comp. aa ℥iij. Syr. Althææ ℥j. m. cap. coch iv. ad libitum.*

*August 5.*

*Rx. Fol. Sennæ ℥ss. coq. in f. q. Aq. font. ad ℥iij. Colaturæ adde Syr. Ros. Damasc. ℥j. Aq. Theriac. ℥ss. m.*

this was taken this Morning, but cast up again presently. The Turpentine Clyster was given presently afterwards, but with little Success, the Wind and Phlegm in the Bowels continuing very obstinate. He had now made no Water for full four Days and Nights; and those, who have any Opinion of them, will wonder, why I gave none of the common Diureticks. But I have shewn, upon other Occasions, that these really rather hinder than promote the Secretion of Urine. The Reason of which will be very apparent, to any one who shall rightly reflect on the Circumstances the Body is under in these Cases. The only rational Intentions of a Physician can be, to free the Stomach and Guts from that Wind and Phlegm, that was continually, by little and little, charged into the Blood, thickened it, obstructed the Vessels, and hindered the Separation of Urine. I had allowed him White Wines for the Time pretty freely; and finding his Strength not impaired, and indeed his Pulse not so bad as at first, in Hopes that by taking away some Blood, the rest might have more Room and Scope to range in, and the Vessels be thereby somewhat eased, and enabled to perform their Office, I directed this Day, about Noon, eight Ounces of Blood to be taken out of his Arm; which was done accordingly.

cordingly. Examining it, when cold, it was very phlegmy, having much Size at Top; at the Bottom, Part of it was very black. It was so thick, that the Coagulum equalled at least five Times the Serum.

About four Hours after the Bleeding, he discharged about half a Pint of Water; but ropy and phlegmy, black and bloody, having besides a very excessively putrid Smell; on observing which, all about cried out, there was an Ulcer in his Bladder, as well as a Stone. He took Notice, that the Urine came out at short Intervals; during which, Wind, in a considerable Quantity, came forth of the Bladder by the Urethra, with a very sensible Force, and a Noise or Crepitus. He observed the like several Times afterwards. In the Evening he voided half a Pint more of Water, not different from the former.

*August 6.* He passed the last Night ill, but had the Purge and Clyster this Morning; which now worked pretty well. This Day he made two Quarts of Urine, slimey, but neither so bloody nor so fetid as that Yesterday. Complaining still of Pain at the Bottom of his Belly, I ordered to be applied *Cataplasma ex Theriac. Andromach. c. Sp. Vini camphorato parum madefact.*

*August 7,* the Purge and Clyster worked pretty well; he hath voided more Urine to Day, than Yesterday. It is slimey, and now blackish, like the Matter discharged by Vomit, when diluted. It had little or no Blood in it; and stinks now very little. He complains of Sickness and Pain at his Stomach, attended with a Faintness; and declares he shall die, unless what molests him there, can be purged down,  
or

or vomited up. I forgot to note daily, that his Tongue continues very black.

*August 8, 1719*, his Tongue near as black as ever. He would not take the Purge this Morning, but ordered the Clyster alone; after the taking which, he was sick at Stomach\*, vomited, and the Clyster was followed by at least three Quarts of Excrement. He hath made near two Quarts of Urine this last Twenty four Hours. It is slimey, but hardly so black as Yesterday. It is not fetid; he passes it with Difficulty; I suspect Caruncles, or other fungous Excrescencies in the Urethra. He complains of Faintness, and Difficulty of Breathing; and is averse to all Food. I direct Julaps, Spirits, Wines, *Bristol Waters*, and variety of proper Spoon-Meats.

*August 9, 1719*, he took only the Clyster, which succeeded well; and he passed this Day somewhat better than any hitherto. In the Afternoon he eat half a Chicken, and drank near a Quart of Port Wine. This was too much; but he is very positive, and will have his way. He makes Water in due Quantity; and it is paler than heretofore.

*August 10, 1719*. He rested well the fore-part of the Night; but was very restless in the Morning; and had a Fit of Shivering. The Water he first made was bloody; I saw it not, they flinging it away because it had as fetid a Smell as ever. He called for the Clyster; and it brought away Excrements, black, green, and horribly stenchy.

\* I have known many Instances of the Stomach being greatly affected during the Operation of a Clyster. Lady *Jekyl* is ever very sick on taking a Clyster, tho' she take nothing into her Stomach.

*August*

*August 11, 1719, he took,*

*R. Decoct. Sennæ ℥ijss. Syr. Ros. aq. Pæon. aa  
℥ss. Res Jal. in Vit. Ovi sol. gr. vj. m.*

the Clyster was given half an Hour after, and he had five or six Stools, black, foul, and offensive; he complains yet of his Stomach, but his Tongue is less black, and comes daily nearer its natural Colour.

*August 12, 1719, Awaking this Morning, he voided by Urine at least a Quart, of which the much greatest Part was white, phlegmy, very ropy and viscid.*

*August 13, 1719, this Day he took a Purge, and Clyster, whereby a very great Discharge was made of Excrements phlegmy, stenchy, yellow and sharp. He hath made about two Quarts of Urine; and it now comes near to a natural Colour; but it is foul and thick, precipitating much purulent Phlegm. His Stomach is daily less pained and sick; but he hath no Appetite, and will eat little besides Spoon-Meats. However he hath gained some Strength, is daily more easy, and in greater Hopes.*

*August 14, 1719, he took nothing; nor was what he eat considerable; so that he had not a good Night. His Urine as Yesterday. He complained of a Stoppage in his Stomach.*

*August 15, 1719. He was indisposed this Morning, and his Pulse low; but taking, Ol. Amygd. d. Elix. Salutis, Syr. Ros. et Syr. e Spina, with a Clyster, which worked freely, and gave six large Stools, he became much better, more cheerful, easy, and strong. The Stop of his Stomach ceased.*

*August*

*August 16, 1719.* He had better Rest this Night, and awaked easier than ordinary. He ascribed this to the Evacuations; and therefore would have the Clyster again this Day. His Water has a purulent Matter, in considerable Proportion, in it; it is of a yellowish Hue.

*August 17, 1719.* The Clyster Yesterday worked kindly, but so freely that it brought down triple its own Quantity of Fœces, phlegmy, putrid, and yellow, very much to his Benefit. He said the Stop of his Stomach was sensibly lessened; and he eat something. His Tongue has been daily less black, and is now come near to its natural red.

*August 18, 1719,* he took the oily purging Draught and Clyster, which made a kindly, but incredible great Discharge of Wind and putrid Excrements. He eat some Chicken, at Dinner, without Disgust. His Urine precipitates a Sediment, in considerable Quantity, of Phlegm, of a reddish Colour, so as much to resemble the Flesh of a newly killed Female young Rabbit. It is withal very heavy, gross, and tough. He complaining a little of Thirst, I directed,

*R. Aq. Ulmariae ℥viij. Theriacal. ℥iv. Succii Limon. recent. ℥ij. Syr. e 5 Rad. ℥j. m. cap. ℥iij. ad libitum.*

*August 19, 1719,* on an Accident, this Day, he fell into a mighty Passion; and makes hardly any Water. He is feeble and indisposed.

*August 20, 1719,* no Water made in the Night. This Morning he took a Bolus, and Clyster:

*R. P. Hollandi ℥j. Scammonii p. gr. viij. Syr. Bals. q. s. m. f. Bol.*

After

After three Hours he made half a Pint of Water, foul, and a little bloody. He made after, in the Day, about a Quart of like Water. The Clyster brought away much Wind, which was succeeded by six or seven Stools, phlegmy, black, and green. He walked about the Room; and is much stronger than ever. He eats Veal boiled, and Artichoaks, more freely than heretofore. I ordered the Clyster to be repeated To-morrow Morning, with the Bolus.

*August 21, 1719*, the Bolus and Clyster succeeded well. His Urine was free, without Blood, or any considerable Mixture of putrid Phlegm. He is this Day better than from the Beginning.

*August 22, 1719*, his Urine as Yesterday. His Stomach is easy, his Appetite returned, and he recovers Strength apace.

*August 23, 1719*, he eat his Dinner heartily; and went Abroad in a Coach.

*September 18, 1719*. It hath been observed by all his Acquaintance, since he hath gone Abroad, that his Countenance, from livid and dusky, is become clear and fresh; and that he appears ten Years younger, than he did before his Sickness. Tho' he hath lived, since his Recovery, under no Restraint, and is not over regular, yet he is now in better Health, and stronger than of several Years. But he started out of my Care too soon; and has, I fear, left that behind, which will some time create him further Trouble.

In Mr. *Whitehead's* Case, the Stomach was overcharged with Phlegm; which was gradually sent down into the Blood, till that was overpowered and much thickened by it, so that there was nothing thin enough to pass off by the Kidnies.

Z

Nor

Nor could any thing be brought to pass, till the Stomach and the Guts were so far cleared of Phlegm and viscid Matter, as to make way for Liquors that were thin, and might serve to dilute the Blood. When that was effected, a Separation of Urine followed. Such Phlegm and viscid Matter impacting in any of the Vessels of the Kidnies, and moving thence into the Pelvis, Urethra, and Bladder, may happen to form a Stone; but it can very rarely happen, that such a Stone can be the sole Cause of the Suppression of the Urine.

They who pronounce the Bladder ulcered, in Case of the Discharge of putrid Phlegm, may learn likewise, from this Case, that the Phænomenon is not to be relied on, for Proof of such an Assertion; as also that Vomiting, in these Cases, is not a Symptom of the Stone.

*March 26, 1721.* Tho' he hath lived as irregularly as most Men, yet he hath had hitherto good Health, but now begins to complain of a slight Affection of his Urine; which yielded happily, on taking the lenitive unctuous Medicines; which yet he immediately cast aside; with no ill Consequence indeed now, tho' in the Beginning of the Cure he did it to the endangering of his Life, drawing on me a Study and Trouble, and on himself a Distress, that was inexpressibly great.

*Mrs. KINGSMAN, Fulham.*

*A Cholic, followed by a Fever. 1719.*

**A**UGUST 15, 1719, she had a very furly Fit of the Cholic, followed by a Looseness, to nine or ten Stools.

*August*

*August* 16, she took . . . . of *Elix. Salut.* which purging slightly, brought on a Fever.

*August* 19, Dr. *Dwaites* was consulted ; and, the Fever remitting, he prescribed the Jesuits Bark in an Electuary ; of which a Dose was taken every second Hour, and a bitter Draught upon it.

*August* 22, I was consulted. She appears very ghastly, spent, oppressed, and indeed near Death. Her Tongue was black, her Pulse little, her Urine pale. She could eat nothing ; she could hardly speak ; those about her said she complained, when she could speak, of a deadly Faintness, Hardness of her Stomach, and great Oppression of her Left Breast. She has been long costive. She has no Rest ; a cruel Thirst. She appears near Sixty.

I set the Use of the Cortex wholly aside ; directed a lenitive unctuous Electuary ; a Spoonful to be taken at Night, another next Morning, with a Clyster. She rested three Hours. Next Day she had seven Stools ; on which she found herself easier and better than of many Days.

*August* 24, 1719, she took *Ol. Amygd. d. r. Syr. Ros. Dam. et Elix. Salut. aa ʒj.* with a Clyster. She had twelve Stools, horribly offensive, with much Wind. When I came to see her, in the Evening, she told me she was so refreshed, she thought herself well. Her Pulse was much raised. The Blackness of her Tongue near gone. Her Urine was become turbid, and broke. Her Appetite returned ; and she eat a poached Egg, and an Artichok ; which agreed well with her. The Hardness of her Stomach, Oppression of her Breast, and Faintness, were

near gone. She had good Rest last Night. Her Thirst is not near so urgent.

*August 29, 1719, going to Fulham, on another Occasion, I called to see her; and she told me she was near well.*

*Mrs. BROWN's Maid, Westminster; about Twenty.*

*Fluxed Small Pox.*

**A**PRIL 30, 1719, the Small Pox appeared, but disappeared again. In the Evening she took a pretty strong Vomit.

*May 1, the Small Pox returned a-new.*

*May 5, I was consulted. Her Skin was of a purple Hue. She was very delirious; her Tongue black; the Pustules were little risen, being flat, low, and very thick. I prescribed, Oxymel. Scill. Aq. Pæon. c. aa ℥j. this made her puke up much foul Phlegm. I conjectured there was too much of this, and other vitious Principles, for her ever to get over.*

*May 6, the Deliria were wholly ceased; and the Pustules much risen. They were confluent on her Face, and very thick over her Body. Two Ounces of Oil of Sweet Almonds were prescribed; and the Mixture of Oxymel set in Readiness.*

*May 7, being near choaked by Phlegm, and as in a Fit, that Mixture instantly relieved her.*

*May 11, the Small Pox at the Height, very plump and full, begin to turn. Because of the remaining vitious Principles in her Stomach, which I told her Mother would overset her, I proposed a Vomit. But being a vulgar Country Woman,*

Woman, ſhe withſtood it. I then directed a Clyſter, but it was not given.

*May 12.* This Morning ſhe died, apparently choaked and ſtrangled by Phlegm. The Danger, at this End of the Diſeaſe, is from this vitious Matter in the Stomach. When much of it remains, now in Emotion, and the Bottom and worſt of it too, the Blood Veſſels and Puſtules being capable of admitting no more, if it be not raiſed by Vomit, or ſent through the Guts, if that be practical, and things can be ſo ordered, that it be ſafely ſent through the Guts, the Patient muſt be in the utmoſt Danger. For the vitious Matter in the Stomach, in Emotion, muſt emit Steams, inflate the Stomach, oppreſs the Præcordia and Brain, and probably put an End to Life.

*Mrs. MORTON.*

**T**Hunder affects her, even tho' ſhe does not hear it. She perceives a Working and Diſorder of her Stomach, which cauſes a Feebleneſs, and ſlight Trepidation over her whole Body, before the Thunder comes; ſo that ſhe hath frequently declared it will thunder, two or three Hours before any thing like it appears. She is commonly pretty much griped during the Time of the Thunder; and ſometimes has a Loofeneſs and Vomiting. She has a Qualm juſt before every Clap. She ſmells Sulphur in the Air, eſpecially in the Country, before ever the Thunder is heard. So likewise *Mr. Benjamin Hoadly*, her Brother, now Biſhop of *Bangor*.

*Mr.* JOHN STYLES, Windfor, 1719.

**A** Sharp hot Humour all over. He has been blooded several times; and, upon this, constantly, in a few Hours, especially in Summer, the Humor becomes vastly more itching, tingling, pricking, and burning than before.

Drinking strong Beer, or Wine, heightens the same Symptoms.

By the Use of Oils, with Purges and Vomits, he was cured.

*Mrs.* CLAYTON. *Treasury.*

**H**ER Arms usually ruddy, become pale after a Meal, *e. gr.* Dinner. The Principle is absorbed by the Meat, and restrained in her Stomach; that straying thence into the Blood, imparts that ruddy Colour. It is the same Principle that, diffused over the Body, causes Heat. But being entertained and held in the Stomach, the Body becomes less hot; which is the Cause of the Chillness that happens to her, and other like fine Bodies, after Meals. But where this Principle, that is the Bile, is in Excess, on Eating, the Meat subsiding to the Bottom of the Stomach, and raising it, the Bile is discharged from thence, and brings over the Body an Heat. Nay, when it is vitious, and sharp, it causes Pains in the Limbs, of which I have known several Instances.

*Lord*

*Lord Bishop of Bangor, 1719.*

**J**ULY 12, 1719, being sent for to him at *Strettham*, I found him very weak and in great Distress. He was indeed so sunk, faint, and dispirited, that he was scarce able to speak, and was ready to die away, if any one happened to speak loud, or tread hard in the Room. He had a Looseness with Gripes, and a Reaching with Vomiting. In this Condition he had been four Days and Nights; and the Disturbances of his Bowels pursued him so close, as hardly to permit him ever to lie still for above half an Hour in all that Time. They reckoned above one hundred and fifty Motions that he had had downwards. This perpetual Molestation kept him from Sleeping; and the Disorders of his Stomach, Nausea, and Aversion to every sort of Nourishment, were so great, that he could not get down any thing, except only a Spoonful or two of Red Wine, that he once took. So long a Fast, under so sharp an Exercise, with so great a Tempest in the Frame, could not but prostrate, and reduce him very low. Having some Intimation of the Case, before I came out, I took along with me some Spirits, and Cordial Waters; and Oil of Sweet Almonds, Syrup of Rhubarb, and Elixir Salutis, of each an Ounce, mixed together. This Mixture I gave him immediately; and ordered a strong Decoction of Camomile Flowers, in Ale Posset-drink, with an addition of common Treacle and Linseed Oil for a Clyster, to be given half an Hour after; which was done. This brought away much Wind, and was followed by seven or eight Stools, large, fetid, discoloured, without

the least Griping or Pain. In the Evening he began to take a little Broth, and scalded Wine. At Night he fell asleep; slept quietly till the Morning, and awaked greatly refreshed, with his Strength much raised.

That the Reason of this Success may the better appear, I ought to note, that I gave none of the Cordial Waters, nor Spirits, but laid the Stress of this Cure upon the Draught and Clyster. In this Case it is plain, Nature signifieth that she is annoyed, and would cast off the Annoyance if she were able, if the Load was not too great, and superior to her Power. I have elsewhere said enough of those who endeavour to stop the Evacuations, and defeat the Design of Nature. Their Endeavours, if they succeed, in Case the peccant Matter within be much, must spoil the Constitution, if not put an End to Life. Such Practitioners reason no farther, than that the Patient was well before the Looseness happened; and if that could be stopped, would be well again. They consider only what appears without; having no Regard to the Cause, the Gripes, Choler, Wind, Phlegm, and Indigestion, wherewith Nature is overpowered within. These were the Work of Time, borne patiently and insensibly by Nature, till the Load became, finally, too great to be longer borne, as also putrid and injurious, and could not be longer endured. In which Case, Nature must either sink under it, or cast it off. The Business of a wise Physician is to invigorate the Powers of the Body, assist them in their Attempts of casting off what is injurious within, removing Wind, tough Phlegm, and the other Impediments of the Discharge. In this Case, there was a great Discharge of Wind, and  
Phlegm,

Phlegm, and Excrements, very different from what came away before, as well as in vastly greater Quantity. But the Elixir animating his Stomach and Bowels, the Oil tempering the Acrimony of the Bile, as well as repressing some of its Fumes, lubricating the Passages, and disposing the Contents of the Bowels to descend, the Clyster acting its Part, and clearing the Way below, the Intention of Nature was happily carried on, and the Organs so far rescued. All this proceeded calmly, quietly, and easily; and without any of the Disturbances, that the Discharges, which Nature attempted before, were attended with. He had not the least Gripping in this Operation; and the Nausea, Loathing, and Sickness of his Stomach much abated; much of the Cause being thus withdrawn, he became more cheerful thereupon; the Faintness lessened in Proportion. The Cause of this Faintness hath never yet been rightly ascertained. From numerous Instances I have satisfied myself, that it proceeds from Bile, vitious and redundant, preying upon the Stomach, and sending up Steams inflating of it, so as to make it bear up the Diaphragm, straiten the Thorax, and oppress the Lungs and the Heart.

Besides, if it be not so boisterous as to refuse it, Nourishment sent down in such a Mass of Matter, no better than Poison, must be polluted, spoiled, and passing into the Blood must carry thither Poison, and annoy the Frame rather than give it any Strength and Support. This is what every Man of common Sense must needs see, and to such I may appeal; whether, if the Looseness and Filth of the Bowels could be suppressed, and their Disorders quieted, that  
Filth

Filth continually tainting and perverting the Nourishment, lying wholly in the Way of it, would not confound the Constitution, and finally bring on Death.

July 14, 1719, I was sent for to *Stretbam* again; and found him, tho' much better than before, weak and indisposed; nor had he near so good Rest the last Night, as he had the foregoing after the Purge. Then his Stomach continued very averse to Nourishment. After the Discharges thence, a new Charge had arrived here from the Blood, before cumulated by vitious Matter sent out of the Stomach. [*Conf. State of Physick*, p. 236.] Besides, there were some officious Lookers on, that pressed to have the Looseness stopped; declaring, if that was not done, he could not live many Hours. My Lord Bishop himself, and his Lady, left the Affair wholly to my Judgment, assenting to my Reasons, that it was dangerous to give any thing astringent or stopping. I directed,

R. *Decoct. Sen. ℥ijss. Aq. Pæon. comp. Syr. Flor. Persic. aa ℥ss. Res. Jalap. in Vitel. Ovi sol. ℥ss. m. cap. Mane.*

July 15, 1719, he took that Potion this Morning, and the Clyster half an Hour after. They worked kindly and easily, but briskly; producing twelve considerable Stools, very offensive, and three or four free and easy; but large Vomits of Matter, tough, ropery, slimey, and bitter. By this Means his Faintness and Oppression were greatly lessened, his Spirits raised, the Incumbrance of his Strength removed, the Causes of his Nausea, and the Aversion to all Diet thrown off, the Impediments of his Appetite removed, and Way made for

for Digestion and Nourishment; insomuch that a Freshness began to appear in his Face; and tho' of a Week before he had been hardly able to eat a Bit of Bread, this Day he eat, with Relish, and very heartily, above half a Chicken. The Night following he rested well; in a word, he afterwards recovered apace, in a few Days attaining perfect Health.

It ought to be noted, that these so very great Discharges by Purging and Vomit, were made after the Looseness had been on four Days. This may serve to shew how unable the Powers of Nature are, of themselves, to discharge so great a Load as is heaped up within, in these Cases. From this, and other like Cases, I have observed, that by the Looseness only the thinner Part of the Matter is flung forth; the grosser, worst, and that which is of the greatest Injury and Danger, being hardest to move, and what Nature cannot discharge; but frequently, when it is very much, sinks under.

The Body  
unable, in a  
Looseness, to  
discharge all  
that is in-  
jurious.

And yet this is what those, who give Absorbents and Astringents, endeavour to restrain there, and keep within. Nature ordinarily struggles, and endeavours to disengage herself of this Injury and Embarrassment from Physick; and where there happens to be Strength, Nature thus doubly exasperated, exerting herself with greater Power, sometimes gets the better of both the Remedy and morbid Matter; but it is dangerous to put her upon such an Experiment. If the Work be superior to the Powers of the Body, they must fail and sink under it; which must ever be the Case, where the Matter to be discharged is much, and very vitious. Indeed, how little soever it may happen to be, if suppressed and detained within, it can  
do

The Danger  
of stopping  
it.

do nothing but Hurt there, vitiate the Constitution, and lay a Foundation for other Diseases, and, finally, Death.

Then, besides that this Method perplexes and hinders the Powers of the Body from executing their Office, it defalcates them of Support and Nourishment. For partly the vitiated Matter, restrained in the Stomach by them, and partly those clogging Medicines, quite baffle and frustrate the Appetite. Whereas evacuant Medicines, that are proper, and operate kindly, by removing the Load that before nauseated and offended the Stomach, ever rescue the Appetite. Then the Stomach and Bowels being cleared, Way is made for a right Digestion, and Distribution of a purer Nourishment to all the Parts. As in the other only Hurt is done, in this Method the Body is disengaged of what is hurtful, and Way made for Supply of what is only good and natural; so that in this, the Body attains a greater Vigor, Health, and Strength than perhaps ever before. Which happily is the Case of the Bishop of *Bangor*, and others, that have been thus treated.

Another thing that ought to be remarked, is, that a Looseness that happens, ever weakens, impairs, and reduces the Body, sometimes suddenly, and in a Manner very surprizing. The vitious Matter that comes finally to such an Height, that the Organs can bear no longer the Annoyance of it, is frequently slimy and tough, or gross, heavy, and unapt to move; and indeed ordinarily attended with Wind and Fumes that impede its Passage. By this Means, Nature is commonly defeated in her Endeavours to sling it forth; and much of the thinner Part of it is determined, and forced out of the Guts  
I through

through the Lacteal Vessels into the Blood; by which a great Shatter is made in the Frame; all which is avoided by the Evacuations made by a prudent Physician. Such a one will take Care of such an Ordination of things, as to dispose the Body to give free and ready Passage to the vitious Matter contained in the Bowels; as also to thin, and dispose it to flow, to repress the Colluſtations, allay the Fumes, and take off all other Obſtacles to its Deſcent. Things thus ordered, and natural and kindly Purges uſed, with Oils, or other proper Aſſiſtants, the Operation is ever ſucceſſful and happy, the Patient ſenſibly better, and the Strength increaſed, even during the Time of the Operation. Of this I have ſeen ſo many Inſtances, as to have given me entire Satisfaction; and, which may perhaps be thought ſtrange by thoſe who are not converſant with theſe Medicines, if the Operation ſucceed to twenty, thirty, forty, or even fifty Stools, the Patient is better; provided a due Care be taken of a little Support, and proper Nouriſhment, and that no officious Intruder work on the Fancy of the Patient, and excite Fears in him.

I cannot paſs over this Opportunity of taking Notice of the Prepoſſeſſion there is, among moſt People, to a Purge that works much. They will not be brought to think, that one that works ſo, can do that kindly, ſafely, and without weakning the Patient. This Prejudice is general, if not univerſal. Even the very Patient, that finds himſelf eaſier, better, and ſtronger, both under the Operation, and afterwards, than before, if he have many Stools, can hardly be diſpoſſeſſed of the Notion that it muſt weaken and hurt him. Nothing hath ever

The Uſeful-  
neſs of  
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operate  
briskly.

ever given me so great a Difficulty, in my Business, as this Prejudice; nothing rendered the Cure so tedious, and uncertain. The Patient, and all Lookers on, are not only highly busied with it, but ever talking, caballing, and making Declarations against it. My great Study hath been to guard against this; and, where my Reasonings have prevailed, or the Success of my Operations satisfied; or where, being known, I have had Interest and Authority sufficient, the greatest, most obstinate, and inveterate Diseases, have not failed generally to obey, and yield. Whereas, where I have been fettered with those Prejudices, even the slighter and less pertinacious have cost me much Time, Study, and Pains. For the great Good-will I have to Human-kind, I wish I could not say, I have been frustrated of Success by them, and rendered unable to save the Life of a Patient, that might surely have been saved, had I been left at full Liberty to pursue and baffle the Disease.

They who consider these so ill Consequences of it, will doubtless be willing to know, how so unhappy a Prejudice came thus generally to prevail. And, upon the best Enquiry that I am able to make, it hath arisen wholly from Reflection on the little Benefit, and the many Disorders, Ills, and Inconveniencies, that so usually follow upon the common Method of Purging. Nor is it strange that they should. Many of the common Purges used, are, in their Nature, noxious and injurious to the Body. There is nothing more generally prescribed than Aloes, or that more frequently enters the common Compositions; and yet it is little better than a Poison, and of the Nature of that bilious Principle;

The Mischief  
from aloëtic  
Medicines.

ciple, that, abounding, is the Cause of the most dangerous Diseases. While yet the Professors of the Art of Physick, beautify and gild it over with the most specious Titles, *e. gr. Hiera Picra, Tinctura sacra, Elixir Proprietatis*, and what not \*. Then, the purging Medicines are commonly given in improper Forms; and in Doses commonly so slight, as only to incite the morbid Matter, and dribble it into the Blood and upon the Habit, there to do Mischief without Measure or End, instead of casting it quite out of the Body. Besides, the main thing necessary in this Operation, of which the Ancients took so much Care, is now generally neglected; I mean such a Predisposition of the Body, and Ordination of things before-hand, that the Evacuation may be successful, easy, and effectual. Of all which I have given Intimations in my *State of Physick*; and hope one Day for Opportunity, of setting a thing of so high an Importance in a yet more full and clear Light.

Mr. HUGH WILSON, at Mr. Fuller's.

March 13, 1719.

**H**E hath been very healthy, and without any troublesome Symptom for his whole Life; only he had the Measles at Fourteen, and the Small Pox at Nineteen, both very full.

Going a Shooting, the Middle of *January* last, 1719, a Rain fell, and he was wet through all his Cloaths. About eight Hours after he came

\* It is probably on foot of the same philosophising, that one of the vilest and most odious bitter Weeds that we have, hath been recommended and commonly used as a Vomit; nay, graced and hallowed with the Name of *Cardus benedictus*, forsooth.

Home,

Home, he had a Fit of an Ague, very severe, which returned every other Morning. The first Notices that he had of its Approach were given him by a Stretching and Yawning; this was succeeded by a Shivering and Chillness, both increasing to a great Degree, and continuing usually about two Hours. The hot Fit succeeding was not less violent; and seldom went off till he fell asleep at Night. Upon the first Invasion of his Ague, he became very costive, which he never was before in his Life.

An Ague rendered worse by the Use of the Cortex.

Being at *Littleton*, near *Kensington*, when the Ague first seized him, and consulting Dr. *Udal*, he prescribed the Cortex. This, instead of curbing the Ague, rendered it more violent, more troublesome, and shattering of him, than before. His Limbs likewise were rendered more sore and uneasy after the Fit. Besides, the Bark quite took away his Appetite, lay very hard and heavy at his Stomach, and much oppressed him. His Strength diminished, likewise, more sensibly after the Use of it; and he became more feeble and weak. His Face, from clear and fresh, turned of a dusky Yellow, as if a black Jaundice was coming on. He was so sensible that the Remedy did him more Hurt than the Disease, that, when he had taken about an Ounce and a Half of it, he left it off, with great Abhorrence.

After a while he became somewhat more cheerful and easy. But the Ague returned constantly at its Times, keeping now the same Time, and affecting him in much the same Manner, as before the Use of the Cortex.

He applied to me, *March* . . 1719. He was now very low, feeble, and extremely emaciated. His Complexion was of a dusky Yellow;  
low;

low; and he had sometimes a Dizziness of his Head. I prescribed,

*R. Elix. Salut. ℥ss. Syr. Ros. Dam. Ol. Amygd.  
d. r. aa ℥j. m. f. Haust. sum. Vesp. et repet.  
Mane.*

This gave him from seven to twelve Stools every Day; and he became gradually more lightsome, easy, and strong. His Appetite returned; and the Ague Fits became every Time, successively, more and more favourable and easy. I expected he would have come to me again in a Day or two; but he finding all things better, neglected coming till *March 11*, when I directed,

*R. Ipecacuanhæ ℥ss. Tart. Emet. gr. iij.*

This worked well, and brought up very much Phlegm, with Choler, very sour and bitter. The next Morning, which was the Time of the Access of the Fit, he was more cheerful and easy than ever, and had not the least Chillness; but he had some Heat, tho' so very little, and of so short Duration, that he would not have regarded it, had it not been at the usual Time of the Fit. What is remarkable in this Case is, that it was cured by an unctuous Purge, with a Vomit. Nor is there any doubt but, had he returned the Day after the first Prescription, and the Vomit been then taken, the Distemper had been then extirpated, and put an End to; the Duration of it being owing to his Neglect; in which he was encouraged by the Fits being, after taking the unctuous Purge, so easy, and so little troublesome.

Mr. MAURICE EMMETT, 1719.

*Elephantiasis.*

**H**IS Father was subject to an Elephantiasis, which was derived to this Gentleman, his Brother, and Sister. His Brother had it very favourably; but was much subject to nephritick and other great Affections: His Sister was formerly much annoyed with it. But by Means of mercurial Medicines, and Purges, with two or three Vomits, I so effectually extirpated it, that she has continued free now for several Years.

Mr. *Maurice Emmett* was of a Constitution pretty gross and full, tho' he was very temperate both as to Eating and Drinking; but inactive, and led a sedentary Life. He was very obnoxious to the Elephantiasis; and tho' from Time to Time I took it off, by the Method used to his Sister, it ever returned after some Time. At the latter End of Summer, 1718, he was prevailed with to make Use of a Diet-drink of Mr. *Martin*, in great Quantity, which he did for some Months; and it increased the leprous Eruptions, in a very extraordinary Manner, so that his whole Body was covered over with them, only they happened to keep pretty clear from his Face. Mr. *Martin* persuaded him, that this forcing the Humour out, was the only Way to rid him of it; at last his Legs and Arms broke, ran, and made incredibly great Discharges.

Finding that the Elephantiasis continually increased, and that there was no likelihood of dispatching the Humour this Way; finding himself likewise much weakened, and his Constitution

stitution greatly shattered and impaired, he desisted, and applied to me, in the latter End of the Winter 1718. By Means of the Method used before, strong Purges with mercurial Medicines, and strong Vomits, both which succeeded happily, and made very great Discharges, he was relieved, and the Leprosy quite cleared off, but not without greater Difficulty, and much longer Application than ever before. Those odious Diet-drinks, so frequently taken, being offensive to his Stomach, hurt his Digestion. The Danger of the common Diet-drinks. It was from Indigestion that the leprous Humour proceeded; so that it was by this Means rather multiplied, and there was more likelihood of increasing, than of extirpating it. But by the forcing continually so great a Quantity of it by Way of the Lacteal Vessels, many of these were glutted, and finally obstructed; and, the leprous Humour continually increasing, faster than ever before, but not now finding Passage, as formerly, through the Lacteals to the Blood, and finally to the Surface of the Body, there to be flung forth, for the Relief of the Frame, great Disorders arose within. His Appetite fell quite off; his Stomach was loaded, uneasy, tumid, and inflated; as was also his whole Belly. The Thorax was, in course, oppressed. The Lungs straitened, and his Breathing rendered very difficult. By Degrees his Head was affected, his Memory faltered, and he became, finally, a little delirious. These were all Symptoms of Restraint of the morbid Matter in the Stomach and Guts, for Want of the Passage it formerly found for their Ease and Relief, through the Lacteal Vessels; much of it then finding its Way forth, partly at the Skin, and partly with the Urine, which was

then usually turbid and foul, but since the Use of this Diet-drink ever clear, and without the least Separation; only three or four Days before he died, there appeared in it a few Nubeculæ, but so very thin and slight as to be hardly perceived. There were likewise some very few small Eruptions; but as by the Obstructions of the Lacteals, Passage was denied to the morbid Matter, so was it likewise to that which was nutritious, and good, if any such there was, where the Stomach was so much hurt, and the Digestion spoiled. Indeed, what little there might be, must needs be so buried, and confounded amongst the morbid, as to be of little or no Use. So that it was no wonder that, from the Beginning, his Strength failed; and about the Middle of *August* his Legs became so weak, that they would not support him. In two or three Days he had no Strength left in them. By Degrees his Hands failed, till he had, finally, no Use of them at all; and, *October* 13, he died.

Considering the great Danger and Difficulty of this Case, and expecting it to end as it did, I desired that Sir *Richard Blackmore* should be consulted jointly with me. He had some Purges and a Vomit or two in the Beginning. He had ever found formerly that Benefit from them, that he would have them; and indeed there was nothing so likely to afford him Relief; which they did for a while. But the Symptoms increased, and particularly the Weakness, so fast, that those Administrations became impracticable. After this, volatile Salts, volatile and vinous Spirits, with those called stomachic, cephalic, and nervine Medicines, and others in Vogue, were used, with Blisters; but in vain, and to no Purpose.

*Mrs.*

*Miss* CONSTANTIA PORTMAN.

*The Small Pox.* 1719.

**S**HE is betwixt eight and nine Years of Age. I was called in *October* 19, 1719, and observed the Small Pox coming out. She had been for two or three Days before indisposed, and had a great Pain in her Stomach, with Reachings and Vomitings of Phlegm and Choler. A Purge had been given this Morning, but it was slight, and worked little; at which I was concerned, and appointed a Clyster; but she was fretful and would not suffer it to be administered. I apprehended Danger from that slight Purge, and a Charge of vitious Matter from the Stomach and Guts upon the Habit, which happened accordingly; but was happily discharged with the Urine, which was that Day, and indeed daily to the last, in considerable Quantity, and the most turbid, foul, and thick, that I think I ever saw. This probably was the Cause that she had daily Stoppages of it, for ten, nay to fifteen Hours, and sometimes longer. Infomuch that I was obliged to direct, that she should be taken up, and walk about the Room awhile, but with great Caution of Cold. This generally had Effect, but twice it failed, and she made no Water till after taking two Ounces of *Lisbon* White Wine, warmed, after the following Draught:

*R. Aq. Fœnicul. Petroselin. aa ʒj. Aq. Ther. Syr.*  
*Altb. aa ʒss. m.*

The Small Pox were very thick, and contiguous in most Parts of her Face, which was

A a 3

pretty

pretty much swelled, and her Eyes closed. Over the rest of her Body the Small Pox were distinct. They began manifestly to turn on the Face, the seventh Day. Her Fever and her Pulse kept well up for the Time. Her Tongue was all along clear and free; and her Throat not sore, or her Swallow difficult in the least; which was attributed to an unctuous Lambitive, of which she took plentifully from the Time of my coming; the rather because of that slight Purge mentioned above. Indeed she took no other Medicine, except now and then a small Dose of the common Powders, with a little Julap. She had complained frequently of Thirst; and I permitted her to drink about a Pint of common Ale daily; which agreed well with her, tho' the Nurse, as I learnt afterwards, when her Thirst was most pressing, gave her double that Quantity. She had no Stool all the Time; and would not admit a Clyster. Apprehending her Stomach to be foul, and that it was not safe to stir it by a Purge, without a Clyster administered to make Way, and dispose things for a quick and thorough Passage, *October 27*, I ordered the following Mixture,

*Rx. Ol. Amygd. dulc. recent. Oxymel. scill. Aq. Pæon. com. aa ʒss. m.*

after an Hour, this flung up an incredible great Quantity of foul putrid Phlegm, with some Choler. This Vomiting was presently over; after which she began to complain of Hunger. It was repeated the following Morning, with like Success. Having, by this Means, in some measure made Way for Purging, and removed much of that putrid Phlegm, which would have embarrassed and confounded the Purge; and  
that,

that, turned upon the Habit, might have much endangered the Frame, *October* 29, I directed the following Purge :

*R. Decoct. Senn. ℥ij. Aq. Mirab. ℥ij. Syr. Ros. Dam. ℥ss. m.*

This had not been taken an Hour before she vomited up a considerable Quantity of thick, heavy Phlegm ; which she did likewise on taking two Purges sometime after. This Purge, at length, worked downwards ; and succeeded rightly, kindly, and well, giving three large Stools now very freely ; and she was easy and well during the Operation. The Stools were large, black, and very fetid. This so great a Quantity of vitious Matter, discharged before by Vomit and now by this Operation, besides what still remained within, affords us Evidence sufficient of the great Danger the Patient is in, till thus freed of a Load, that must of Course be so noxious if roused by Diet, either improper, or in too great Quantity ; by Cold, or some other Accident. So that the Patient cannot be under too strict a Guard till this be cast out. I am the more particular on this Occasion, because so great a Number of Lives are cast away by Inadvertence and Neglect, in this Stadium of the Disease. People are generally possess'd with a Notion, that after the eighth Day, or when the Small Pox are turned and die away, the Danger is over ; which it neither is, nor indeed can ever rationally be supposed to be, till the Stomach and Guts are cleared of whatever Matter, vitiated and noxious, may have lain lurking there ; till Way be, by this Means, made for Digestion ; and till a sufficient Quantity of Nourishment be supplied, to animate the Body, and invigo-

A false No-  
tion, that the  
Danger in  
the Small  
Pox is over,  
when they  
are turned.

rate and support it against Cold, and other exterior Accidents.

I take this Occasion likewise to mention one thing more; which is, the changing the Linen too soon, or without due Care and Discretion. Tho' this be commonly followed by the most fatal Consequences, yet the Distemper, being noisome and offensive, some, who are over nice, are wont to be very importunate for this Change. It does not appear to me to be rightly ascertained whence the Danger arises. It is first from the trifling Tedioufness and Delay of careless and unhandy Nurses, and spending so much Time in it, as to chill the Body, and affect it with Cold, at a Time when the natural Heat is exhausted, and the Strength highly impaired, by a long and cruel Disease; then they frequently put on Linen, that, being lately washed, is stiff, and does not ply and cling to the Body, as Linen that has been long worn is wont. So that before it be put on, it ought either to have been first worn by some other healthy Person, or else to have been so much rubbed as to render it soft, limber, and pliable. If due Care be taken in this Respect, and of Warmth and Expedition in putting the Linen on, there rarely arises any Inconvenience from it. When so many Lives are cast away, through Inadvertence or Neglect, so particular a Caution, thus put in, cannot reasonably be thought unseasonable or unnecessary.

*Mrs. GIBBONS, Savage Gardens.*

*July 1719.*

**S**HE has had a Looseness, to seven or eight Stools daily, for six or eight Months, with Gripes. When I was consulted and directed Purges with Clysters, she voided many hard Knobs. I note this, to shew, that besides Wind, there may be great Impediments and Stops in the Guts, notwithstanding a great and long Looseness. Besides, what the Bowels fling off, of themselves, is commonly thin, loose, and little in Comparison of what is ordinarily discharged by a proper Purge in these Cases, and particularly in her's. Then her Looseness much impaired and weakened her; whereas the Purges, that made vastly greater Discharges, removed the Cause of her Molestation and Disorder, got her a Truce and Respite, so that she could at least keep her Bed without Rising a Nights, fetched up her Strength, and finally recovered her Health. She had more Ease, Spirit, and Strength, the Day she took her first Purge, which gave her thirteen Stools, than of near a Year before.

Where there is in the Guts Bile, vitious and redundant, it will, if not give Pains, make Stops, more frequent and great than natural. Nor is there any rational Way to relieve the Patient, but by discharging those vitious and exuberant Contents of the Guts.

*Mrs.*

*Mrs. MARTHA CAUSEY, St. Paul's  
Coffee House.*

*Cramps and Convulsions. 1719.*

**S**HE is very lean, emaciated, and reduced to Skin and Bone. She was seized with Cramps, Convulsions, and violent Contractions of her Legs and Arms, *April 1720*. I was not consulted till *April —*, when I found her in great Extremity, and all thought her near Death. I immediately directed,

*Ol. Amygd. d. r. Syr. Ros. Dam.  $\overline{aa}$   $\frac{3}{4}j$ .*

and a Clyster, to be given Half an Hour after. This succeeded well, brought down much Wind, with Fæces, fetid, slimey, and black. This contributed something to her Relief, her Distress lessened, and the Violence of the Convulsions, which were become finally incessant, now sensibly mitigated. The unctuous lenitive Medicine being repeated, with the Clyster, the Convulsions gradually declined, and in about eight and forty Hours wholly ceased; but thereupon a pretty smart Fit of a Cholic came on; which much surprized and terrified her, and her Relations. But I told them it was a good Symptom, and indeed a Crisis, being a sudden Return of what remained of the biliose and other noxious Principles, from the Limbs, where they caused the Convulsions, back into the Stomach and Guts, from whence they first proceeded. Such Tormina, caused by critical Returns of noxious Matter back to the Stomach and Guts, are very common on Declension of various Sorts of Affections of the Limbs and  
Habit,

Habit, and are ever a good Symptom, if rightly treated, and the Matter, thus brought within the Reach of Medicines, be tempered by Oils, and discreetly cast forth. But where this Symptom is not understood, which is but too commonly the Case, and indiscreetly treated, perhaps Opiates given, or hot Medicines, whereby ordinarily the noxious Matter is forced again into the Blood, by that Means the Symptoms of the Limbs and Habit are brought on again, and perhaps new ones of much worse Import. In this Case, the Evacuations being pursued, and Care taken of Diet, she happily recovered, and enjoys a better Health than ever before.

THOMAS COLTON, *Son of Mr. Colton,*  
*in the Borough.*

*Small Pox. 1719.*

**H**E has a foul Body. His elder Brother, of like Constitution, died of the Small Pox; he is two Years and eight Months old. *May 29, 1719,* a Pain and Heaviness of his Head; Tremblings, *May 30, 1719.* He had two strong epileptic Fits, with Distortions of his Mouth, Froathings, and Convulsions of his Arms. In the second, his Eyes became considerably inflamed; which Inflammation began to decline after the Fit. He continued with Catchings, Startings, Twitchings; and was not sensible till he took Draughts with Oxymel Scillit. the first giving Relief, and the third putting an End to the convulsive Symptoms, *May 31,* when I was consulted and directed them. Upon which the Small Pox, that just appeared on *May 29,* but were at a stand till this, came kindly

kindly forth. Mr. *Bynes* the Apothecary had given the common Medicines, *Pulv. ad Guttetam*, &c. to no Purpose, with small Doses of Powders, and a Julap. I directed an unctuous Eclegma ; by means of which he had a moderate Stool every second or third Day. The Pustules began to turn *June 5*, which was the eighth Day. They were of the Middle sort ; and Part confluent. He past the whole easily ; and recovered happily.

Mrs. DILLINGHAM. 1719.

**A**UGUST 9, 1719, being called in, I found her in a Fever. Her Pulse was quick and high ; her Tongue of a dusky Hue and dry. She complained of Pain of her Back, and of a Pain and Heaviness in her Head, with a great Faintness. Her Urine was of a deep reddish Colour.

*Rx. Ol. Amygd. d. r. ℥ss. Syr. Ros. Dam. ℥j. m. cap. statim, et post semihor. inj. Enema seq.*

*Rx. Decoct. Flor Chamæmel. m. j. seri Laët. cerevis. lib. j. Colaturæ adde sacch. commun. ℥iv. m.*

this brought down much Wind ; and nine large Stools, black and very putrid.

*August 10*, she had a tolerable Night ; and this Morning she took the same Medicine again, but without the Clyster, so that it did not work. Her Fever is wholly off, and all the other Symptoms, except the Faintness. Her Pulse is come to rights. She eat a Flounder to her Dinner. There are this Day come out black Spots, all over her whole Body. This, had it been  
I treated

treated in the common Method, had been an highly malignant Fever. Indeed that Method makes usually a common Cold, or other slight Disorder, a Fever; and a real Fever, tho' never so slight, commonly malignant and dangerous, if not fatal; by stopping in the Bowels, what ought to be cast forth, and letting it drain into the Blood.

*August 11, 1719, she took, Ol. Amygd. d. Syr. Ros. Dam. aa ʒj. and a Clyster, which succeeded well and kindly, worked much, and she is greatly recovered. Her Faintness is now very little, and most of her Spots gone.*

*January . . 1719. She has had a Pain, Tumor, and scalding Heat, on the Right Side of her Head and Cheek, at seven in the Evening, for two Hours daily, for near a Year. She was formerly costive, but is now more free to Stool, since the Method used in her last Fever, and has now been better than before; she had then a great Pain in her Stomach, but since little or none.*

MARY, *Daughter of Mrs. Gardiner, in Star Court, Cheapside, 1720.*

*An Ague, not yielding to the Cortex, cured by a Vomit.*

SHE is three Years old, and has had a quartan Ague ever since she was Half a Year old. The Nurse she then sucked had a quartan Ague; and Mrs. Gardiner will have it, that the Cause of the Child's Ague was derived from the Nurse. Be that as it will, the Child took an incredible Quantity, near two Pounds, of

of the Cortex in Powder\*; but to so little Purpose, that it rarely kept off the Fit for above two Turns, after which it returned with as much Violence as ever. Notwithstanding, the Child, when I visited her, was plump, ruddy, and strong, but her Head seemed to have suffered; she being somewhat mopeish and heavy. At the Time I visited her, she was in her Fit; this was *October* 1720. I directed sixteen Grains of Ipecacuanha, fresh powdered, to be given her as soon as the Fit was over, and worked with Green Tea. It succeeded well; a great Discharge was made, and she was well and easy after it. It is now a Month ago. Since that Time the Child has had no Return of a Fit, and is more cheerful, brisk, and lively than before. The Fit constantly came on about Noon, and she could not be induced to eat any thing before the Fit that Day; tho' at other Times her Appetite was very good. The third Day from the Vomit, in which the Fit in Course was to have returned, she was very hungry, and desirous of Meat, even early in the Morning.

*Mrs. WARD (Sister to Mr. Watts, Printer.)*

*Floodings. Cancer Uteri.*

**S**HE is wan, lean, and emaciated; has been long subject to Indigestion, a vitious Bile in her Stomach, corroding it, and causing Pains and other Disorders there; as also to a very great Vertigo. This Bile, not being discharged, threw itself into the Blood, and went off by

\* By Dr. Bevis's Direction.

Flood-

Floodings, to which she has been subject for some Years past, and has now, finally, brought on a Cancer of the Womb. Dr. *Douglas* examining of it, perceives the Os Uteri interius much corroded and eaten away. She has great Pains in the Part, and indeed quite round, in the Inguen, Hips, and Rump. These Pains all increase when the Catamenia descend; but above all, when they are spent, toward the latter End, there comes a sharp, green, ferous Humour alone. This is the cancerous Humour; which indeed is no other than the Serum, highly impregnated with the biliose Salts, redundant and vitious, thrown down from the Stomach into the Blood, falling on the Womb, and finding an Exit by the Uterine Passages. I have elsewhere shewn, that the great Use of the Catamenia, is to free the fine tender Bodies of Women from the biliose Salts of the Stomach, becoming exuberant, erroneous, and troublesome. Were not those that are superfluous thus Monthly retrenched, they could not but be injurious to such Bodies. Where the Stomach happens to be relaxed and deepened, so that there is a longer Delay of the Meats eaten there, there are a greater Quantity of the biliose Salts drawn forth of them. These being timely and artfully cast forth, the Floodings, Corrosions, and cancerous Affections are prevented. Nay, they are frequently remedied where things happen not to be gone too far; but they are so in this unfortunate Lady. Not only her Stomach, but her whole Body is overpowered with these Salts; and withal so weakened, that she cannot bear any Attempt for the Removal of them; she has now no Remedy but quieting the biliose Salts, and so mitigating her Pains by,

Opiates.

Opiates. She has been tampering some Years with the common Men Midwives, and others that give Astringents, which only stifled the bilious Salts for a Time ; during which they are multiplied, and, finally, break loose with greater Fury than ever. Indeed, while they are suppressed, the Patient is but thereby injured ; and the Parts below eased at the Expence of the upper.

*Additional Notes.*

In *July* 1719, her Apothecary, Mr. *Paine*, on account of the Vertigo and Pains of her Stomach, hastened and brought on the Flooding, by persuading her to drink *Islington* Waters, which she did for six Weeks. At first the Vertigo rather increased, but became, finally, less. The Symptoms of her Stomach yielded ; and a great Appetite came on. After a-while she had Floodings, and about *November* 1719, they terminated, *cum sero viridi*, which returned with the Floodings, after the Interval of about a Fortnight ; every Return increasing, as did also the Pains of the Womb. After some Months, Dr. *Lewis* being consulted, prescribed Astringents ; which stopt the Floodings. But she became thereupon faint, oppressed, and her Stomach was very disorderly and uneasy. Her Head was excessively dizzy and heavy. She was chagrined, near delirious, and her Memory gone. Upon the whole, she was sensible that she suffered much more than she did, before she took the Astringents.

About ten Years ago, I had under my Care the Lady *Hotham*, in much the same Case ; with Floodings, this green Water, and cancerous  
Pains

Pains of the Uterus. Now, in *December* 1719, her Son, Colonel *Hotbam*, is under my Care, on account of an Inflammation and Weakness of his Left Eye. Tho' he be but about Twenty eight, and a hale strong Man, he is much over-run with this green bilious Humour; and on taking a pretty strong Purge with Scammony, he vomited up a great deal of it.

*Sir* RICHARD STEELE. 1720.

*The Gout. Purging in it.*

**H**E had had the Gout, by Fits, for . . . Years; it continually growing upon him; and in the Winter of 1715, and the following Spring, the Fit was more severe than ever before, and continued for several Months. It was in this that I was first consulted. I found him in great Distress, and Pain; wholly disabled and helpless. Upon Use of the unctuous Medicines, with Purges and Clysters at proper Intervals, he found great and speedy Relief, indeed from the very first Administrations; and, in a short time, the Discharges being very plentiful, the Symptoms vanished, and he recovered his Limbs, Strength, and Health. As to the latter, he told me, he had not found himself so lightsome, serene, and cheerful for some Years. It is certain, that there cannot be a Cure of any Disease, or Relief of any Parts, in a Manner that is right and rational, that is by a dextrous and artful Removal of the common Cause of Ills to the Body, but the whole must have Relief and Benefit from it.

*Sir Richard Steele*, finding himself easy and well, and having been before several Months

confined by that severe Gout, left off the Medicines somewhat too soon, and before the vitiated Principles were sufficiently cleared off, not pursuing them till his Limbs were wholly freed and rescued. But, notwithstanding that he eat very high, and frequently drank hard, he enjoyed better Health than formerly; and never had any Fit of the Gout afterwards. Only sometimes, after a great Excess, his Limbs became heavy, clumsy, and stiff; but never to such Degree, as not in a little while to come again to themselves.

July 16, 1720, being, after a great Entertainment, more unweildly and heavy, and his Legs and Arms more stiff and helpless, than ever, since the great Fit before mentioned, I directed,

*Calomel, Scammon. p. et Pulv. Diasenn. aa ℥ss.  
Syr. Ros. q. s. m. f. Bol.*

to be taken next Morning, with a Clyster half an Hour after it. This worked quickly, freely, and much; with great Discharge of Wind. He found Relief from the very Beginning of the Operation; and before Dinner his Limbs were become easy, pliant, and free. This is one of many Instances that might be produced, of a Return of vitious Matter back into the Stomach and Guts, even during the very Operation of a Purge, where the Medicine is proper, and there is such an Ordination of things, that the Discharge be successive, free, Wind and all Obstacles removed; and, by that Means, the Contents of the Guts thrown freely down, and all Passage thence into the Blood prevented for the Time. Sir *Richard Steele* was very sensible of the Reasons of this Success; and made some very pertinent Reflections on those, who, not being apprized of these

these Reasons, and giving aloetic and other improper Purges, that are indeed of the Nature of the morbid Matter, or for want of due Precaution to render the Operation free and easy, instead of relieving the Gout, increase it, or perhaps bring on the Fit. It is to such ill Purges, and indiscreet Administrations, that is owing the Prejudice that some have to Purging in the Gout.

Mrs. DEBORAH CROOKE. London-Stone.

*A Fever, Erysipelas, and Metastasis of febrile Matter into a Limb. 1720.*

SHE is Thirty eight Years of Age; has been ever lean, and, of late Years, pale. She had the Green Sickness; the Catamenia not till she was Twenty, and then sparingly, as ever since, but monthly, without Interruption, having never been married.

She has been for three . . . . past, frequently infected with the Cholic. Sometimes to a great Degree; and a Pain in her Back, behind her Stomach; as also a Dizziness and Heaviness of her Head. Her Urine has been frequently turbid and foul.

June 26, 1720, Sunday, just after Dinner, she was invaded by a Chillness and Shivering. She felt at the same Time a slight Pain in the Middle of her Right Thigh, passing thence down her Leg, to the Ends of her Toes. From the Middle of that Thigh, down to the Knee, was a Line of Red, above an Inch in Breadth. The Ankle, Foot, and Toes were also ruddy. A Fever ensued the Shivering; and in the

Night she was first very restless, and afterwards delirious.

*June 27*, the Fever increased; as did the Delirium in the Night. The Leg and Foot became hot, inflamed, and more red, and had all the Appearance of an Erysipelas. The Ankle, Foot, and Toes were a little swelled.

*June 28*, the Symptoms of the Leg and Foot much increased; but the Fever was at a stand, or rather lessened, tho' yet very high when I came, which was at Nine this Evening. Her Pulse was high, her Mouth very dry, her Tongue of a dusky Hue; her Urine of a deep dusky Hue; and, with the Fever, and the Inflammation and Pain of her Leg and Foot, which were now scarcely supportable, she was in high Distress; besides that, she was shattered, feeble, apprehensive of Danger, and much dejected. She had not had the least Sleep the Night before, and was very delirious. I observed her Ankle and Foot were considerably swelled, and inflamed much, as in an Erysipelas, and of a blackish Hue. She complained that the Pain was extremely great.

I prescribed, *June 28*,

*Ol. Amygd. d. r. ℥j. Syr. Ros. Dam. e Spin.  
aa ℥ss. m. cap. hor. som.*

she had tolerable good Rest after this; and was not delirious, as the Night before. The same oily Mixture, with the Syrups, were again repeated the next Morning, *June 29*, and a Clyster given half an Hour after. This made a free and plentiful Discharge of Wind, with Fæces, hot, sharp, and fetid. This Day she is more composed, serene, and easy. The Fever, and the Pain of her Leg, are sensibly lessened.

*June*

June 30, the same Mixture, and the Clyster were repeated this Morning, with as good Success as Yesterday. In the Evening the Urine began to break. The Fever and Symptoms of the Leg continue to decrease. Her Tongue is better coloured, and the Dryness of her Mouth ceased.

July 1, she took, *Calomel. Scammon. & Pulv. Diasennæ* each  $\mathfrak{zss}$ . in a Bolus, with a Clyster half an Hour after. This made a much greater Discharge; and at the same time raised her Spirits and Strength, more than either of the Mixtures. The Symptoms still lose Ground. In the Evening and the next Morning, July 2, she took,

*Ol. Amygd. d. ℥ij. Syr. Sambuci. ℥ss.*

July 3, in the Evening she took,

*Ol. Amyg. d. Syr. Ros. Dam. āā ℥j.*

and it was repeated next Morning, July 3. In the Evening she took,

*Ol. Amyg. d. Syr. Ros. Dam. āā ℥j.*

July 4, in the Morning, she took,

*R. Decocti Sennæ ℥iij. Syr. e Spina, Elix. salut.*

*āā ℥ss. Res. Jalap. in Vit. Ovi sol. ℥ss.*

and a Clyster, half an Hour after. The oily Mixtures with the Syrups, besides that they made some Discharges, disposed the peccant Matter to be evacuated the more readily and happily by these strong Purges, which did their Part well and freely; but in a Body, where were so great and urgent Symptoms, there were Causes as great; and in Proportion, as these were lessened and cast forth, the Symptoms lessened, to the great Satisfaction of the Patient.

July 5, at three in the Morning, she took,

*R. Calomel. Scammon. p. et Mass. Pil. de Duob.*

*āā gr. vi. Syr. Ros. q. s. m. f. Pil. vj.*

in the Evening, she took,

*Syr. Ros. Dam. Ol. Amygd. d. aa ʒj.*

and again next Morning, July 6, with Addition of *Syr. e Spin. ʒss.* At Night, and the next Morning, July 7, she took,

*Calomel, Scammon. pul. et Pul. Holland. aa gr. vij.*  
in a Bolus. In the Evening and next Morning, July 8,

*Ol. Amygd. d. rec. Syr. Ros. Dam. aa ʒj. Syr. e Spin. ʒss.*

at Night she took,

*Rx. Ol. Amygd. d. Syr. Ros. Dam. aa ʒj.*

repeating it next Morning, July 9, with a Clyster, and in the Evening took the following Vomit :

*Rx. Ipecacuan. rec. pul. ʒss. Tart. Emet. gr. ij. m.*

This worked well, brought off much Phlegm, and Choler very bitter.

At Night, going to Bed, she took,

*Rx. Aq. Ceras. n. ʒij. Pæon. c. ʒss. Syr. Papav. errat. ʒij. Theriac. Androm. ʒss.*

July 10, in the Morning, she took,

*Rx. Ol. Amygd. d. r. ʒj. Syr. e Spin. Elix. Salut. Syr. Ros. Dam. aa ʒss. m.*

with a Clyster, half an Hour after. It is hardly credible, how great a Discharge was made hereby; and with how great Ease, Benefit, and Relief to the Patient. It is my Custom, after a Vomit, to give some Medicine of this kind, that working downwards may carry off what might be left disturbed by the Vomit. The Consequence here was, that the Swelling, Pain, and Inflammation of the Leg and Foot, were hardly now perceptible; and she was more serene, easy, and cheerful

cheerful than usual. Her Strength was greater than of some Years; and her Complexion fresher. She rested better, her Appetite was more free, and she was easier after Meals, than ever in her Life.

*July 10.* Her Leg and Foot are perfectly well. So far as the Symptoms extended, the Skin is clear off. Notwithstanding that she found herself in so good State, yet the better to secure a Constitution so greatly shaken, she took a few more of the oily and purging Medicines, with good Success, and to her Satisfaction.

*Mrs. BETTY GRAHAM. 1720.*

*Life saved by a Vomit. Pain and Swelling of the Limbs declining on Purging. The peccant Matter discharged thence into the Stomach. Vomiting needful where such Purges fail.*

**S**HE hath long laboured under a Weakness of her Stomach, and Indigestion. The latter End of *July* she began to feel a Pain in her Right Leg. In about a Day, quitting that, it invaded her Left Leg, as also the Thigh, Hip, and Foot. The Pain continually increasing, and a Swelling likewise coming on the whole Limb, after the Use of some unctuous Medicines, I directed a Purge to be taken, with a Clyster, on the Morning of *August 3, 1720,*

*R. Calomel. gr. vij. Scammon. pul. gr. xi. m. f.  
Pul. sum. in quolibet Vehiculo idon.*

this, with the Clyster, worked very freely, and during the Operation, the Swelling of the Limb went intirely down; and the Pain diminished gradually, till it became very little.

B b 4

But

But as the Swelling and Pains decreased, she perceived an Oppression of her Stomach continually increasing, and attended with a great Faintness. This, doubtless, was owing to the Matter, that offended her Limb, returning back through the gastric Vessels into her Stomach, which was now in some Measure emptied by the Purge, and Room made there for Reception of it. But on account of this Faintness drinking near a Quarter of a Pint of Canary, the Faintness indeed lessened, but the Purging stopt; and immediately the Limb began again to swell, and the Pain to return. Before Night both were as great as ever, the Purging having entirely ceased. That Canary diminished the Faintness, by carrying Part of the vitious Matter which caused it out of the Stomach into the Guts, which being by a Glut of Phlegm or some other Accident stopt, the Wine, and whatever it carried along with it, was by that Means turned cross-ways through the Lacteals into the Blood, and so cast upon the Limbs. By this Turn, not only the Limbs but the whole Habit was injured.

After this several Purges were given, generally guarded with unctuous Medicines, and assisted by Clysters; which, tho' they succeeded pretty well, carried off nothing but what was very thin; and neither the Faintness, nor the Symptoms of the Habit and Limbs declined, but rather increased, and she grew weaker. I concluded there was a Glut somewhere, that had made a Stop in the Guts; and that, tho' some thinner Matter might get by, it was rather increased by the thicker, devolved down upon it by the Purges; an Accident that frequently happens, where the Stomach is glutted with  
thick

thick tough Phlegm, which was the Cause here. And in this Case it is very rare that the Purging has Effect, or the Symptoms abate, till that Phlegm is Part of it removed, and the rest broke and thinned, by one or more Vomits. Having now no Hopes from anything but this Operation, I acquainted her Relations with it. They all thought her so weak, that she could not bear the Operation. Indeed, she appeared to be near Death, and could not, in all probability, subsist many Hours longer. She could eat nothing, was extremely weak and faint, to a Degree hardly to be expressed, and cruelly teased with Wind in her Stomach. The Pain of her Legs was increased, but it was now attended with a Numbness, and they seemed to her as dead in all Respects, excepting the Pain. The Deadness and Pain extended now up quite to her Hips. Her Hands and Arms, quite to her Shoulders, were likewise numbed, and as dead, and also very cold outwardly to the Touch. When she awaked this Morning, *August* 19, 1720, out of a little confused, disturbed Sleep that she had had, her Arms were so dead and cold, that it was some Hours before they could bring Life and Heat into them, by rubbing them with warm Cloths. Some, who were Lookers on, declared very positively against the Vomit. But her Relations acquiescing in my Judgment, and she, as in all other Occasions, being forward to take it, I told them, I hoped I could manage it so, as to carry her through it. At seven in the Evening I gave her Half a Drachm of Ipecacuanha, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of Oxymel of Squills, managing the Operation with Sack Whey, diluted with Water, and she urging the Rise of what was in her Stomach with

with the Use of a Feather. By this Means, there was raised a Quantity of Phlegm, very tough, gross, and heavy, greater than can be easily imagined. During the Operation, I sometimes interposed about a Quarter of a Pint of warm Canary, which animated her Stomach, and contributed to the thinning and raising of the Phlegm.

I gave her a like Dose of that Wine warm, in the Conclusion, in Hopes, as frequently it does, it might sling up, and make a great Discharge of the remaining vitious Matter in the Stomach. But that not happening, she was intoxicated, and talked a little light-headed at setting into Sleep; but rested well and quietly all the Night after; which she had not done of a considerable Time before. The next Morning awaking, she had no Deadness or Numbness in her Arms; and they were now as warm as ever in her best Health. Her Legs and Thighs were not at all numbed, and the Pain was now very inconsiderable. She had little or no Faintness, and declared she seemed to herself to have received a new Life. Those who are conscious of their Ignorance of the State of the Body under Diseases, and of the Principles that cause them; who know not how to make Choice of fit Vomits, and how to manage them, are in the right not to venture their own Reputation by giving any. This Morning, *August* 20, she took the Purge,

*Ol. Amygd. d. r. Syr. e Spin. Elix. Salut. Syr. e  
Ros. Dam. aa  $\frac{2}{3}$  ss.*

and Half an Hour after the Clyster. Before she took the Vomit, she had taken these twice, with little or no Success. But this Morning they worked plentifully and freely, to seven or eight Stools, bringing away Fæces in Quantity,  
clod-

clodded, slimy, fetid, black, with much Wind. This gave her great Relief, especially as to the Faintness and Wind in her Stomach; she had now some Appetite to her Dinner, but after Eating, her Hands became again a little chill, and numbed, tho' this went off after a very short time; she past this Day and the next Day very well, becoming more and more easy, and gaining Strength very sensibly.

*August 22*, that Purge and Clyster were repeated, worked freely, and with as good Success as the last Time.

They were repeated several Times afterwards, and unctuous Medicines taken in the Intervals, by which Means she attained a Strength and Health, superior to what she ever enjoyed before; and holds it to the Time of Writing this, which is eleven Months after. Her Appetite is much better than ever; and she drinks without the least Impediment, whereas she could only sip before, and could never drink a Draught. As this Difficulty is owing to Wind, and Load in the Stomach, so this Narrative shews fully, how that was removed.

EDMUND RAMSDEN, *at Mr. Tanner's,*  
*a Silk Weaver, in Cock Lane, Shoreditch.*

1720.

**H**E was born *February 14*, 1698. He has been of a spare Habit, all along somewhat inclining to lean, but, except the Small Pox, which he had at Eight Years old, he had an uninterrupted Health, till *June 1*, 1714, when he began to be subject to Coughs, and apt to take Cold, which he has been ever since. In *May*, 1719, he had frequently, without other Signs

Signs of a Cold, a short slight Cough ; it was chiefly in the Evening, daily. *June 1, 1719*, at Ten in the Evening, the Cough was attended with a tickling and working, seeming to him as of Froth, a little above the Pit of his Stomach. Immediately he spit and raised Blood continually from that Part, very florid and ruddy. Spitting into a Basin, he observed when cold, it was very thick, and that no Serum separated from it. It continued not longer than three Minutes, during which Time he discharged about two Ounces of Blood. This Spitting returned the next Evening, about the same Hour ; and so daily, with like Symptoms and Discharge for about a Week. After he had had it for five or six Days, he applied to me ; and, on Use of a lenitive unctuous Electuary, after two Days the Cough and Spitting both ceased. He took only two Pots of the Electuary, neglecting all further Care of himself. Notwithstanding, he continued well as ever in his Life, till towards the End of the following Winter ; when he was more than ever formerly subject to Colds and Coughs. But these abated much, as the Spring came on. In *May, 1720*, as in the former Year, came on a short checking Cough ; and once or twice, with the Phlegm rising, he observed a very little Blood. But *June 1*, at Ten in the Evening, the Tickling and Working about the Pit of his Stomach returned ; and he raised Blood, of the same Constitution and Colour as before, and in the same Quantity. It is about that Time he is wont to eat his Supper daily ; and the Spitting comes on either during his Eating, or immediately after. He finds he has no Sense of Soreness in the Part, whence it seems to arise.

Upon

Upon the Access of the Bleeding, he has lately had, at the same Time, a Nausea and Reaching to vomit.

*June 8, 1720,* he applied again to me ; and I directed the same Electuary, which agreed well with him, and rendered him more easy, lightsome, and more soluble and loose, as it formerly did.

As the chief Disorders of the Body of Man arise from vitious Principles in the Stomach, I imagined, that on Access of the Meat and Drink at that Meal, those Principles, being put into Emotions and Conflicts, partly emit a greater Quantity than usual of Wind ; and partly flowing forth, pass into the Blood ; by these Means, bring on the Disorders there, and in particular the Bleeding. I appointed him to sup this Night, *June 9,* two Hours sooner, which he did, *viz.* at Eight o'Clock, when he eat a Crust of Bread, and drank Half a Pint of common Ale, which is usually his Supper. Two or three Minutes after, he perceived the Rattling and Working in the usual Part ; and had at the same Time a Reaching to vomit. At the Instant the Blood arose.

*June 10,* I appointed him to eat his Bread, and Drink his Ale, at Six o'Clock this Evening, which he did ; but the Bleeding came not on till near Eleven, which was near two Hours later than the ordinary Time of its Access before. Then he raised hardly half so much Blood as he did before he took the Medicine. Besides, whereas he was wont to be very uneasy, heavy, and chagrined, and his Breast oppressed, for some short Time before the Access of the Bleeding, he was now easy, and had none of those Symptoms, so that he expected no Bleeding at all. Nor is there Reason to doubt, but that  
the

the Alteration as to Time, as well as the Quantity of the Bleeding, was owing to the Medicine, which gave him two or three Stools daily, and sent down much Wind.

June 11,

*R<sub>x</sub>. Ol. Amygd. d. Syr. Ros. Dam. aa ℥j. m. cap.  
hor. som. repetatur cras mane, addendo Syr.  
e Spin. Cerv. & Elix. Salut. aa ℥ss. et post  
semihor. injiciatur Enem.*

I have heard nothing of him since ; and therefore conclude he is well.

Mr. GLOVER, Thread-needle-Street.

1720.

Objections  
to the Cor-  
tex Peruvi-  
anus.

**H** E had taken very much of the Jesuits Powder, for an intermittent Fever; and tho' that Medicine stifled it for the Time, the Distemper returned with still greater Violence afterwards.

In such a Relapse I was sent for to him, in the Middle of the Summer 1720. He had a Fit that had shattered, disturbed and weakened him very much. This was the more extraordinary, because the Season was so favourable, and a Proof, how great a Quantity of febrile Matter there was within. Where this is the Case, and that Matter superior to the absorbent Power of that Medicine, it is wont to disengage itself and break loose a-new, when the Patient suffers doubly ; and as much from the Medicine, which is noxious and offensive, as from the Disease. Where, joined by some Effort of Nature, the Medicine surmounts the Fever, it is commonly by a Metastasis, and, by casting off the morbid

morbid Matter upon some Part or Limb, brings on a Palsy, or some other Affection.

Indeed, where the febrile Matter is little, the Medicine may stifle it; and if the Strength be great, both may thereby be cast out, and the Patient rescued; which may sometimes happen, tho' very seldom; there being frequently great Injury done by this Administration, tho' the Ague cease, and the Patient seem easy for a Time, till some other Symptom or Ill arise.

In Mr. *Glover's* Case, the Experiment had been fairly made before I came; and the febrile Matter proved vastly superior to all the Powers of the Cortex. My Business was to retrench, and lessen it. In order to which, I directed unctuous Purges, with Clysters. These succeeded happily, made great Discharges, and the Matter brought away proved of such Nature, as could not but be very hurtful within. The Fit returned the next Morning, a thing that rarely happens in this Method, and indeed never, but where the febrile Matter is in great Quantity indeed. In this Fit, his Stomach being loaded, oppressed, and sick, I advised to drink plentifully of Sage Tea, very small, Sack Whey, or common Ale. This he did, and urged Vomiting, by Use of a Feather, upon which there arose a Quantity of Phlegm, excessive foul, and of Choler very much. This gave him very great Relief; and the Fit was shorter, and not near so shattering and injurious, as that which he had before the Medicines. In the Evening a Vomit was given him, with good Success, and like Discharge; and the next Morning the unctuous Purge and Clyster were administered. The following Day the Ague returned, with like Affections of the Stomach. Upon which he  
I drank

drank as before directed, and it succeeded in like manner. This Fit was still more favourable and easy. But there being several who visited him, and all possessed with an Opinion of the common Methods of the Jesuits Bark, and impatient that his Ague was not cured ; I thought it proper, by Reason of their Impatience, to give the Cortex, which, now that the febrile Matter was retrenched and lessened, succeeded, and he had no Relapse.

This is the true State of the Case ; tho' being drawn up at a Distance, it is not so particular as it might have been, had it been drawn up immediately. The Reason of my doing it now is, because the Apothecary has officiously suggested, that my Method would not do without the Cortex. Whereas in Truth, the Pressure of the Disease being very great, and the People about the Patient in Sollicitude and Hurry, there was not Patience for Trial of it. But, from the whole it is very apparent, quite contrary to what the Apothecary suggests, that the Cortex could not succeed without the Assistance of this Method ; whereby so great a Quantity of the morbid Matter, which that Medicine would otherwise have had to absorb, was removed and cast out.

*Mr. THOMAS MOLE, in Grub-Street.*

*Cholera Morbus. 1720.*

**H**E was born *November 1, 1699.* He has been, for his whole Life, apt to be costive ; but has been generally healthy, only sometimes subject to the Head-ach ; and of late to the Tooth-ach.

*July*

*July 8, 1720*, in the Evening, he found himself heavy and sleepy. The next Morning, he was awaked by a griping Pain in his Stomach, which suddenly increased to a great Violence. This was followed by a Sickneſs inexpressibly great; and that by an enormous Vomiting and Looseness. What he brought up, was hot, excessive sour, and bitter. The Stools were likewise hot, stenchy, and offensive beyond measure.

I came to him this Morning, *July 9, 1720*, at Eleven. He told me, that the Pain of his Stomach, and in the opposite Part of his Back, was intolerable; and that he was likewise in Pain throughout his whole Bowels. He was sunk, dispirited, and faint beyond Expression; but this ever happens, where those vitious Principles in the Stomach are in great Perturbation and Colluctations with each other. For when they are regularly moved, by rational Vomits and Purges, such Faintness does not happen. On the contrary, these ever take the Faintness off; unless it happens, that the vitious Principles are too numerous, and exceed their Power; or those that remain, fall into Colluctations after the Medicines are gone forth, and the Operation over. For the Faintness is owing intirely to these Colluctations, and Wind, arising from them, distending the Stomach, and by that Means straitning the Heart, distressing the Lungs, and in some Degree oppressing all the Parts above.

He was feverish, his Pulse quick, his Mouth dry, and his Tongue white. He complained of a great Pain and Heaviness of his Head. I directed,

C c

Rc.

*R<sub>x</sub>. Elix. Salutis, Syr. Ros. Dam. Ol. Amygd. d. r. aa ℥j. m. cap. statim, et post semibor. injiciatur Enema seq.*

*R<sub>x</sub>. Flor. Chamæmel. m. iss. coquantur in f. q. Aq. font. ad lib. j. Colaturæ adde Syr. e Spin. Cerv. Sacchari com. et Ol. Lin. aa ℥j. m.*

The Draught was no sooner settled in his Stomach, but things came to a great Composure and Ease. The Colluctations of the Bile in his Stomach, the Faintness consequent thereto instantly lessened, and he had not so much as any Reaching to Vomit afterwards. The Clyster succeeded well; and brought down much Wind, and vitious Choler. After this first Discharge he found himself pretty easy, and his Distress over; all things took a new Turn. He eat Veal Broth, which sat very kindly with him, and afterwards Bread and Butter. In the Evening, perceiving a Weight and Oppression of his Stomach, I directed,

*R<sub>x</sub>. Ol. Amygd. d. r. ℥ij. Syr. Sambuc. Aq. Bryon. com. aa ℥iss. cap. statim.*

A Quarter of an Hour after, he drank plentifully of small Sage Tea, and urging the Rise of it with a Feather, made a Discharge of heavy tough Phlegm incredibly great; with Choler, bitter and sour.

He had a good Night after this, and took the oily Draught the next Morning, with Addition of *Syr. Ros. Dam. ℥ss.* and a Clyster half an Hour after. This succeeded happily, made a considerable Discharge, and left him easy and well. At Dinner he found his Appetite good, his Stomach easy, and what he eat sat well with him. After this he felt not the least Disorder  
of

of his Bowels, nor any thing amiss; and I seeing him the next Day, he assured me he was now much better than before the Vomiting and Looseness came on; he having found himself heavy, torpid, and somewhat indisposed for some Weeks before; whereas now he was lightsome, cheerful, active, and vigorous beyond what he remembered to have felt himself in his whole Life before. Thus it ordinarily happens, where the Cure of Diseases is attempted, by a kindly and rational Method of removing the Causes of them. These Causes are commonly long forming within; and perhaps Part of them brought with the Body into the World. These cumber, incommode, and offend the Oeconomy, before they break out into Violences, when greatly increased, and perhaps incited by some Accident. It is the Manner of Exertion, under this Incitement, that gives Denomination to the Disease; and Physicians rarely attend to any thing farther than this, which is the Reason of so frequent Miscarriages, and of such Havock of Constitutions, that happen to abide the Shock, but perhaps never come to rights afterwards. Thus in these Cases of Vomiting and Looseness, few Physicians reflect farther, than that the Patient was well before the Vomiting and Looseness happened, and that if these were stopt, the Patient would be well again. So that they use all Endeavours, by Absorbents, Opiates, and the like, to stop them; and then the Body has not only these ill Principles, but Medicines as annoying to struggle with. I have seen much of this Practise this Season, with a fatal Consequence from it. Whereas, of a considerable Number that have been

treated with unctuous Evacuations, not one I have seen has done amiss.

The Cholera Morbus, Cholick, and Diarrhoea, have been frequent this Season here. They have been usually at the same Season, probably in all Ages; and indeed in all Places. *Hippocrates*, about two thousand Years ago, has represented them as rife in this Season, in *Greece*. When not rightly treated, and the biliose Matter steering its Course, or perhaps being sent, by an ill Method of Medicines, into the Blood, a Fever ensues. But this is prevented by tempering the Acrimony, and appeasing the Collutations of that Matter by Means of Oils, and sending it, when so tempered, pacified, and incorporated with Oil, quite out of the Body. By this Method not only the Fever is prevented, but the Frame secured from Discomposure and Shatter, and the Constitution preserved.

*Mrs. HARVEY, at Mr. Fuller's.*

*February 23, 1720.*

**S**HE was invaded with a Pain in her Head and Back. *February 24*, the Pains increased, she was feverish, and had a Sense of Load and Tension of her Stomach.

*February 25*, in the Afternoon, I being sent for, was told what is before set forth; and likewise, that the Small Pox had, from the Beginning, been expected, they being now very rife about Town, and she having never had them. They added, that they appeared under the Skin of her Face last Night; and indeed, I now observed them thick on her Face, and some on her Breast and Arms. *Mr. Beet*, Apothecary, and all present, agreed they were the Small Pox.

I

Having

Having drank a great deal of Small Beer, and finding her Stomach chilled by it, she drank near a Quart of strong *Spanish* Wine before I came. After which, she was very sick at Stomach. On which Account, knowing she had an Aversion to Oil, I ordered her an Ounce of Oil of Sweet Almonds, with as much Syrup of Damask Roses. This had the Effect I expected, made her vomit freely, and very much putrid Phlegm, and Choler, hot, sharp, bitter, sour. After this, the Symptoms of her Head, Back, and Stomach, wholly ceased; the Fever gradually declined; and I, coming again the next Morning, *February* 26, found not the least Remains of the Pimples in her Face, Breast, or Arms. This Case is not unlike that of Lady *Ann Gray*, related in the *State of Physick*, p. 86.

Some Months before, being invaded with a Sicknefs at Stomach, she vomited up much green and yellow Choler; after which she had a Cast of Yellow in her Face, so that she expected the Jaundice. But her Complexion became clear the next Day, her Stomach being easy and quiet.

*Mr. WILLIAM ROOTS. Autumn; 1720.*

*An Ague.*

**I** Was consulted, after he had had a Quotidian Ague above a Month. I appointed a Purge, Scammony with Calomel, to be repeated every other, or every third Day; and Oil of Sweet Almonds to be taken plentifully, on the intermediate Days. The first Day he took it he had no Fit, nor the Day following. But not taking the Purge the third Day, he had then a Fit,

tho' much more favourable than ever before. He had one or two slight Fits afterwards, on a like Omission of the Purge. In Conclusion, I directed a Dose of Ipecacuanha; which worked kindly, freely, and brought up much Phlegm and Choler. By this Means he was not only freed from his Ague, but attained a greater Cheerfulness, Vivacity, and better Health, by much, than he had before the Ague invaded him. Nay, a Deafness, that had been upon him for several Years to a great Degree, left him upon this Process.

*Mr. Sharpe's Son, Beak-Street, by Golden-Square; Spring. 1720.*  
*An Ague.*

**H**E had had an Ague, I think a Tertian, for some Time; and taken much of the Cortex, without Cure of the Ague; it only incommoding and indisposing of him. I directed a lenitive unctuous Electuary to be taken daily; and a Clyster sometimes interposed. After a few Days, I appointed a Dose of Scammony with Calomel, which worked very kindly but plentifully; and was repeated afterwards, at Distance, two or three Times, with like Success. By this Means he was not only freed from his Ague, but acquired a better State of Health than before.

*Mrs. GOODWIN,*

*October 1720.*

**S**HE had a pretty sharp Fit of the Gout, which was carried off by oily and other Purges, happily and speedily.

*In*

In this Course she missed the Catamenia, which never befel her before; when not with Child. But Purging sometimes removes the Pabulum of them, which is in the Stomach.

*The same.*

**H**ER Son *Nicholas*, and her Daughter . . . . who were both born before I cured her of the Elephantiasis\*, by Means of Vomits, Purges with Calomel, and a Diet-drink with Vitriolum album and crude Antimony, were both infected with that Disease very highly. But her Son *Emmet*, and her two Daughters that are born since that Cure, have not the least Appearance of it.

*Mr. WILLIAM WOOD.*

*April 10, 1720.*

**H**A V I N G been deaf of both Ears, especially the Left, from the Time he was an Infant of three Months old; and having, in *February* last, received a Stab in his Loins pretty deep, tho' only a Flesh Wound, during the Running and Discharge of the Ulcer his Hearing returned, and was as exquisite in both Ears for the Time, as any Man's. But upon the Healing of the Ulcer, the Deafness became as great as ever.

\* It was hereditary. For her Father died over-run with an Elephantiasis.

*Colonel HOTHAM.*

**H**E is of a vigorous strong Constitution ; but costive, and subject to Weakness and Inflammation of his Eyes. On this Account, I was consulted in the Spring, of 1720, and directed him Purges with Clysters, generally ever other Day ; with oily Medicines in the intermediate Days. The Purges were very strong, some of them with Elaterium, so as generally to work very often and much with him, and frequently to vomit him, bringing up a Pint of Choler, or more, green, sour, and bitter. The Inflammation gradually ceased; and his Eyes became stronger. Tho' the Purges were repeated so frequently, were so very strong, and made so great Discharges, yet in Concussion, he was become not only much clearer, and fresher in his Complexion, but likewise more plump and fat ; insomuch, that having sat to Mr. *Richardson* for his Picture before he entered upon this Course, the Painter, when he came to sit to him again, having not seen him now of some Time, was surprized to find him so much changed to his Advantage, and so much more clear, fresh, and plump.

SAMUEL WESTON, *Clock-maker at Stratford.*

*March 30, 1720.*

Ill Effects  
from the  
Cortex.

**A** Quartan, from July 1719, cured by the Cortex,  $\frac{zvi}{\text{}}$ . But afterwards his Breast was oppressed, his Stomach stopped and sore. He had a violent ferine Cough, and Difficulty of Breathing, much more than while the Quar-  
tan

tan was upon him ; besides that he was weaker and more disordered.

*Mrs. ARNE,*

*April 1720.*

**W**Eaning her Child, her Stomach began to be uneasy ; and the next Day was in very considerable Pain. This is a common Accident on Women's weaning. She called it a cholical Pain ; and said she had it at Times formerly ; but never during the Time that she gave suck. The Reason was, the biliose Salts being increased, and detained in the Stomach, became the Instruments and Cause of the Pain there ; which during the Time of her giving suck, passed currently and freely into the Blood, having Reception, and Way made for them, by the Child continually draining the Blood, and drawing off the Milk. But, this being thus highly charged with these Salts, the Child was puny, sickly, and very subject to Gripes. It was for this Reason, that I advised her to wean it. The unctuous Method, with some Evacu-ations, freed and relieved both her and the Child.

*Mr. GEORGE CAWSEY, St. Paul's  
Coffee House.*

*Emphysema universale. 1720.*

**H**E was born October 1, 1715, had the Measles favourably before he was a Year old ; and the Small Pox very full, when he was about three. A while after, being at Nurse, in the Country, he had an intermittent Fever.  
Upon

Ill Effects  
from the  
Cortex.

Upon taking the Bark, with much ado, the Fever was put an End to. But the Child thereupon lost his Appetite, became short breath'd, and much more uneasy than before. In a Fortnight the Fever returned; and was again put off by the Bark, but it recurred as before. In this Way, the Ague never quitting him, unless when baffled by the Bark, and the Bark never keeping the Ague off longer than three Weeks at a Time, the Child was managed for about two Years. The Fever recurred in various Forms, sometimes Quotidian, sometimes Tertian, and sometimes Quartan. The Bark, at the first Administration, ever purged him; but, being continued by Degrees it rendered him costive, upon which the Ague always ceased. The Apothecary, who managed him thus, attributed these so frequent and numerous Relapses to his not giving a sufficient Quantity of the Bark; so that he resolved to dose him with it to Purpose; which was done accordingly. The Result was, the Bark rendering the Body costive, and debarring the vitious Principles Egress, by Want of Stool they turned into the Blood, particularly Wind, cholerick Fumes, Phlegm; and his Body began to puff up, and swell all over. This was in the Spring 1720; and the Swelling rather increased till June 11, 1720, when I was called in, and much surprized to find his Belly so big and inflated, and withal so very hard, that it was as a Stone, scarcely yielding to any Pressure. His Face was exceedingly bloated, and indeed the whole Surface of his Body puffed up, and as it were inflated; not only the Skin of the Thorax and Abdomen, but of the Limbs, even his Hands and Feet, his Fingers and Toes. The exterior Swellings

Swellings were greater; and withal more puffy, soft, and yielding, than in a Leucophlegmatia, which make me rather choose to call this an Emphysema. Not but that, as in a Leucophlegmatia, so here, there was some Phlegm cast on the Habit, by which Means the Contents, and particularly the Flatulencies of his Stomach were turned into his Blood, and upon the Habit of the Body. When at any Time he happened to have a free Stool, with Descent of Wind, the Swellings of his Face, Belly, Limbs, and all over his Body somewhat declined for a while. The Swellings were ever least in a Morning, after the Composure and Quiet of the Bile in the Stomach, and the Closure of the Pylorus, during Sleep \*, Part of that which was got into the Blood, and upon the Habit, the preceding Day, finding Means to perspire and get forth in that Interval, wherein the Supply from the Fountain of it, the Stomach, was intercepted. I found him wan, and pale, as dead; lean, and reduced to Skin and Bone; feeble, faint, torpid, lumpish, heavy, dozy, and perpetually inclined to Sleep. He made little Water; and was very short breathed. His Appetite had wholly deserted him for some Time.

\* N. B. The Author has, in many Cases, mentioned the Closure of the Pylorus, during Sleep: But this Notion has not, in my Judgment, the least Foundation in Reason for its Support. It is true, that in the Position we generally lye when asleep, the Descent of the Contents of the Stomach is not so easy, as when we are in an erect Posture; and from thence it is, that we find such a Restlessness and Uneasiness upon going to Bed, with the Stomach overcharged with Food. EDITOR.

*June*

June 11, 1720,

Rx. Calomel. gr. iv. Scammon. p. gr. vi. m. f.  
*Pulv. sumend. Mane, in Cockl. i. Syr. Flor.*  
*Persic.*

This worked very little ; which I have observed frequently happens, even with very strong Purges, in flatulent Cases. So that considering that Oils baffle the Bile, from whence those Flatulencies all arise in the Stomach, I appointed for the next Morning, *June 13*, an Ounce of Oil of Sweet Almonds to be taken, and a Clyster to be given Half an Hour after. These were followed by a surprisngly great Discharge of Fœces, stenchy, slimey, very frothy, with much Wind; upon which his Stomach and Belly grew sensibly softer, and less; and the Swellings all over the Surface of the Body decreased.

The next Morning, *June 14*, the purging Powder and Syrup were repeated, and a Clyster given Half an Hour after; whereupon ensued an Evacuation much greater than that Yesterday; his Guts, before quiet and still, were now struggling, croaking, and dismissing of Wind, sent thither from off the Habit of the Body, the Organs and Limbs, by Way of the gastric and mesenteric Arteries, through the Glands of the Stomach and Guts, for the greater Part of the Day. In the Evening, his Stomach and Belly were come down to their natural Pitch; and the puffy Swellings over his whole Body were quite gone down and vanished. At the same Time it was observable that, tho' these Operations were so great, they were so kindly, that he manifestly gained Strength under them; and this Evening he appeared lively, brisk, sprightly, active, and said his Faintness, caused

caused by Wind in his Stomach, bearing it on the Præcordia and Vitals, was wholly gone. He eat more this Day at Dinner, than he had done at any Meal of some Time before; and this Evening complains that he is hungry. The Dozing and Sleepiness is wholly ceased.

The Purge was repeated every other Day, with the Clyster three or four Times; and an Ounce of Oil of Sweet Almonds taken on the intermediate Days. At ten Days End, his Friends observed that his Complexion was become as fresh as ever; and his Strength and Health perfectly restored.

July 7, 1724, I saw him in perfect Health; and his Mother told me, he had continued so now for three Years, ever since that Illness in 1720.

*Mr. DILLINGHAM, Apothecary.*

*Arthritis Scorbutica Vaga; and, occasionally of the Stone.*

*November 1720.*

**H**E had this Distemper once before, very severely; and notwithstanding all the Applications used, it lasted very long. After the Distemper was over, the Skin peeled off the greatest Part of his Body; the hard callous Part came quite off the Soles of his Feet; and even the Corns, of which he had four or five, came all entirely out by the Roots. Both that, and the present Fit, had certain Symptoms and Notices fore-running, which it may not be amiss to recount. Tho' when he is in Health he is very active and athletic, before each of these Fits he found a considerable Lassitude, and was soon tired with Walking.

Upon

Upon Motion he was apt to sweat, and it had a strangely fetid nidorous Smell. When he rid out, it was followed by Pains in his Breast, Sides, and Back. His Appetite was very sharp and craving; and he had Longings, particularly for Tallow; than which there is not a surer Sign of Abundance of acrimonious Bile in the Stomach. He was torpid, heavy, and sleepy; his Sleep unquiet, and disturbed by frightful Dreams. His Head was heavy. He had a Chagrine and Melancholy. His Memory failed him very much. Lastly, he fell into a Cholic, very cruel and severe; and this declining, the Cause, Choler passing out of the Stomach and Guts into his Blood, was succeeded by Pains in his Limbs not less cruel and severe.

The second Fit, at the End of *November 1720*, attacked him with greater Fury than the former; but yielded to the first Applications now used. These were only Purges with Clysters, and a Vomit, *Ipecac. ʒss.* with *gr. iv.* of *Tart. Emet.* Both Purges, and Vomits, brought away great Quantities of Choler. After the Discharge of the first Clyster that was given, there followed, in a few Minutes, at least Half a Pint of Choler, very yellow, sharp, and hot, with a nidorous Smell, exactly like that of his Sweat before. Upon this Evacuation, the Pain in his Back, or his Stomach, in which this Choler then was, presently ceased, greatly to his Relief.

Dr. *Bevis*, who, visiting him, observed the first Attacks of this Distemper, declared he had known some who were wholly disabled, and their Limbs rendered ever after useless, by Rheumatisms not so violent and excessive as this was; and he judged Mr. *Dillingham* would not  
recover

recover his full Strength till *Midsummer*, or after; whereas he was free from Pain in a few Days; his Memory returned; his Head became as usual in his best Health; and his Sleep quiet and refreshing. In fine, he was as strong as ever in his Life, by the Beginning of *January*. For by this Method, the Cause, the rheumatic or arthritick Matter, was cast forth, and not quieted and suppressed within, as in the common Method.

Business pressing him, he pursued not the Cure so far as he should have done; and much neglecting his Health in the Summer, he had a Return of the Arthritis in the Autumn 1721; of which I only find the following Notes.

*September 20, 1721*, his Hands, Arms, and Shoulders were in great Pain; and where the Pain was most urgent, the Part was very hot, even externally. Where-ever the Bile, vitious, and abounding in vitriolic Salts, passes or settles in any considerable Quantity, not only an Acrimony, causing Pain in the Parts, but an Heat ever attends. In the Evening he was sick at Stomach, and had a Reaching to vomit. Upon which I ordered,

*Ipecacuan. pulv. ʒss. Tart. Emet. gr. iij.*

this worked in three or four Minutes; discharged above a Pint of very heavy, tough Phlegm, with much Choler. When the Vomiting was over, he declared the Heat and Pains were considerably abated; that he could now move his Arms, and suffer the Parts pained to be touched, which he could not before he took it. The vitious Principles in the Stomach, offended by them, if not flung effectually up by Vomit, or sent downwards forth by Stool,

Of the Dispatches of Bile, vitious and redundant, from the Stomach, and the Production of nephritic, rheumatic, and other Pains.

pass

pass cross-ways through the Lacteals into the Blood. From the so sudden Suspense of the Effects of it in the Blood, as happened during this Vomiting, it is plain the Dispensations from the Stomach to the Blood are incessant. Indeed they are so in Health, and while the Stomach contains in it only Matter proper and natural. It is to the Dispatch of this into the Blood, that the Heat, the Sense, the Life, the Strength, and the Power of Action are owing. When the vitious Matter in the Stomach is much, and the Dispatches into the Blood great, where Bile particularly abounds, and endeavouring to get off by the Kidnies, and urinary Parts, affects those Parts; and putrid Phlegm, sent from the Stomach, appears with concreted biliose Matter in the Urine, it is called a Fit of the Stone. The Stomach is said to suffer by Consent with the Kidnies; and the Emotions in it are said to be a Sign of the Stone. Whereas they proceed wholly from the Disturbances given it by the vitious Matter, become redundant and troublesome there. Passing into the Blood, wherever it happens to be in Quantity, in the urinary or any other Parts, it gives like Disturbances. But these Disorders of the Stomach are so far from attending only the Stone, that they frequently attend Fevers, Rheumatisms, the Gout, and other Distempers. Where the vitious Matter in the Stomach is very enormous, as the Cholera Morbus, and the like, it incites the Parts to fling it off with so great Vehemence, up and down, as ordinarily to allow little Leisure for Passage into the Blood, to produce any great Symptoms there. It will not be easy to assign a Reason, why these Disorders of the Stomach should not likewise be interpreted

Symptoms

Symptoms of the Stone, as well as those, where the Matter, passing more slowly, gets into the Blood, and endeavours to find its Way out by the urinary Passages. Such Emotions of the Stomach, are, it is plain, far from being Symptoms of the Stone. But where the Stomach happens to have in it such Matter as serves for the Formation of the Stone, for Obstruction of the urinary Passages, when sent thither, for producing nephritic Affections, for causing the Strangury, or the like, and this Matter happens to be dispensed into the Blood, and to pass to the urinary Parts, it produces those Symptoms and Disorders there; and these are Consequences of those Emotions. But, if there be either no such Matter in the Stomach; or so long as it is in so little Quantity as may be well borne by the Stomach, and lie quietly there; or if the Resentment and Emotions of the Stomach are such, as to send it forth up by Vomit, or downwards through the Guts, with so much Hurry that little or none passes into the Blood; or, if what passes there, impacts and settles in the Blood Vessels of a Muscle, Limb, or Joint, as in the Rheumatism or Gout; or, if passing to the Kidnies and urinary Parts, it be not in Quantity too great to proceed and be dispensed forth, or is of such Nature as not to offend or hurt those Parts as it passes; I say, in these several Cases, tho' there be Emotions of the Stomach, the Kidnies and urinary Parts are not affected in any of them. So that Emotions of the Stomach, Sickness, and Vomiting, are far from being really Symptoms of Affections of these Parts.

*Mr. SCOT's Son.*

*Fits. Big-head. 1720.*

**H**IS Mother, formerly *Mrs. Whiting*, under which Name there are before several Notes about her Case, now Wife of *Mr. Scot*, is very subject to be costive, much affected with the Cholic, and over-run with a sharp acid Choler. With this she was much teized, especially for some Weeks before she was brought to Bed, and indeed after, till relieved by unctuous and evacuant Medicines. I then had Opportunity to observe the Child; and foretold that it abounded much with like Choler, and would be subject to Fits. But, being a fine Child, and nothing appearing amiss to the Mother, she made no Overtures for the giving it any thing for Prevention.

People are not ordinarily forward to meddle with Physick, where they see not present Necessity. In this Case, their Hopes as much surpass their Fears, as when Sickness really comes on, these too frequently do their Hopes. What I had foretold befel the Child, with so great Impetuosity and Insult, that when I came, just as a Fit was gone off, there were little Hopes of his Life. Nor indeed had it been saved, had it not been for the great Discretion and Vigilance of the Mother, and her accurate Pursuit of the Medicines. These were chiefly oily Purges, with Clysters; by Means of which were discharged incredible Quantities of Choler, sour and green, with some Phlegm. Tho' the Discipline was followed very closely, and the Evacu-  
uations

cuations were very great, the Child gained Flesh very sensibly, and a considerable Strength.

He was never heard to cry in the least, his Lungs being oppress'd by the continual Inflation of his Stomach, till after the use of these Medicines.

When first born, it was observed his Head was big, and particularly longer than usual from the Front to the Back-part of the Head. The Head was observed likewise to grow faster, and bigger in Proportion, than the rest of the Body; inso-much that it was so heavy, that the Neck was not capable of supporting it. On Use of the unctuous Medicines and Evacuations, the Head became sensibly less; and, in fine, the Neck became capable of supporting it. Both the Mother and Nurse observed this; and the Head-dress, that was formerly too little, became gradually as much too big. This Dress was a constant Gage and Measure, by which they judged of the Increase and Decrease of the Bigness of the Head. As the Increase was owing chiefly to the Tension of the Stomach by Wind, which was very much in this Child, so the Decrease was proportionate to the subduing the Bile, from which that Wind arose, and gradually casting it out of the Body.

Mrs. HARRY. Lime-house.

*Immanis ædoſion pruritus.* 1720.

SHE had had this Itching upon her for some Time by Fits; some of which were so vehement as to give her that great Disquiet, and put her whole Body into so much Disorder, as to be hardly supportable. It was chiefly ex-

D d 2                      terior;

terior ; and, as I acquainted her, proceeded from a great Redundance of Salts, of the Nature of those that cause the Cholic, got out of the Stomach and Guts into the Blood, and thrown thence on those Parts. She told me she had had the Cholic very much formerly ; and that she had now frequently a Sickness at her Stomach with Reaching. She likewise observed, that continually the Fit of Itching was preceded by a Commotion and Disorder in her Stomach ; and that this gradually declined as the Itching increased. I directed that, when the Commotion in her Stomach next began, she should drink of Oxymel of Squills, and Oil of Sweet Almonds,  $\overline{aa}$   $\zeta j.$  four Ounces of warm Canary a while after ; and upon that, small Sage Tea ; urging the Rise of it up again briskly with a Feather. She did so ; and brought up a great Quantity of Phlegm, with some Choler. Upon which the Itching was asswaged, and this Fit much shorter and milder, than any she had had of some Time.

The Jesuits Bark, powdered, entertains, and powerfully absorbs these biliose Salts in the Stomach. Two Scruples, or  $\zeta j.$  of this given, presently abated the Itching ; and in a little while, put an End to it.

She had had besides the Cholic, great Affections of her Head, rheumatic Pains, with Numbness in her Limbs.

She had frequently the Heart-burning ; which I have elsewhere shewn to proceed from a Redundance of those Salts in the Stomach.

For three Years past, she has been so costive, that she rarely had a Stool in less than six, or sometimes eight or ten Days.

She

She is much troubled with Wind in her Stomach and Guts; and when this is the most troublesome, the Itching is so too. A Clyster allays the Itching in Proportion to the Wind it brings down.

Her Appetite was very defective; and she had been able to eat little for some Time.

*August 4, 1721.* In the Morning she took a Quart of *Stretkam* Waters, with a Clyster, which succeeded pretty well. I coming to visit her in the Evening, she told me she had eat more Dinner than for several Days before; but complained then of a Pain, and great Soreness in the Middle, near the Top of the Sternum, and of Stiches, and pricking Pains in each Side. She likewise complained of a Maukishness in her Stomach.

I directed her immediately to drink a Pint of common Ale, cold; which, upon urging the Rise of it with a Feather, returned, with much tough, heavy Phlegm, and something of a bitter. She drank of the same three Pints more successively, and made like Discharges; so that, upon the whole, she brought up near a Pint of such tough, heavy Phlegm. All was transacted in a little more than a Quarter of an Hour; and she afterwards declared her Stomach easy, and her Breast and Sides entirely freed from the Soreness, Pains, and Stiches.

[I had not Leisure, happening to be much pressed with other Business, to take any more Notes of this great and uncommon Case.]

Mrs. ANN BUTLER.

*Fluxed Small Pox.* 1721.

**S**HE is in her Twenty first Year; has needed Purging very much, but neglected it.

*January* 10, she began to complain of Pain of her Head and Back. The Symptoms continually increased; and *January* 12, in the Evening, she was delirious.

*January* 13, the Small Pox began to appear. This gave great Surprize and Uneasiness to her Friends, who were conscious in how bad a State her Body was; and they had no Hopes that she could get over them. In the Evening, she took of Ipecacuanha half a Drachm, which worked well, made a great Discharge of foul Phlegm, with Choler; after which she became much more lightsome, cheerful, and easy. The next Morning the Small Pox were come out very thick. I directed an Eclegma, with Half an Ounce of Conserve of Hips, Oil of Sweet Almonds, and Syrup of Saffron, of each two Ounces. Of this she took a Spoonful two or three Times daily; and, during the whole Use of it, which was till all was over, and she began to purge, she had every a Day a Stool, large, free, and easy. The Fever was moderate, and no ill Symptom arose; and she had no considerable Trouble for the whole Time. Her Face swelled, her Eyes closed; and the Small Pox were confluent; and all her Face covered over with them, as with a Mask. On the eighth Day, in the Morning, they began manifestly to turn, and scaled kindly off; the Skin of her Face escaping so happily, that after  
some

some Months, it was scarcely perceivable that she had had them; all which Effects were owing to the Discharge of her Stomach in the Beginning, to the tempering the Acrimony of the vitious Bile by the unctuous Medicines, the turning it off from the Blood, and disposing it quietly to descend and go forth.

EDWARD BROCKHURST, *at the Horse-Shoe in the Borough.* 1721.

*Of the Principles that Cause the different Hue of the Face and Complexion.*

**H**E is in his Twenty seventh Year, and has had generally good Health, and been very strong and hardy. He had the Small Pox, and a-while after the Measles, when he was in his ninth Year. In *May* last, 1721, he had a Dizziness in his Head, and Sickness at his Stomach; both which went off on taking a Vomit, which made a very great Discharge of Choler, black chiefly, with some greenish yellow, very nauseous, sour, and bitter. In *July* last, he was again dizzy, and sick, had a Pain in his Back, his Left Side, and in his Legs and Arms. His Complexion began to change, and it is come finally to a *Morisco*, but somewhat blacker. It is in all Respects so truly like the natural, that I took him for a Native of *Morocco*. His Hands, and Breast are of the same Complexion, but not quite so dusky. His Eyes are yellow; his Urine sometimes pale, thin, hot, and sharp, sometimes thick and yellow. He is now very weak, and feeble; and very apprehensive he cannot live. His Appetite is quite gone; and when he attempts to

eat he reaches, and pukes up Choler, yellow, green, and black, very offensive. His Tongue is very black. I directed a purging oily Draught, to be taken Night and Morning for three Days, with a Clyster to be taken after the second Draught. These worked freely and well, made a great Discharge of Fœces, black and offensive. Upon which the Symptoms ceased, and the Blackness both of his Tongue and Face decreased ; upon which he went into the Country.

*Mrs. WALLIS, of Oxfordshire. 1721.*

**S**HE has had a Vomiting constantly once, but frequently twice or thrice daily, for four or five Years past. This ceased, as soon as one of the perpetual Blisters applied on her Arm began to make a Discharge, which was in about thirty Hours ; and never returned to this Day. It was made about two Months ago. She formerly was subject also daily to a Chillness of her Back ; which ceased on the running of the Blister. But this frequently runs cold, especially after Dinner ; at which Time the Chill of her Back formerly came on.

*My Lord MOLESWORTH. 1721.*

**H**E hath been for some Time obnoxious to the Strangury, hath voided several very small Stones, and pretty much of a reddish Gravel.

When I was first consulted, which was in the Spring 1721, he had likewise sharp pricking stitch-like Pains in his Breast, very urgent and dangerous. These proceeded from sharp  
choleric

choleric Fumes in his Stomach, because whenever he could belch, he brought such up, and thereupon received some little Relief for the Time.

Happening once to vomit, he brought up much Phlegm; with Choler, very bitter and sharp.

The Heat and Pain in making Water were frequently very great; and constantly proportioned to the Quantity of biliose Salts in it. Trying of it, he found it to the Taste salt, sour, or bitter; but above all, when the Pain and Heat are greatest; at which Time likewise, his Urine was commonly yellow, and very much like Gall in all Respects. This was ever pungent and offensive to his Bladder; and stimulated him to send it thence very frequently, he not being able to bear much of it there. When the urinary Parts were easier, and the Symptoms less urgent, the Urine continually had fewer Salts in it, and was of a less yellow Gall-like Constitution.

Tho' I directed the Use of Oil of Sweet Almonds alone plentifully, to temper the Acrimony of the Salts, smear over and guard the Passages, and that the Purges given, were chiefly mucilaginous vegetable Syrups; and tho' he had a Clyster given at the same Time, to facilitate the Descent of what was contained in the Guts, yet so numerous and active were the Salts, that some escaping into the Blood, and passing off by the urinary Ways, rather increased the Heat and Pain for the Time. But afterwards, and especially the next Day, he became much easier and better than before the Administration.

Towards the Conclusion of the Operation, what came away by Stool, was usually in a manner

manner huffing, working, very hot to Sense, sharp and corrosive beyond Credit.

By Pursuit of the Method, and repeating the Operations, the Symptoms of the Breast wholly vanished, and those of the urinary Parts much lessened, tho' the Weather was very sultry, and hot for the Season. He was likewise better in all other Respects; he became more composed, serene, and easy; he was stronger, and his Appetite was much more free.

He hath been greatly possessed, that he hath a Stone in his Bladder, which gives him some Concern. I am willing to hope there is none, having not, in the Course of my Observations, perceived any distinct Symptom or Evidence of it.

From this Case it is very apparent, that those Salts are the Instruments and Causes of all the Symptoms; that the Stomach is the Source of them; that passing through the Guts, some passing into the Blood, and out again by the urinary Parts, cause the Symptoms there. In a word, where-ever those Symptoms are, there the Salts are constantly found present, and attending; and the greater the Symptoms are, the greater Number of Salts are ever found there attending.

A few Days after this was wrote, Search being made, by Means of a Catheter, no Stone was found.

*Mr. GOODWIN.*

*Hemiplegia. 1721.*

**F**EBRUARY . . 1721, he was seized with the dead Palsy, on his whole Left Side. I saw him once or twice; but happening

ing to be indisposed, Dr. *Levet* first, and afterwards Sir *Hans Sloane*, were consulted; who told me, there were no Hopes of his Recovery. When I came afterwards to see him, he was heavy, stupified, very little sensible, and appeared as dead, so much, that all thought he would be so very suddenly, having given over all Hopes of him.

What is remarkable in this Case is, that he was afterwards recovered wholly by Evacuations, chiefly Purges, some of them with Oils and Clysters; by Means of these he had frequently near twenty Stools; and hardly any Day passed, when he had not at least a Clyster, and rarely less than five or six Stools. I knew well, and told the Family from the Beginning, that a Body of his great Strength and Vigor could not receive so great a Shock from a slight Cause, and that there must be a great Load of morbid Matter within; which was sufficiently verified in the Sequel. The Discharges were not only very incredibly great, but foul, stenchy, and offensive beyond Imagination. So soon as he came to a little Sense and Observation, he complained of an hideous ill Taste in his Mouth; and a continual Flavour of Brimstone in his Throat, arising from his Stomach; he belching up hot Fumes, that had, to his Sense, very strongly and distinctly the Taste of that Mineral. When I came to add a Grain of Elaterium to his Purge, this made him vomit, and he brought up bilious Matter, very ill tasted, with Phlegm, putrid, heavy, and tough, to such a Degree as to surprize those that saw it; and indeed in such Quantity, that there never was less than a Pint of it brought up this Way, and sometimes a Pint and a Half at least. So great a Discharge made,  
amazed

amazed the Family ; and after some time, all saw that there was vastly more discharged upwards, than his Stomach could ever possibly have held.

Indeed, they saw afterwards as much discharged, in Process of Time, as would have filled the Stomach several Times over. And yet he eat very little all the while, from the Beginning of his Illness, rarely above a poached Egg, or two at the most, in a Day. He had not only a Loathing or Aversion to Meat, but declared he could not get it down ; so that all he had to support him, was a little of the common Ale, Broth, and now-and-then a Glass of Wine ; none of which could make any sensible Addition to the Phlegm. So that it must needs be brought into his Stomach from elsewhere. This they all concluded ; and indeed that it was brought from his Limbs ; they observing that he recovered the Strength of them, in Proportion to these Discharges ; which made both him and them patient and easy under them. Phlegm is the Result of Indigestion, and formed in the Stomach. Thence Part of it is passed by Action, Exercise, but more especially by the Drinks used, into the Blood. So long as the Habit can receive and bear it, and the Vessels and Organs are not so far embarrassed by it, but that they can execute their Office, there is no great Sense of it. But, when they are once overpowered with it, Symptoms begin to arise, answerable to the greater or less Quantity of it, its Toughness, and other Properties ; and to the Nature and Quantity of the bilious Matter that attends it. As the Stomach, the Fountain of these vitious Principles, is emptied, Way is made for Reception of them back thither out of the Blood,

I

through

through the gastric Vessels. That it was so in this Case, there was an accidental Proof, very remarkable. They sometimes rubbed the paralytic Leg; and as oft as this was done, he became sick at Stomach. This Method, of returning back to the Stomach the Impurities that first came from thence, is the only Way of depurating the Blood, and freeing the Habit, that is real, and to be relied on. It is certain, in Proportion to the Discharge made hence, upwards and downwards, the Patient recovered. His Hips, Thighs, and some other Parts, that were raw, and tending to perish, began to be disposed to heal. This Rawness is usually ascribed to lying on the Parts; and that, doubtless, contributes something; but this would not happen, were there not a Corruption and Dissolution carrying on, by the vitious Principles abounding within. Next, he ceased to be so dead a Weight in the turning himself in his Bed. By Degrees he could move the Toes of his Left Foot, and afterwards that Leg. His Memory, Senses, and Intellect daily improved. He began now to return me Thanks for my Care, approved the Method, and declared that it had been followed by a Success that he had not the least Hopes of.

His Left Hand and Arm were withered, and as dead. The Nails of the Fingers had not in them the least Appearance of Blood; but were wan, with a Cast of Yellow. The Evacuations being continually carried on, his Hands began to grow plump, as also his Wrists and Arms, and to acquire a little Flesh. At the End of *April*, having taken the Purge with the Elaterium, he vomited freely and much. During the Time, it was observed that the Left Arm had some Agitation,

tation, from the Shoulder quite to the Fingers; and every Strain in Vomiting gave a slight Jerk to the Arm, so as very sensibly to move the Shoulder Joint, that at the Elbow, that of the Wrist, and those of the Fingers. This Action is produced by the Stomach, pressing upon the descending Trunk of the Aorta behind it; and shews, that the Arteries of the Arm and Hand were filled with something, tho' probably chiefly with Phlegm and Wind, and but very little true Blood, to animate and invigorate those Parts. The next Time he took the Elaterium and vomited, the Limb was actuated in the same Manner. Whether this happened in his former Vomitings they did not observe. He became, after some Time, tired, impatient, and desisted, removing to *Hammer-smith*; but was well recovered, excepting his Left Arm and Hand, which had gained Strength daily; and his Lady, and all, agreed they were in a Way of Recovery, had he persevered.



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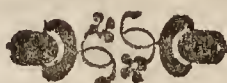
## POSTSCRIPT.

**A**T Page 53, I subjoined a Note, to remove an Objection that had in Reality been made to the Author by Dr. *Quincy*, in the famous Controversy on the *State of Physick*, concerning the Discharge of Bile into the Stomach; but on reviewing the *State of Physick*, and several of the preceding Cases, I find that the Author was misunderstood by Dr. *Quincy* and others: His Notion was, that in such Disorders, either a *vitiating* Bile, or in too great a Quantity, was received by the Lacteals, and conveyed into the Blood, from whence it was discharged by Means of the Villi and gastric Glands into the Stomach.

In the Case of Mr. *Rockliffe*, Page 48. where the Doctor successfully put a stop to Vomiting of Blood, by urging the Vomit, I forgot to give, in its proper Place, this additional Authority, from the *Histoire de l'Academie des Sciences pour l'année 1715*. “ Une fille de vingt huit à  
 “ trente ans, d'un temperament sanguin, plutôt  
 “ maigre que grasse, commença à sentir des  
 “ picotements dans la poitrine, dans le dos,  
 “ dans l'estomac, et cracha du sang pur et  
 “ vermeil. Son pouls étoit alors dur et ferré.  
 “ Après une saignée du bras que Mr. *Roubaut*  
 “ lui ordonna, elle sentit ses douleurs d'estomac  
 “ augmenter, et elle vomit près de trois demi-  
 “ sep-

“ septiers tant de sang que de limphe. Les  
 “ douleurs cessèrent ensuite ou diminuerent  
 “ très considérablement, et le pouls devint plus  
 “ doux et plus étendu ; mais le lendemain les  
 “ douleurs d’estomac revinrent, et ensuite un  
 “ vomissement de sang pareil au précédent,  
 “ mais un peu plus fort. Une seconde saignée  
 “ du bras, et après cela une du pied ne la soula-  
 “ gerent point, les douleurs d’estomac revenoi-  
 “ ent toujours suivies de grands vomissements,  
 “ après lesquels seulement elle avoit quelque  
 “ petit relâche, et reprenoit un meilleur pouls.  
 “ Au bout de cinq ou six jours de cet état, la  
 “ malade, qui avoit été saignée trois fois, et de  
 “ plus avoit rendu plus de trois pintes de sang \*,  
 “ tomba dans un extrême affoiblissement. M.  
 “ *Roubaut* jugea que la saignée étoit désormais  
 “ inutile, et apparemment mortelle, que la  
 “ source du mal devoit être dans quelque hu-  
 “ meur acre qui rongeoit l’estomac, et en tiroit  
 “ tant de sang, et qu’il n’y avoit qu’un eme-  
 “ tique qui pût chasser cette humeur. Quelque  
 “ hardi et quelque dangereux que parût ce parti  
 “ à M. *Roubaut* lui-même à cause de l’hemor-  
 “ ragie qui étoit à craindre, il s’y résolut, le  
 “ suivit avec les circonspections nécessaires, et  
 “ la malade fut parfaitement guérie.” EDITOR.

\* N. B. *The French Pint is equal to the English Quart.*



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# I N D E X.

## A.

- A** N Ague rendered worse by the Use of the Cortex  
*Peruvianus*, Mr. Wilson, 352.  
 ———Miss Gardiner, 365.  
 ———Mr. Glover, 382.  
 ———Mr. Roots, 389.  
 ———Mr. Sharpe's Son, 390.  
*Αἰδοῖον* Pruritus, Mrs. Harry, 403.  
 Aloëtic Medicines, Mischief from them, 350.  
 Mrs. Arne, the Cholic, 297.  
 ———Sickness and Pain of the Stomach, 393.  
 Arthritis scorbutica vaga, Mr. Dillingham, 397.  
 Asthma, Mr. Wilkinson, 209.  
 Astringents, the Danger from them, 9, 308, 347.  
 Atrophy, Scorbutic, Mrs. Clarke, 317.  
 ———with a Cholic ending in a Fistula of the  
 Intestinum rectum, Mr. Towers's Case, 11.

## B.

- Lord Bishop of Bangor, a Diarrhœa, 343.  
 Mr. Barton, Small Pox, with bloody Stools and epileptic  
 Fits, 216.  
 Bile, the Acrimony of it best defeated by Oils, 118.  
 Mrs. Bird, a Complication of Disorders, 89.  
 Bitters, an Observation on the Use of them, 188.  
 Mr. Bowcher, slimy Matter finding Vent by the Urachus  
 at the Navel, 231.  
 Mr. Brinsden, a Vertigo, 87.  
 Mr. Brockhurst, Complexion remarkably changed, 407.  
 Mrs. Brown's Maid, Fluxed Small Pox, 340.  
 Mrs. Butler, Fluxed Small Pox, 406.  
 Mr. Butlin, Rheumatism, convulsive Fits, Hemiplegia, 62.

- The Benefit from Purging in Mr. Butlin's Case,* 71.  
*Notes taken at the Opening of the Body of Mr. Butlin,* 76.

## C.

- A Cachexy, Mrs. Cooper,* 256.  
*Dr. Cade's Method in Mr. Pratten's Case censured,* 291.  
*Cancer Uteri, Mrs. Ward,* 366.  
*Catamenia, discharged regularly by an Ulcer,* 2.  
*Mr. Cawsey, Emphysema universale, owing to the Cortex,* 393.  
 ————*Cramps and Convulsions,* 362.  
*The Chillness, that some Persons have after Meals, accounted for,* 342.  
*Cholera morbus, Mr. Pratten,* 290.  
 ————*Mr. Mole,* 384.  
*Cholic, Mr. Kingfman,* 338.  
 ————*Mrs. Cornforth,* 59.  
 ————*Mrs. Arne,* 297.  
*Mrs. Clarke, Scorbutic Atrophy,* 317.  
*Mrs. Clayton, a remarkable Paleness of her Arms after Eating,* 342.  
*Clysters, occasioning sometimes a Sickness of the Stomach,* 334.  
*Master Colton, Small Pox,* 363.  
*Complexion of the Face remarkably changed, Mr. Brockhurst,* 407.  
*A Complication, Mr. Wilson,* 109.  
 ————*Mr. Gillmore,* 174.  
 ————*Mrs. Bird,* 89.  
 ————*Mrs. King,* 1.  
*Consumption, Mrs. Turney,* 267.  
*Convulsions,* 362.  
*Convulsive Fits, Mr. Butlin,* 68.  
 ————*Mr. Hedges's Son,* 232.  
 ————*Mr. Scott's Son,* 402.  
*Cortex Peruvianus, Observations on the proper and improper Administration of it,* 55.  
 ————*strange Symptoms after taking much of it,* 273.  
 ————*Objections to it,* 382.  
 ————*Ill Effects from it,* 392.  
*Mr. Cosen, a Jaundice,* 185.  
*Notes of what occurred in Opening the Body of Mr. Cosen,* 196.

- A Cough, phthifical, occasioned frequently by Phlegm  
and Choler in the Stomach,* 172.  
*Mrs. Crooke, Fever and Erysipelas,* 371.  
*Captain Crowe, a curious Effect of the Cortex in his  
Case,* 77.

## D.

- Deafness, occasioned by the Cortex Peruvianus,* 273.  
 ————*removed by an accidental Ulcer, Mr. Wood,* 391.  
*Diabetes, Mrs. Elton,* 80.  
*Diarrhœa, Lord Bishop of Bangor,* 343.  
 ————*a menstrual one, Mr. Gillmore,* 174.  
 ————*without further Help, insufficient to relieve the  
Body,* 178, 347.  
 ————*Mr. Fray,* 257.  
 ————*Mrs. Gibbons,* 361.  
*Mr. Dillingham, Arthritis scorbutica vaga,* 397.  
*Mr. Disney, a Fever,* 270.

## E.

- Elephantiasis, Mr. Emmett,* 354.  
*Mrs. Elton, Diabetes and several Molæ,* 78.  
*Mr. Emmett, Strangury from Phlegm,* 273.  
*Emphysema universale, owing to the Cortex, Mr. Caw-  
sey,* 393.  
*Epilepsy, Mr. Steward,* 236.  
*Epileptic Fits, Mr. Prifick,* 312.  
*Erysipelas, Mrs. Watts,* 229.

## F.

- Fever, cured chiefly by Evacuations, Mr. Grassineau,* 51.  
 ————*cured by Evacuations, Mrs. Whiteing,* 163.  
 ————*Mr. Disney,* 270.  
 ————*Mrs. Middleton's Son,* 272.  
 ————*Miss Searl,* 323.  
 ————*Mrs. Dillingham,* 364.  
 ————*Mrs. Harvey,* 388.  
 ————*with an Erysipelas, Mrs. Crooke,* 371.  
 ————*Whence the Symptoms of the Mouth and Tongue in  
Fevers,* 129.  
*Fistula Ani, of Purging in such Cases,* 15.  
*Floudings, Mrs. Topless,* 20.  
*Mr. Fray, a Diarrhœa,* 257.  
*Mrs. Fuller, Eruptions from Eating a great Quantity  
of Salt,* 173.

## G.

<i>Miss Gardiner, Ague,</i>	365.
<i>Mrs. Gibbons, Diarrhœa,</i>	361.
<i>Mr. Gillmore, a Complication of Disorders,</i>	174.
<i>Mr. Glover, Ague,</i>	382.
<i>Mrs. Godfrey, Fluxed Small Pox,</i>	245.
<i>Mr. Goodwin, Hemiplegia,</i>	410.
<i>Gout, and of Purging in it, Sir Richard Steele,</i>	369.
<i>————cured by Purges, Mrs. Goodwin.</i>	390.
<i>————Mr. Grisby,</i>	249.
<i>————relieved by Evacuations,</i>	ibid. to 254.
<i>Mrs. Graham, her Life saved by a Vomit,</i>	375.
<i>Mr. Grassineau, a Fever cured chiefly by Evacuations,</i>	51.

## H.

<i>Mr. Hancock, Rheumatism, Throbbing of the Heart and Stomach,</i>	255.
<i>Mrs. Harry, αἰδοῖων Pruritus,</i>	403.
<i>Mrs. Harvey, Fever,</i>	388.
<i>Mr. Hedges's Son, convulsive Fits,</i>	232.
<i>Hemiplegia, with a Lethargy, Mrs. Wilson,</i>	77.
<i>————Mr. Goodwin,</i>	410.
<i>————Mr. Butlin,</i>	65.
<i>Dr. Mead's Method in Mr. Butlin's Case,</i>	66.
<i>Mr. Hills, a scrophulous Tumor with convulsive Fits,</i>	258.
<i>Mrs. Holmes, Hysterics,</i>	259.
<i>Honey, an uncommon Effect from it, Mr. Morgan,</i>	18.
<i>Colonel Hotham, Ophthalmia,</i>	392.
<i>Hypochondriac Disorders, Mr. Redman,</i>	279.
<i>————Mr. Rockcliffe,</i>	20.
<i>Dr. Colbatch's Method of treating Mr. Rockcliff,</i>	41.
<i>Hysteric Fits, Mrs. Comforth,</i>	59.

## I.

<i>Jaundice,</i>	98.
<i>————Mr. Cosen,</i>	185.
<i>Dr. Freind's Method in Mr. Cosen's Case,</i>	187.
<i>Observations on the usual Methods of Cure in the Jaundice,</i>	203.
<i>The Author's Method,</i>	206.
<i>An uncommon Intermittent,</i>	81.
<i>An</i>	

- An Intermittent, Mrs. Kelsal,* 84.  
*An Itching all over the Body, Mr. Styles,* 342.

## K.

- Mrs. King, a Complication of Disorders,* I.  
*Mrs. Kelsal, an Intermittent,* 84.  
*Duchess of Kent, a periodical Pain in the Stomach,*  
*and Numbness of the Foot,* 16.  
*Mrs. Kingsman, a Cholic,* 338.

## L.

- Dr. Littlehales censured,* 304.  
*Mr. Long, a phthysical Cough, occasioned by Phlegm and*  
*Choler in the Stomach,* 172.

## M.

- Mrs. Mackley, Redness and pricking Pains of the Nose,* 78.  
*Melancholy, with Approaches to Distraction,* 239.  
*Mrs. Middleton's Son, a Fever,* 272.  
*Mr. Miller, Piles,* 19.  
*Mineral Waters, an Observation with regard to them,*  
 164.  
*Molæ, several of them discharged by Mrs. Elton,* 80.  
*Mr. Mole, Cholera morbus,* 384.  
*Lord Moleworth, Strangury,* 408.  
*Mr. Morgan, remarkably affected by Honey,* 18.  
*Mrs. Morton, remarkably affected by Thunder,* 341.

## N.

- Nose, Redness of it and pricking Pains, Mrs. Mackley,* 78.

## O.

- Oils, an Observation with Regard to the administering*  
*them,* 118.  
*Ophthalmia, Colonel Hotham,* 392.  
*Opiats, an uncommon Effect from them,* 6.  
 ——— *The Cause of it,* in the Note, 56.

## P.

- Paleness, occasioned by Eating, Mrs. Clayton,* 342.  
*Phlegm, the Origin of it,* 224.  
*Piles, Mr. Miller,* 19.  
*Pleurisy, and Asthma, Mr. Thorisby,* 103.  
 Mr.

<i>Mr. Pratten, Cholera morbus,</i>	290.
<i>Miss Portman, Small Pox,</i>	357.
<i>Mr. Prisick, epileptic Fits,</i>	312.
<i>Purges, frequently succeed not without Vomits interposed,</i>	146, 377.
——— <i>The Reason of it,</i>	155.
——— <i>even strong ones, properly administered, do not weaken,</i>	179, 349.
——— <i>useful even in Consumptions,</i>	184.
<i>Purging Waters, Cautions with Regard to them,</i>	205.
<i>Purging, an Objection to gentle Purges,</i>	236, 255.

## Q.

<i>A Quincy, Mrs. Stephens,</i>	10.
---------------------------------	-----

## R.

<i>Mr. Ramsden, periodical Spitting of Blood,</i>	379.
<i>Rash, Mrs. Rockcliff,</i>	100.
<i>Mr. Redman, nervous Disorders,</i>	279.
<i>Mrs. Reeves, an intermittent Pain of the Stomach and Sternum,</i>	247.
<i>Rheumatism, Mr. Butlin,</i>	63.
——— <i>occasioned by impotent trifling Purges,</i>	255.
<i>Mr. William Rockcliff, a Complication of nervous Disorders,</i>	20.
<i>Dr. Colbatch's Method of treating Mr. Rockcliff's Case,</i>	101.
<i>The Author's Method,</i>	43.
<i>Dr. Sloane's Method in Mr. Rockcliff's Case,</i>	101.
<i>Mr. Roots, Ague,</i>	389.

## S.

<i>Saliva, a remarkable Corrosiveness in it,</i>	317.
<i>A scrophulous Tumor with convulsive Fits, Mr. Hills,</i>	258.
<i>Mr. Scot's Son, convulsive Fits, and Big-head,</i>	402.
<i>Miss Searl, Fever,</i>	323.
<i>Mr. Sharpe's Son, Ague,</i>	390.
<i>Skin, a remarkable Disposition of it to blister,</i>	6.
<i>Small Pox, with a Miscarriage within a Month of the Reckoning,</i>	91.
——— <i>with bloody Urine, Mr. Watlington,</i>	166.
——— <i>with</i>	

——— <i>with bloody Stools, and epileptic Fits, Mr. Barton,</i>	216.
——— <i>fluxed, Mrs. Godfrey,</i>	245.
——— <i>fluxed, Mrs. Browne's Maid,</i>	340.
——— <i>Master Colton,</i>	363.
——— <i>Mrs. Butler,</i>	406.
——— <i>Miss Portman,</i>	357.
<i>A false Notion, that the Danger in the Small Pox is over, when they are turned,</i>	359.
——— <i>Mrs. Sturt,</i>	324.
<i>Dr. Levett's Method in Mrs. Sturt's Case censured,</i>	325.
<i>Spaw Waters, ill Consequences from them,</i>	204.
<i>Spitting of Blood, a periodical one, Mr. Ramsden,</i>	379.
<i>Sir Richard Steele the Gout, of Purging in it,</i>	369.
<i>Mrs. Stephens, a Quincy,</i>	10.
<i>Mr. Steward, an Epilepsy,</i>	236.
<i>Stomach, a periodical Pain of it, and Numbness of the Foot, Dukes of Kent,</i>	16.
——— <i>an intermittent Pain of it, and of the Sternum,</i>	
<i>Mrs. Reeves,</i>	247.
——— <i>a Throbbing of it, Mr. Hancock,</i>	255.
——— <i>Sickness and Pain of it, Mrs. Arne,</i>	393.
<i>The Stone. Observation on Vomiting, considered as the Indication of the Stone or Gravel,</i>	400.
<i>Strangury, from Phlegm, Mr. Emmet,</i>	273.
——— <i>Lord Molesworth,</i>	401.
<i>Mr. Styles, an Itching all over the Body,</i>	342.
<i>Suppression of Urine, Mr. Whitehead,</i>	327.

## T.

<i>Tetters, a remarkable Communication between them and the Stomach,</i>	159.
<i>Mr. Thorisby, Pleurisy and Asthma,</i>	103.
<i>Thunder, remarkable Effects from it in the Human Body, Mrs. Morton,</i>	341.
<i>Mrs. Topleys, Floodings,</i>	20.
<i>Mr. Towers, a scorbutic Atrophy, with a Cholic ending in a Fistula of the Intestinum rectum,</i>	11.
<i>Mr. Twining's Servant, Vomiting of Blood,</i>	300.
<i>Tumors, from Eating a great Quantity of Salt, a Communication between them and the Stomach,</i>	173.
<i>Mrs. Turney, a Consumption,</i>	267.
	U.

## U.

*Urachus pervious, Mr. Bowcher,* 231.

## V.

*A Vertigo, Mr. Brinsden,* 87.  
*Vomit, Life saved by it, Mrs. Graham,* 375.  
*Vomits, an Observation concerning the Administration of*  
*them,* 52.  
*————Another,* 126.  
*Vomiting of Blood, Mr. Twining's Servant,* 300.  
*————cured by a perpetual Blister, Mrs. Wallis,* 408.

## W.

*Mrs. Wallis, Vomiting cured by a perpetual Blister,* 408.  
*Mrs. Ward, Floodings and Cancer Uteri,* 366.  
*Wasps, remarkable Effects from their Stings, Mrs.*  
*White,* 320-21.  
*Mr. Watlington, Fluxed Small Pox, with bloody Urine,*  
 166.  
*Mrs. Watts, Erysipelas,* 229.  
*Mr. Weston, ill Effects from the Cortex Peruvianus,* 392.  
*Mr. Whitehead, Suppression of Urine,* 327.  
*Mrs. Whiteing, Fever and Fits,* 168.  
*Mr. Wilkinson, Asthma,* 209.  
*Mrs. Wilson, Hemiplegia and Lethargy,* 77.  
*Mr. Wilson, a Complication,* 109.  
*————Ague cured by Evacuations,* 351.  
*Mr. Wood, Deafness removed by an accidental Ulcer,* 391.







